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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

Devoted to

Good Citizenship and Municipal Development

## INDEX

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SPECIAL WESTBORO NUMBER

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

A View in the Business District

## WESTBORO

"A LIVE TOWN WITH A FUTURE"

JANUARY, 1914

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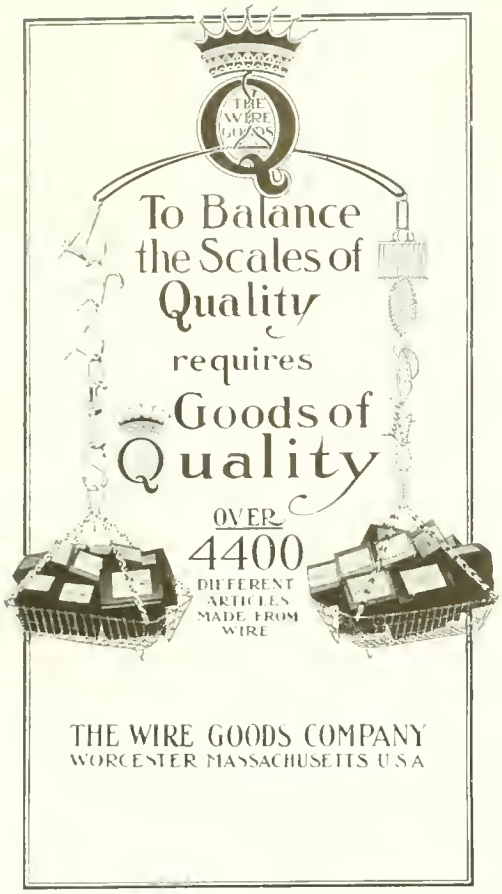

# Worcester Presteel

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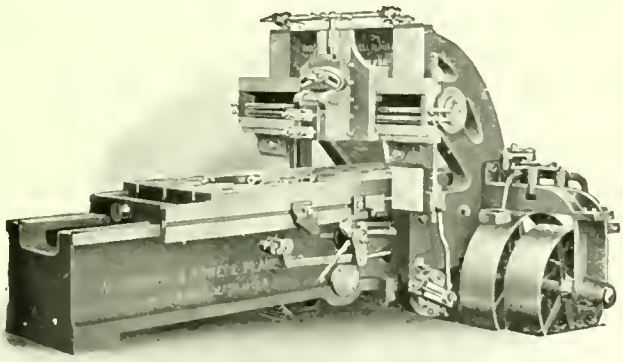

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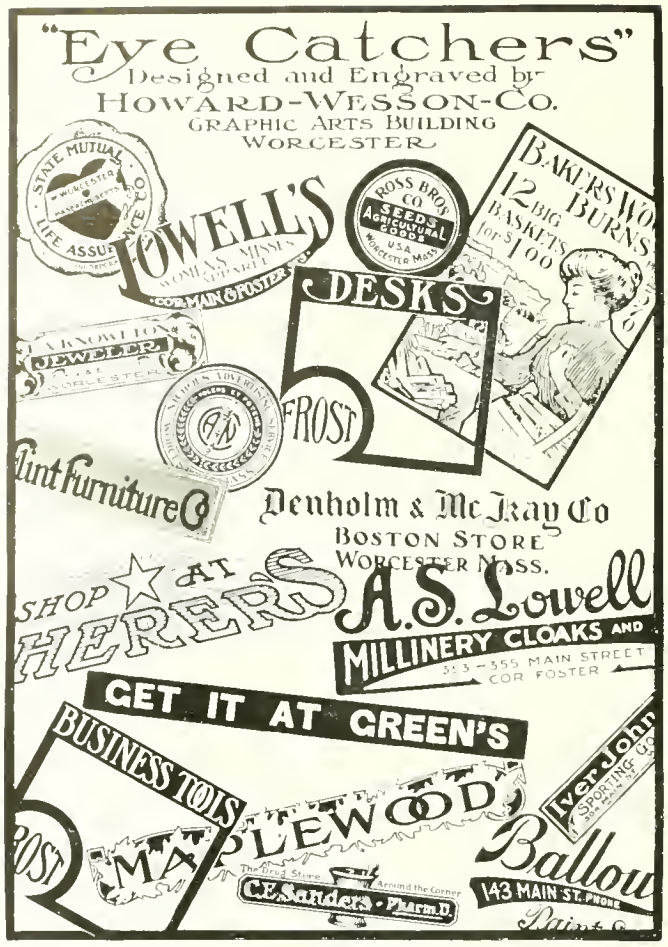
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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

JANUARY - 1914

# Westboro—A Live Town With A Future

## A Community Possessing Equal Attractions for Both Manufacturer and Homeseeker, Set Within an Atmosphere of Complete Optimism—A Review of Its Past and Its Twentieth Century Aspirations for Tomorrow

By Harry Hubbell Bloss

BORN in 1717, long before the fires of liberty were kindled upon its rounded hills and fertile plains, Westboro was the hundredth town to derive its being from the forefathers of the Massachusetts Bay colony, now a great commonwealth. The life record of the hundredth town is an open book for all to read, for historians with gracious words and with loving touch of pen have told and retold the golden story of its people and their deeds all through the various ages of the past. Here, then, the task to place before the questioning stranger without the gates a plain synopsis of conditions which exist within the boundaries of the hundredth town today.

The Soldiers Monument

Stand with me briefly here upon this ancient village square from whence the minute men of '75 marched forth to Lexington and war. East and west and north and south run the main highways that converge at Westboro square. In either direction the eye perceives a pleasing picture and the mind takes note in a collective sense of the manifold advantages the town possesses. On three sides of the square, which really is triangular, are grouped the business houses, these latter also extending for some distance along each of the main thoroughfares. Capacious buildings and the still taller chimneys of the factories rise here and there on level land contiguous to the railway yards, while others occupy their several points of vantage where choice or circumstance has placed them.

Beyond these homes of human skill and industry and still within our closer vision lie the residences of the people, the houses for the most part being built upon the slight eminences to the north and west or stretching out in nearly unbroken lines for a mile or more along the beautiful shaded roads which pierce the plains to the east and south. There is little if any preference as to residential selection in this evenly balanced town. All sections have their points of excellence and none can look with eye of scorn upon its neighbor.

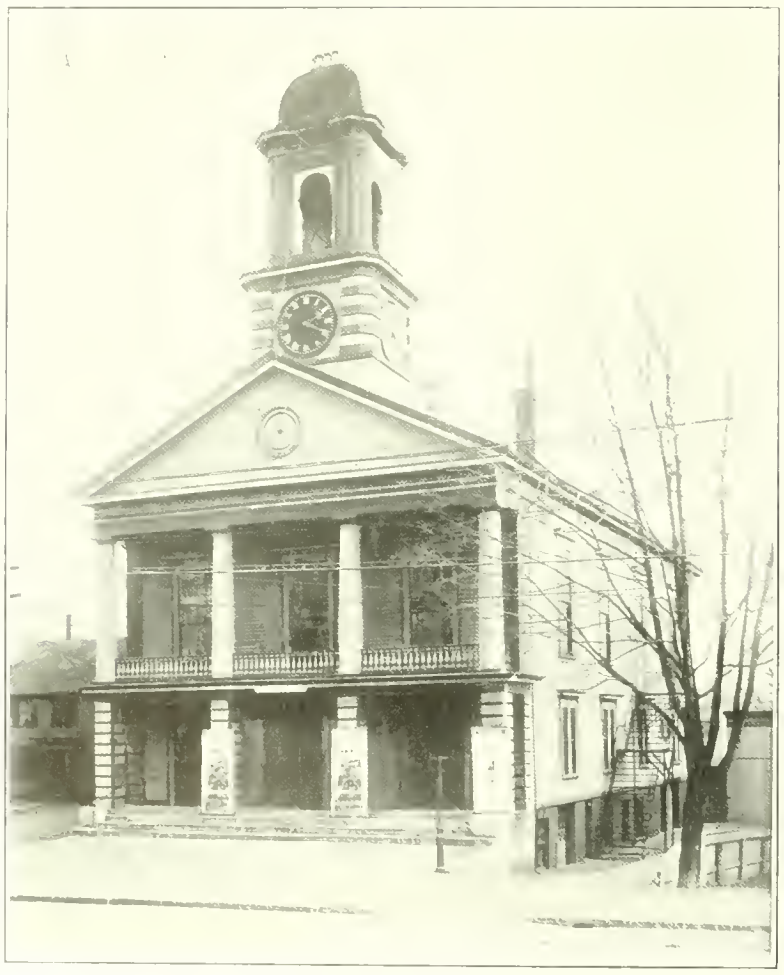
The square is thus the axis of a giant wheel; the business houses and the industrial plants, the separate pieces of the hub; the streets of lovely homes, the spokes radiating in all directions, while the outlying farms tend to form the felloes and the tire—all revolving to useful purpose as the community breathes and lives and prospers.

One swift twirl of the wheel before we leave this common center reveals the routes of transportation. Thirty miles to Boston, less than an hour's journey by train; twelve miles to Worcester, with the choice of four lines, three of them electrics, by which to travel. Southeastward runs a trolley line to the populous towns in that direction. A stone's throw away is the Boston and Albany depot and extensive yards for freight. Three of the trolley lines carry freight and express, providing extra facilities for shipping. No lack of rapid transit here, no long hauls to curtail manufacturers' profits.

Examine well those roadways over which the local trade supplies are carried and the tide of motor traffic ebbs and flows. The gospel of good roads is expounded by able orators at civic meetings and an attentive congregation fills the town collection box when roadway needs are brought to mind.

Turn, now, and stroll along this wide-built highway leading to the west. Substantial buildings, these, that line this well-trod way. Here are some retail stores, the banks, some shops, and there lives Uncle Sam. Here is the Town Hall, dedicated to the common good and providing a place for public entertainment of any kind. Town meetings and elections, banquets, balls and shows take place within its walls. The G. A. R., the selectmen and various public officers have quarters on the lower floor.

Step lightly here. This park enclosure is Memorial Cemetery, the resting place of those who founded the hundredth town—men and women whose names are honored and whose deeds are treasured in our history. Aged trees droop their branches and their foliage o'er these vaults, these stones, these mortuary tablets to the early settlers, and all are tinted with soft beauty by the brush of time. The stately shaft towering above the public fountain is a tribute to the soldiers of the Revolution and the soldiers of the Union. Three hundred and eighty-one enlisted in the Continental army and 337 men from Westboro saw active service in the Civil war. Patriotism is deeply rooted in the hundredth town.



Westboro's Town Hall

Across the way is the first of a number of churches which rear their sloping roofs and lofty spires above the tops of noble trees which stand like guardians day and night along the street. From the tower of this one swings the bell which calls the folk to service. Paul Revere cast the bell long, long ago, and it still rings true and clear. Baptist, Unitarian, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, nearly all the leading denominations of the Christian faith have houses of worship within the space of three short blocks.

Midway of these tranquil spots stands forth the public library, pride of the whole community. Bequests from those who loved it well have fixed it firmly as an institution that is of priceless benefit to all. The nucleus of its store of books, formed a century ago, has grown into a total of more than 17,000 volumes. The trustees are infused with forethought, taste and energy, and a department of "Library Notes," edited by the secretary, is a pleasing feature of the weekly newspaper. Forty thousand books circulated last year.

But all that is good, or ornate or impressive, is not confined to West Main street. Church street, High, East Main street, South, a score of streets, in fact, have business blocks or imposing residences, old and modern, spacious or snug. The town's activities are well distributed.

Let us now consider some of the other salient points which bear upon the well-being of a progressive community. Schools, water supply, public health and sanitation, lighting and power service, taxation, social life, town government, fire protection, manufacturing and mercantile and labor conditions—these concern us all.

According to the census of 1910 Westboro has a population of 5,546, but as these figures include the two state institutions (State Hospital and Lyman School for Boys) which are within the town boundaries, they do not apply in a comparative way to the statistics which make up the town reports. The total number of pupils enrolled in all the schools for the year of 1912 was 832, with an average membership of 648 and an average attendance of 611. Westboro schools have an excellent reputation and a good standing in the educational world. The buildings are sightly, modern, and well equipped. Teachers of proved proficiency are training the youthful minds. A new superintendent is at the helm. A commercial course, adopted for the high school last year, is popular with students and the public. Proposed developments are manual training and domestic science courses, which await approval of the electors before becoming parts of the curriculum. High school athletics are forging to the front in town opinion, and a project fostered by the school committee has made possible the establishment of a public playground where sports may have full sway. Among the newer organizations is the Westboro Social and Athletic Club, open to all boys over 14, and providing quarters for indoor recreation, physical training and games of skill, including basketball and bowling.

Nature has been kind to Westboro in the gift of a bounteous water supply. Springs and brooks abound in the watershed among the hills to the south, where

the storage reservoirs lie. The watershed embraces 600 acres of land remote from contamination and so situated that ample pressure is maintained in any part of the town. There has never been a shortage in the supply; the only problem has been to take care of the overflow and guard against a possible inundation of the valley in times of flood. This problem has been solved by the building of a spillway and conduit to carry off the surplus when the reservoirs are filled. The spillway, which was completed last year, cost $5,000, and according to the estimates of engineers, guarantees protection forever. "The watershed," reads the last report of the commissioners, "supplies millions of gallons more than we can store." The town is, therefore, doubly assured—not only for the present but for probable future needs. The water itself is of the purest quality.

The Public Library, Erected in 1906

Good water promotes public health, and Westboro has been singularly free from the scourges of disease. During 1912 the board of health reported but 29 infectious and contagious cases. Closer inspection of milk and provisions has been established under new state laws. Vital statistics for the same period show a total of 72 deaths in the town proper, and it is worthy of note that in three of these cases the ages were between 90 and 100 years. An adequate sewerage system is maintained and new sewage beds built at a recent period have served their purpose to the public satisfaction.

There has been little fault to find in the matter of town lighting. Westboro is supplied with electricity through a corporation which receives its current from the great power stations along the Connecticut River. Constant additions are being made to the town service, and as the number of private consumers increases the rates are lowered. Under the present town contract with the company, the streets are lighted in the early morning hours during the winter season. The use of power by manufacturing concerns is increasing and the supply of high voltage current is practically unlimited.

Memorial Cemetery—Resting Place of Revolutionary Heroes
The Eli Whitney Monument in the Foreground

Taxation, that bane of many communities in New England, is no great burden here. Assessments are fair, as a rule, and the present rate of $18.60 on the $1,000 is not considered excessive. The total receipts of the town treasurer for the year of 1912 were $94,936; the excess of assets over liabilities was recorded as $362,091. The treasurer reported the town in excellent financial position.

From the annual reports of the board of fire engineers, covering a period of several years, is gleaned the fact that the losses due to fires are small indeed, considering the wide area under protection. As is usual in country towns, the greatest losses fall upon property in the outlying districts. An extensive fire alarm system is installed and frequent drills keep the department up to the [illegible] efficiency. The apparatus is housed in a sightly brick structure close to the center of the town. The appointment of deputy fire wardens for the outer territory and the purchase of extinguishers for service at these points has lessened dangers formerly existing. About the only serious blot on the whole Westboro landscape was wrought by fire some years ago. Various plans to establish a public park upon the spot have been proposed.

TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL STREETS IN WESTBORO

Church Street — High Street

It is a matter of some pride to the citizens of the town that there are few calls for public charity. A comfortable almshouse is maintained under the supervision of the overseers of the poor. The inmates are few in number and they receive the best of care.

Fire Headquarters

B. & A. Railroad Station

To the women of the community is due the credit for the formation of a district nurse association which is doing noble work along this line. Less than two years ago the project was taken up and carried through by earnest effort and solicitation of memberships, and

THE CHURCHES OF WESTBORO

CONGREGATIONAL
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CATHOLIC

UNITARIAN
EPISCOPAL
BAPTIST

the good accomplished is manifest to all. Generous citizens have aided the cause and the Board of Trade has contributed largely to the fund required for maintenance. In founding this association and in devoting their energies to its success, the women have shown a spirit of cooperation that has reached the heart of

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF WESTBORO

THE HARVEY SCHOOL — ELI WHITNEY SCHOOL — LYMAN HALL
THE MAYNARD SCHOOL — HIGH SCHOOL

things. All have worked together, regardless of other affiliations.

Westboro's postoffice has a free delivery system which covers every part of the town. In the business section and the inner circle of population there are three deliveries a day. The outer circle is served by rural carriers. Subscribers to the local telephone service are numerous and toll rates for communications with adjacent cities and towns are as low as any other places of this size enjoy. Westboro has the best equipped telephone exchange within a radius of many miles.

One factor in the industrial life of Westboro is the diversity of manufacturing. This is no one industry town subject to the ills sure to follow a restricted output in any particular line. Factory wheels seldom stop; there are few dull periods in trade. Business calamities—and there have been such in recent times as well as in other days, have not shaken the foundations of the whole. In this connection it is well to note that several new enterprises have located in this town within a recent period. Two manufacturing structures which were wholly or partly vacant have been sold to incoming concerns.

There is one feature of trade conditions which stands out among the others, one which even casual visitors never fail to note. The factory operatives are of a superior class. Friendly ties exist between employers and employed. The people mingle well. There is no

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL

purse proud aristocracy. There is no uncongenial alien element to disturb the general calm. There are no gin-mills here. Labor troubles, strikes, poverty and serious crime are practically unknown. Law and order reign.

Community interests, too, are becoming more unified. An alert Board of Trade is doing regeneratory work. Efforts are being made by this band of representative citizens to enlarge the sphere of industrial activity and above all to establish here new enterprises that will employ larger numbers of men.

Optimism has been the guiding spirit of the Board of Trade and "Trade in Westboro" has been adopted as a rallying cry. Since its formation a few years ago, the Board has accomplished many things impossible of achievement through individual efforts. Public service corporations have been constrained to live up to the terms of their agreements; laxity in operation or neglect of duty has met with prompt and vigorous protest. Among the endeavors which have been crowned with success has been the establishing of a public field day in the summer season and the large assemblages which have gathered to enjoy the sports or take part in the festivities bear witness to the popularity of such an institution. A course of public entertainments of high class has also been arranged under direction of a committee which has an eye to better social welfare.

Agriculture, as in days of old, is one of the important interests of the town. Farming is carried on extensively and Westboro draws much of its sustenance for daily needs from the well tilled fields adjoining. Marketing of agricultural products has ceased to be a problem and modern methods of intensive cultivation have lifted burdens of the past.

Westboro keeps its house in order. Administration of the town's affairs is vested in experienced hands and appointments are portioned out for merit rather than for political obligation. Party strife is seldom bitter and no one faction rules affairs to the exclusion of all others.

Westboro is a good town, good to live in, good to stand by and good to die in when the course of life is run. It has been the purpose of this review to show without exaggeration just what the town has to offer to those who may wish to take up habitation or to place investments here. The field is ripe for development and the business opportunities are many.

Men of energy and brawn and fortitude laid out and built the hundredth town; men of loyalty and zeal and honesty have kept it flourishing and maintained its character beyond reproach for almost two centuries of time; men of capital and faith and resolution are needed to complete the work and raise the superstructure to still loftier heights of usefulness and fame.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE WESTBORO HOSPITAL

# Keeping Workmen In Repair

## How the Factory Medical Service of a Worcester Manufactory Prevents Accidents and Reduces Lay-Offs From Sickness By Prompt Treatment and Proper Placing of Men

By W. Irving Clark, M. D.*

THE treatment of accidents occurring to workmen in factories is a matter which has been given considerable attention during the past two years. First, from the humanitarian standpoint: second, from the pressure brought to bear by recent workmen's compensation acts. Yet, attention to minor ailments among employees is a matter which has received little, if any attention in the industrial world, although, as I will try to show, it is a matter of considerable importance not only to the employee, but to the smooth and efficient running of the shop itself.

Sickness among employees may be divided into two classes; first, the serious sickness; second, the minor ailments which occur with great frequency. The object of this paper is to show that some serious sickness may be prevented and many minor ailments relieved or cured by having a physician spend a few hours daily at a shop hospital. I also will try to show that by simple and inexpensive measures, the time lost by employees from sickness may be materially reduced and the general efficiency of each man and the shop as a whole increased.

Let us first consider the broad propositions of lost time and physical efficiency. Lost time may be attributed to four main causes: sickness, accident, personal matters, no work. In this paper we will consider only the first and second classes, as the problem of dealing with three and four belongs more strictly to the efficiency engineer or the foreman.

First: Time lost from sickness usually amounts to a little more than that which is lost by leaving work temporarily on personal matters. At the Norton Company's works the amount of time lost from all causes, with the hospital in full operation, averages 1339.25 hours per week. Before the hospital was installed it was much greater.

Now, sickness either cannot be prevented or it is of a sort that is preventable. In the first class fall the serious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and the like. These diseases may often be prevented from attacking other members of the shop force, by certain prophylactic measures and by prompt isolation of the man affected.

The second class of ailments—the preventable kind—is the one in which we are most interested and which, we will show, may be treated by a shop hospital with a great saving of time.

Second: Time lost from accident is short or long, depending on: first, the severity of the injury, a matter over which, of course, the doctor has no control; second, the efficiency of the methods applied to insure prompt recovery.

It is obvious that a perfectly healthy man has the physical power to do the best work of which he is mentally capable. That the sick man necessarily lags behind his healthy neighbor will also be admitted by everyone. It is not generally recognized, however, that slight physical defects will often so distract a workman's attention from his task or so hamper his performance of it that in the long run he proves to be much less efficient than his physically perfect neighbor. Bodily defects may at any time become acute, either diminishing a man's efficiency or entirely incapacitating him.

No subject which has to do with medical science is forcing itself upon the average employer today with the same insistence as preventive medicine—that is, the measures in factory or store which may be used to keep employees well. The superb record of the United States sanitary organization at Panama shows that a pest hole can be made one of the healthiest spots in the world when the workman is under supervision, not only at his work but in his home. In some factory towns such supervision is possible, but in the average shop, with one hundred to a thousand employees, the company has no power outside its buildings. Much, however, can be done in the shop. Our experience, while it covers only two years, has suggested great possibilities in the handling of preventable diseases and the education of the men in health matters.

In order to do his best work, a workman must have good light, good air and clean plumbing. These three fundamentals are found in most large factories, though effective plumbing is often lacking where appearances would suggest its presence.

All matters touching the health of employees should be centered in a medical department, having for its base a hospital room fitted with simple but carefully chosen equipment, and having a trained worker constantly in attendance. The attendant should be a graduate nurse and should have experience in treating minor injuries. The head of the department should be a doctor who spends a part of each day at the factory hospital, where he maintains regular office hours. At the Norton Company's works, the medical department not only treats injuries and minor ailments, but it also looks after the sanitary conditions about the plant.

Before accurate diagnostic work can be done, a thorough physical examination should be made of every employee in order to discover any defects which may unfit him for his present occupation or lead to future disability. To be of any value, a physical examination must be complete. It should require from eight minutes in the case of a normal man, to twenty minutes in the case of a man with defects.

Our method of making the examination is simple in the extreme. The eyes are rapidly tested with a regular oculist's test card; the ears, with a watch. These two tests, while crude, are amply sufficient to separate the men needing attention from those who are normal. In an examination of 1400 employees, we found 208 defec-

tive eyes which needed attention, and 268 cases of deafness. I do not mean that these were all the defective eyes examined, but that this was the number of eyes needing glasses or a change in glasses. But defective eyes and ears were later thoroughly examined by an expert oculist and aurist, who found that every case diagnosed as needing attention, did actually require treatment to restore them or prevent further deterioration.

After examining the eyes and ears, we next examine the nose, testing each nostril for obstructions. This is of particular importance, because of the chance of future injury to the nose. In such a case the employee might claim damages, for instance, for a deviated septum which he had at the time of examination. Of course, a record of such a condition in the past would be conclusive evidence that no damages were due.

The examination of the throat is made with a wooden tongue depressor, which is immediately destroyed. Any existing acute disease, such as tonsilitis, is noted, and any deformity, such as cleft palate. At the same time the tongue and mouth are examined for ulceration or mucous patches, and the condition of the tongue is noted as an index to the digestive condition. The teeth are gone over carefully and the employee advised as to their care and any special treatment which appears necessary. An examination of the neck follows, in which note is made of enlargement of the thyroid or cervical glands.

By this time the confidence of the employee is obtained and he is quite willing to strip for the examination of the chest. Here, we examine the heart and

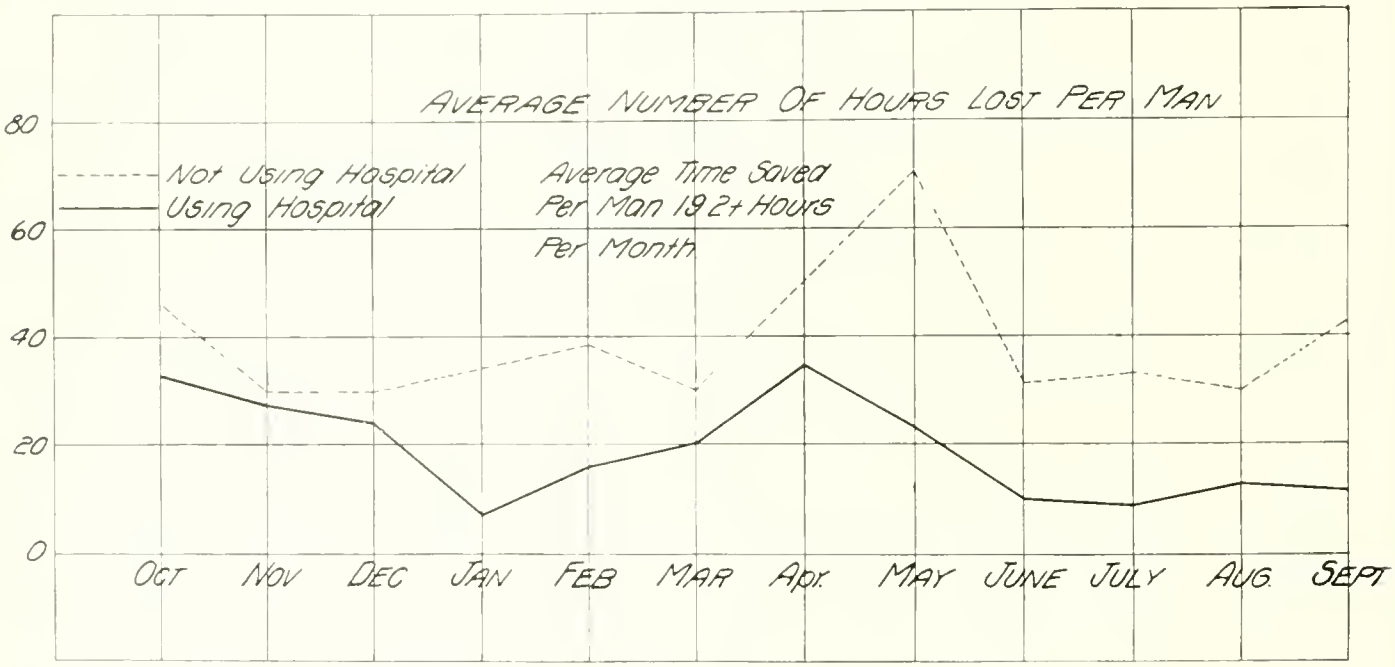
Glimpses Into the Hospital Department of the Norton Company

lungs with great care, and in cases which show signs indicating possible pulmonary tuberculosis, the employee is asked to bring a specimen of his sputum for examination and to report at the hospital for re-examination and for the taking of his afternoon temperature.

In all, three cases of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis were found—one girl employed in the office and two men employed in the shop. All were sent to the State Sanatorium and have since returned to work with the broken compensation or lost time.

It would be unjust and unfair either to discharge these men—all of them excellent workmen—or to put them on work which taxes their physical strength and might result in a sudden collapse and perhaps serious injury if, in fainting, they fell into a machine.

After the examination of his heart and lungs is completed, the employee is asked to strip further and the inguinal region is tested for rupture, the legs are ex-




diseases arrested. We also found two men whom we advised to give up work on account of advanced tuberculosis. To help the individual so affected is, of course, only one of the purposes of the examination. The main object is to keep active pulmonary tuberculosis out of the works and protect the factory force from possible infection.

The manufacture of grinding wheels is a dusty business, and though apparently harmless to normal lungs (as evidenced by the small amount of lung trouble in the factory) it is, however, fatal to lungs weakened by disease. We do not believe, however, in sending an employee away or advising a change in his work until we are absolutely sure of his diagnosis. Thus, we have at present a number of suspected cases under regular observation. These we will watch and re-examine from time to time. Our observations on have made it clear that a normal man may work in an atmosphere of alundum dust for years without danger to his general health.

Men having affections of the heart are advised as to the general mode of life to be pursued and the things they should avoid. When it is found that they are doing work which is injurious, they are transferred to an easier form of labor, where the strain will be relieved. We now have on the payroll fifty eight men with definite signs of heart disease.

These men are all doing good work and are suffering no discomfort from their hearts. This is because each man is doing work which does not cause any strain on the heart and, therefore, there is no tendency toward

amined for deformity and varicose veins, and the back tested for spinal disease. The question of rupture is an especially important one to men who have to do much heavy lifting. When a man is found to have a rupture, he is advised to procure a truss or have a curative operation performed. We have also printed a small leaflet which we distribute to these men in order that they may study and understand their condition and the need of attention.

We next make an examination of the abdomen for enlargements of organs or tumors, and end by taking the pulse and talking to the man about his general condition.

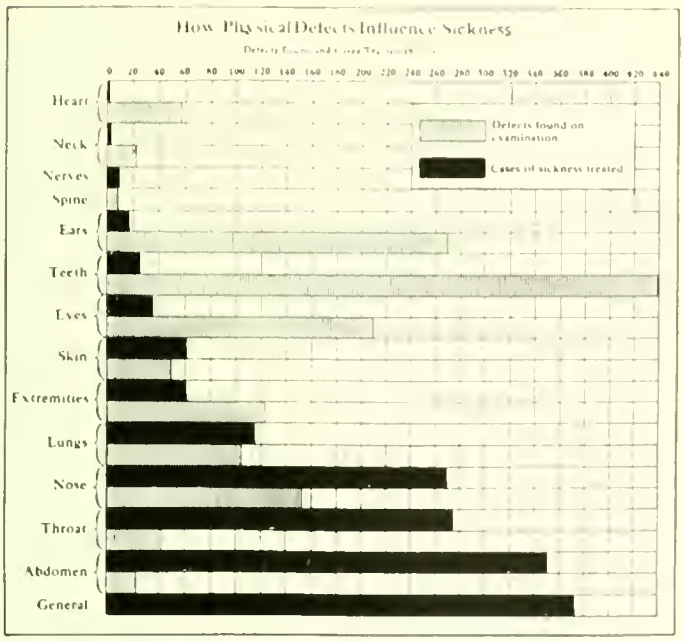
Invariably the men are interested in their physical condition, and not only listen closely to what the doctor says, but ask questions which show that they understand what he is doing and what care and corrective measures will do.

The physical examination not only informs the employee of his defects, if he has any, but it teaches him where the hospital is and introduces him to the doctor. A man who has been examined is pretty sure to apply at the hospital when next he is taken sick.

During the past year, at the Norton Company's plant, we made 1400 physical examinations. A large number of easily remedied defects were discovered and a number of men whose condition could be much improved by slight changes in their work and mode of life, were advised of these and were transferred or otherwise helped to correct what hampered them.

As already explained, the factory physician has regu-

lar office hours at the hospital, morning and afternoon. At that time, he is prepared to examine and advise all sick employees applying to him. The employee is seen alone and the same attention given him that would be given to a private patient. Following the physical ex-




amination of the workman comes the diagnosis and the suggestions of the treatment to be undertaken.

The function of the hospital is preventive rather than curative, and when an employee appears too sick to work or has a fever of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, he is told what is the matter with him, is sent home, and is urged to call his family physician. The factory doctor will not call upon any employee at his home or treat him except at the works.

Out of 887 cases of sickness applying to the hospital, between September 1, 1911, and September 1, 1912, thirteen cases of serious sickness were found.

Besides these, many men were sent home suffering from grippe, acute bronchitis, enteritis and septic sore throat. Their condition, however, could not be classified as serious. Indeed, the majority of our cases of sickness do not fall in the serious class. They consist of colds, indigestion and small ills, which prevent good work and often develop into serious sickness, if not attended to. It is in just such cases, however, that employees, as a rule, will consult an outside physician.

It is these slight but troublesome ailments which cause the majority of lost time for "sickness," the number of lost hours running up in surprising fashion. Our factory statistics show that about nine-tenths of all our sickness is due to these ailments. Here is where the hospital is effective in reducing the time lost.

Since the hospital was started we have had six cases of diphtheria, each case occurring in a different and at a different time. Fortunately, all the patients came to the hospital before they had had time to infect others and were diagnosed and isolated. We have thus prevented the spread of this contagious disease.

During the spring of 1912, again we had an epidemic of sore throat. The cases numbered 35 in all. Of these, about half came to the hospital for treatment immediately after the symptoms developed. The remainder took care of themselves. Of those coming to the hospital and receiving local treatment, only two lost any time at all, and they lost only ten hours each. Those not coming to the hospital all lost time varying from ten to fifty hours. This shows conclusively the advantage of prompt hospital treatment of such minor ailments, as the clinical symptoms were the same in all cases.

During the first year, we found that the men using the hospital saved on an average 19.2 hours per man, per month, over those not using the hospital.

Analysis of these statistics shows the large number of men who will apply for advice and who will profit by it if such advice is furnished at the factory. Few, if any, of these cases would have called in their own physician, and many had no realization of the fact that unless care was taken their apparently simple troubles would develop into serious ailments. For instance, during the past eighteen months, four patients have come to the hospital complaining of "cramps" in the stomach. Upon investigation they were found to have appendicitis. All were sent to the City Hospital, where operations confirmed the diagnosis in each case. But for the factory diagnosis all of these men might not have called in outside physicians until their cases had become very serious.

Conversely, many cases come to the hospital prepared to go home, but on finding that their ailments are not of a serious nature, willingly return to work again. One man, for instance, applied to the hospital complaining of severe "rheumatism" in both feet. Examination showed broken arches to be the cause of his pain. With foot plates to support the broken arches, he was soon doing his regular work.

"First Aid" Kit of the Norton Company

The shop hospital should be primarily a diagnostic clearing house, and the doctor should examine each case as carefully as he would a private patient. If this is done, there is no doubt but that much time will be saved, much serious sickness averted by prompt diagnosis, and the spread of contagious disease prevented by isolation of the infected workman.

*This article prepared for and originally appeared in "System."

# The Garden Cities of England

## How the Plan for Providing Homes for the Workingmen has been Successfully Operated Across the Water—A Clue to Assist the American Community With Alive Industrial Ambitions

By G. Trafford Hewitt of London

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of the civilized world there is a movement in the direction of the improvement of living and housing conditions. In England and the countries of the Continent there have been obvious signs of this advance in the increase in the number of model towns which have been established in the last ten or fifteen years. In the United States there is evidence today that people generally are keen to dwell under more healthful conditions and enhance the beauty of their homes, both internally and externally.

The question of providing suitable homes for working men and their families at prices that are not absurdly above the means of the average worker is one, strange as it may seem, which up to a comparatively short time ago had not been seriously considered. Every day the work of providing decent accommodations for the working men is becoming more difficult, and the only solution to the housing problem is offered by the Garden City and Town Planning Movement which began and has reached its highest development in England and has proved itself to be a means of avoiding congestion and overcrowding in industrial urban centres, as well as a method for the establishment of new industrial communities.

The housing problem today is divorced entirely from any element of philanthropy and enters into the realm of business. If the city workman is to become efficient, is to remain efficient, and if the manufacturer is to attract the best stamp of workman, suitable houses must be provided. When I say houses, I do not mean tenements or little tucked-up apartments shared by two or more families. What a workman wants and what he should be provided with, is a real home; a sanitary, well-built house with all modern improvements, plenty of room for his children, with ample playground in the vicinity of his home, and at a price well within his means.

Considered from the financial point of view, Garden Cities may be divided into three types. First, those which form part of a manufacturing enterprise and give no return whatever on the capital invested. Secondly, enterprises where the return is limited to a small fixed dividend, and, thirdly, enterprises permeated by a genuine desire to improve the conditions of the workers and producers of National wealth, and to do so on sound commercial lines.

I should like to make clear the point that the Garden City is to be distinguished from the Garden Suburb. The real Garden City is a city and a self-sustaining unit. It is not a suburb attached to some other city. The best illustration of the Garden Suburb is to be found at the Hampstead Garden Suburb in London. The best specimen of the Garden City is Letchworth, about forty miles from London. The highest type of Garden City is not the one with a single dominating industrial establishment, but is one built up about a number of different manufacturing enterprises. The Garden City Movement has filled an intense want in the development of the modern city and in the programme of housing reform. It has demonstrated the practicability of building new cities upon absolutely model lines, and the control of the future development of the city in the hands of a centralized body which holds and controls all the land. It has actually effected the removal of considerable numbers of people from the congested areas of the city. In Bourneville, for example, forty per cent. of the people are not connected with the Cadbury business at all but work in Birmingham. Port Sunlight has, in the same way, drawn most of its population from Liverpool. The Hampstead Garden Suburb, while beautifully planned and wonderfully executed, has really solved the problem of suburban living by the erection of artistic residences for purchase or rental at a very moderate figure. The village of Port Sunlight is located about six miles from Liverpool. The land which originally comprised 56 acres now amounts to 444 acres, of which about 231 acres are devoted exclusively to the houses, gardens, parks and public improvements. One of the striking features of the village is the variety of its architecture and the most diversified styles are to be found side by side. A maximum of ten houses to the acre has been adhered to throughout. The houses are of two different types, one type consisting of a kitchen, scullery and four bedrooms. These houses usually rent by the week at $1.25 and $1.75 respectively and this rental includes rates, taxes, repairs and maintenance. This village is essentially and actually a part of a great manufacturing business and its system of management. Sir William Lever calls it "prosperity sharing" and the rents which are charged for the houses are only sufficient to pay for depreciation and up-keep. As a separate entity the housing part of Port Sunlight is not self-supporting, for it does not pay any return whatsoever on the tremendous capital investment. The owner of the factory makes no secret of the fact that there is no return whatever on the capital investment, but he has taken this means of sharing prosperity or profits with his employees and he has made sure at the same time that not only the employees themselves, but also their families, share the benefit and share them in ways which are useful and valuable to themselves. With this object in mind, it is easy to understand why only employees of the factory are permitted to rent houses. There would be no point in sharing prosperity with persons who had no part in creating it. Port Sunlight is essentially, therefore, a part of a big manufacturing organization. The feature of the village is the gardens; front gardens, back gardens, flower gardens, vegetable gardens and allotment gardens, in which the people take great pride and delight. Some of the more

resourceful tenants produce sufficient garden crops to pay their rent. The allotment gardens are plots of land not immediately adjoining the gardens which are rented at a nominal sum of $1.25 yearly, and the variety of product and the productiveness of these gardens is really astounding.

With regard to Bourneville, the difference between it and Port Sunlight may be best expressed by the words of Mr. George Cadbury himself, who once said in reference to the village, "I do not want to make money; I want to make men." Both villages, have as their chief support, a single large industry. In Bourneville, however, residence is not restricted to employees, but anyone who wishes may go and reside there. The village is owned by the Bourneville Village Trust, which is in no way connected with the Cadbury business, and Bourneville would go on just the same as at present, even if no factory existed. Mr. Cadbury has created a beautiful village just on the outskirts of Birmingham. His chief aim has been to solve the housing problem, to build a city in which there shall be no crowding of cottages on the land, no crowding of the people in the cottages; in which each house shall have a good sized garden and no building shall occupy more than one-quarter of the site upon which it is erected. There are always to be wide roads, and at least one-tenth of the land, in addition to the roads and gardens, is to be reserved for park and recreation grounds. The village came into existence thirteen years ago, and today comprises an area of about 612 acres with over 900 houses erected and occupied by over 5000 people. The types of architecture are varied and the plan of the village has been so arranged as to harmonize with the original contour of the land. There are seven houses to the acre and the sizes and planning of the houses vary considerably. One type has two living rooms, a kitchen and three bedrooms, and the rents are remarkably low, some of the houses being only rented for $1.00 per week, but this does not include rates. Some of the houses are owned by the residents who have taken long time leases on the ground. None of the land, however, is permanently alienated. One of the most interesting developments in Bourneville is the gardens and allotment. Their cultivation has been most successful. The result of a test of 25 gardens shows that the total yield was at the rate of nearly $250 per acre, and that these acres were producing more than six times the value of their former produce, and, in addition, were housing people at the same time under ideal conditions.

The first Garden City to be formed on any comprehensive plan, was the Garden City at Letchworth, situated about 34 miles from London, and comprising an area of about 4000 acres. Founded by a group of people who have limited their possible dividends, located at a considerable distance from London and where only ten years ago, there were a couple of small hamlets, numbering in all about 200 persons, depending for a support neither on pure philanthropy or on a single business enterprise, Letchworth has demonstrated that it is a real solution of a difficult problem. Its success, economically, also indicates that it will be permanent and the forerunner of many other similar cities. The whole plan was the outcome of a book published in 1898 entitled "Garden Cities of Tomorrow" by Ebenezer Howard. At the time his ideas were thought to be visionary and the scheme as outlined in his book was considered to be an Utopian scheme of city building, but within the fourteen years since his book was first published, this so-called vision has become a definitely realized ideal. Today Letchworth has a population of over 9000 people. There are already erected nearly 1600 houses and shops, four churches, four public halls, a moving picture theatre, political and social clubs, a swimming bath and public and private schools. In addition to this prosperity there are nine miles of new roads, 18 miles of water main, 14 miles of gas main and 13 miles of sewers. Letchworth aims at relieving city congestion, building a town with a comprehensive and definite plan and with foresight, as opposed to the go-as-you-please growth of the modern city. The most hopeful aspect of the Garden City of Letchworth is the large and increasing number of factories and workshops which have moved out from big cities and have located there. The total is now over 50, and many of them are large and have a considerable number of employees. Some of the workers have come from London and other big towns in England in order to take advantage of low rates, the low price of land and low cost of light and fuel, and above all, the excellent conditions of living. Our factory transplanted itself bodily to Letchworth from London and brought with it its entire working force numbering about 150 people. Not one worker remained in London and what is better, not one has returned.

The four main features of Letchworth are these:

1. The freehold of the town is held by the Company in the interests of the present and future community.

2. The maximum number of houses to the acre is 12.

3. Only one-third of the six square miles of the estate is being developed as a town, two-thirds of the area being retained around the town as rural and park land.

4. The shareholders of the Company are entitled to a cumulative dividend, limited to 5 per cent. per annum. The surplus which in time will arise from the conversion of rural land into urban land will go to the tenants and lessees in one form or another.

These features hardly need any explanation, but it will be seen that they are necessary to insure the prime objects of the Garden City in order to guarantee that the town will develop along the lines which have been laid down. Two practical principles have been steadily kept in mind and have made the success at Letchworth. They are:

First, the aim in encouraging industries to locate in Letchworth has always been to have such a grouping of the different trades and occupations that both men and women, young and old, will find regular employment. This policy has developed an all-round labor market, which, although smaller than that of London, presents similar advantages.

Second, there has been a settled and definite policy on the part of the Company to provide recreation and pastimes similar to those that the people enjoy in their homes in the larger cities. The initial success at Letchworth has been its ability to attract manufacturers, and its continued success is due to a well-rounded labor market and its efforts in replacing and adding to the pleasures and enjoyment of city life.

The Hampstead Garden Suburb is due to the genius and energy of Mrs. Barnett of Toynbee Hall, London. Many others have helped in the work, some in big positions and many in small, but it was Mrs. Barnett who had the first inspiration and who enlisted the interests

of those whose help was essential to success, and who, by steadfast faith and splendid enthusiasm carried to a successful issue the first example of Town Planning in England that observes the economic requirements of the housing problem, as well as the hygenic and artistic idea. This scheme is in no sense a purely local matter, benefiting only the people who are housed in this particular suburb. It is of great National importance, because it is founded on sound business principles; and until the housing problem is dealt with on these lines, it will never be solved. At the opening ceremony the President of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, the late Alfred Littleton, made the following remarks:

"The growth of our great cities presents the most formidable and the most pressing problem to all those who wish for the welfare of our race. It is to this problem that this Company has addressed itself, and I think we are able to put through the plans we have in view. We wish, in the first place, to have pretty and wholesome dwellings with gardens and open spaces at hand. We wish in the next place, to have an orderly and well-designed plan of the estate so that each house may be placed with a regard to every other house. We wish to make the life of the Hampstead Suburb a life in which men shall have understanding of each other; in which the poor shall teach the rich and in which the rich, let us hope, shall help the poor to help themselves."

The estate consisted of 320 acres, and an interesting feature in this Hampstead scheme was the handing over to the public of 80 acres for a public park to be added to Hampstead Heath. This was a generous thing to do and all the more useful because business matters were not forgotten. Generosity, governed by sound business principles, is ten thousand times more helpful than thoughtless charity, no matter how kind-hearted. The business side of this transaction was that a strip of land all-round the open space was reserved by the Company for building purposes. This strip provided valuable building sites for well-to-do people who are willing to pay a good figure for situations that can never be spoiled, owing to the permanent open space in front of them. The return from these valuable building sites have proved of great financial assistance to the rest of the scheme.

If time permitted, I should like to refer to Mr. Rowntree's Model Village at Earswick, near York; Sir Richard Paget's beautiful Fallings Park Garden Suburb, near Wolverhampton; Coryndon, the Garden Village built by Mr. John Cory, 7 miles from Cardiff, and the Harbone Tenants at Birmingham.

I have thus endeavored to describe the best examples of the Garden Cities in England, and you will not fail to appreciate the fact that these Garden Cities are full of suggestion for this country. Today, cities are springing up and doing their utmost to attract manufacturers. The feeble efforts of city counsel are in many cases truly pitiful, and the success of Letchworth and the other Garden Cities in England from a purely economic standpoint demonstrates the direction of real success, and some of the towns with industrial ambitions might do well to take a cue from what has been done in England.

On the other hand, as a method of improving the conditions of our great cities and as a means of furthering their good along healthful and decent lines, the Garden City Movement offers more than a mere suggestion. In fact, it is the only real solution of one of the greatest problems of modern times. Industrial suburb developed about the great cities would no doubt be successful, and no municipal effort should be spared in this direction which would produce tangible results.

## Housing Activities

The campaign of the Chamber of Commerce to affect better housing conditions in the Heart of the Commonwealth, with the first definite work undertaken to devise a plan wherein the person of average means may be given the right kind of financial assistance to enable him to build and occupy his own home, was fairly launched during the month just closed.

Under the energetic direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Housing, Mr. Mark N. Skerrett, one general conference and two meetings of his committee and co-workers from various civic organizations were held.

The first open meeting or conference was held on December 9th in the ball room of the Hotel Bancroft, with an attendance of upward of 150 public spirited men and women of Worcester. The Chamber was fortunate in securing Mr. G. Trafford Hewitt of London, England, and Mr. Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, to address this assemblage.

M. Hewitt's address is given in full above, not for the purpose of expecting quite such nominal rents or low cost of construction as has been possible in the Garden Cities of England, which he so ably describes, but rather as Mr. Hewitt expresses it, "to give civic workers a clue upon which to work to accomplish somewhat similar results here in this country."

Mr. Hartman's address dealt with the unwholesome and insanitary conditions which were found to exist in the average tenement house and poorer quarters of the various municipalities of this Commonwealth.

On December 22d a meeting of the Housing Committee was held in the rooms of this Chamber, at which the Woman's Club, the Builders Exchange, the City Government and other organizations were also represented by delegates. The whole matter of housing was thrown open for general discussion and the work for Worcester begun. Chairman Skerrett was empowered to select seven from the visitors at large to be added to the Committee's number, and he made the following appointments: Rev. Giacchino Maffei, Atty Louis E. Feingold, Miss Mariam F. Witherspoon, Robert W. Rollins, Dr Anna F. Murphy, George F. McCauley and Verner G. Anderson.

The committee adjourned to December 29th when the following selections of the Chairman for various subcommittees were confirmed:

On Corporation—John P. Kingston, chairman; Alfred L. Aiken, Charles H. Ellsworth, John J. Power, Orlando W. Norcross, Edward J. Cross, Lucius W. Briggs, John J. Linehan, Alanson P. Robbins, Robert W. Rollins and William E. Oliver; on Legislation—Alexander B. Campbell, chairman; Rev. John L. Sewall, John P. Kingston, Dr. E. H. Trowbridge and J. Otis Sibley; on Education—Aralella H. Tucker, chairman; George E. McCauley, Miss Meriam F. Witherspoon, George E. Belisle and Charles H. Tracey; on Survey—Edwin H. Marble, chairman; Dr. Anna F. Murphy, Dr. Mae S. Holmes, Napoleon LeBean, Mrs. George H. Haynes, Rev. G. Maffei, Verner G. Anderson, Mrs. L. G. Phyfer; on Finance—Rev. John L. Sewall, chairman; Myron F. Converse, Louis E. Feingold, George O. Bridges, Burton C. Fiske and Philip H. Duprey.

# Worcester's Smoke Problem

## The Conclusions Arrived at by the Committee on Smoke Abatement of this Chamber, After a Careful and Exhaustive Investigation of the Situation in this City

By John W. Odlin, Secretary

AFTER careful study of the question of smoke abatement in Worcester, the Chamber of Commerce committee delegated to consider the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to go to the General Court and secure legislation permitting the City Council to enact a special smoke ordinance in order to deal with Worcester's smoke problem intelligently and equitably. This conclusion was reached after investigation of the workings of the general law on smoke nuisance, which becomes operative only after it has been accepted by a majority vote of the council of cities or the voters of towns.

Worcester has a smoke problem, although it is not nearly as serious as that of other municipalities of the Commonwealth. Observations have proven that what would be violations of the general law, were it accepted in this city, occur daily. It has also been ascertained that many burners of coal in Worcester cannot do otherwise than create what would be violations with their present equipment. Under these circumstances, the committee has felt that a campaign of education, looking to the future for abatement of smoke, is its duty rather than attempting to bring about drastic law which could not be enforced to the letter without crippling industries, a law which, at the same time, might invite irregularities on the part of officials that might be entrusted with its enforcement.

At the first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce smoke abatement committee, Mr. Charles H. Norton, chairman, provided for genuine co-operation by the appointment of sub-committees to handle the most important branches of preliminary work. These committees are as follows: Ordinances, Frank F. Dresser, Esq., Hartley W. Bartlett, Esq., George F. Brooks, Earl Brown, Esq., George N. Jeppson, John B. Moss, Dr. Edward H. Trowbridge; Advisory, Prof. Charles M. Allen, Prof. William W. Bird, Dr. Albert C. Getchell, Prof. Carleton A. Read, R. Sanford Riley, Prof. Martin A. Rosanoff, Edward M. Woodward; Publicity, John W. Odlin, Collin H. Aiken, Prof. U. Waldo Cutler, Howard P. Fairfield, Rev. Allyn K. Foster, Henry A. Macgowan, Matthew J. Whittall.

As the goal of the committee has been to recommend law that is best for Worcester, the most important part of the work has fallen to the lot of the sub-committee on Ordinances, of which Mr. Dresser is chairman. Mr. Dresser and members of his committee have studied smoke law assiduously, and as a result the committee is in possession of a most comprehensive treatise drawn from the mass of material regarding smoke laws and ordinances which was available. The sifting of these laws and ordinances impressed the committee of the importance of securing authority for the City Council of Worcester to handle the situation in this city by making an ordinance fitted for Worcester conditions.

The committee devoted much attention to the general and special laws of Massachusetts, which were condensed and presented for consideration by Mr. Dresser in such form that laymen were pleased to read them. This summary includes the following: —

"The Acts of 1901, chapter 427, (now Revised Laws chapter 102, sections 122 to 127, as amended by the laws of 1908, chapter 187) provide:

"'The emission, except by locomotives or brick or pottery kilns ——, of dark smoke or dense, gray smoke for more than five minutes continuously, or the emission —— of such smoke during ninety minutes of any continuous period of twelve hours within a quarter of a mile of a dwelling house is hereby declared a nuisance' unless a permit has been granted by the Mayor or Aldermen.

"Permits are effective for a year, dwellers within the area may object to their issuance, in which case there shall be a public hearing, etc., and the Mayor or Aldermen may appoint a person to enforce the statute, and violation of the statute carries a penalty of not more than $100 a week.

"This statute is not effective unless adopted by the voters of a city. Worcester has not accepted it.

"A special statute relates to Boston and vicinity. Acts 1910 c. 651, Acts 1911 c. 10 (repealing Acts 1905 c. 418.) Also a special statute relates to the City of Holyoke, Acts 1911 c. 223."

No authority for cities and towns to make smoke ordinances being found, the committee arrived at the conclusion that without such authority Worcester cannot pass any ordinance dealing with smoke nuisance, and so it was decided to ask the City Council to propose or to join with other cities in proposing a general law, giving cities and towns the right to make smoke ordinances, rather than to try to obtain a special statute for Worcester. Armed with this authority a city may from time to time change or perfect its ordinance more easily than by applying to the legislature to amend a special statute. Mr. Dresser in his report deals with the question of law thus:

"An ordinance or statute on this subject should be as definite and as capable of practical observance and enforcement as possible and should not be unduly burdensome.

"It will not do, as the statute above quoted provides to say 'dense' smoke only, but 'dense' must be defined by reference to some practical standard such as, perhaps, the Ringelmann chart, the standard adopted in Boston statute.

"Regulations should apply undoubtedly to future installments or to alterations in existing plants and should require the plans and specifications thereof to be submitted to the proper official for his approval and for the issuance of a permit for the construction. To construct without such a permit should carry a penalty and even

after the issuance of such a permit, an emission of smoke above the permitted density should be punished.

"Whether the ordinance should go further and apply to existing plants may be debatable.

"As yet there seems to be no serious trouble in Worcester and alterations to existing plants will be burdensome. It is not unlikely that the city will take the wiser and more practical course in dealing with new installments and trusting to the co-operation and good sense of the owners of existing plants to eliminate offensive conditions as far as possible.

"One way of administering and enforcing the ordinance might be by the establishment of a Smoke Abatement Commission of three technical or expert men of whom the chairman shall be the executive officer and have an office in the City Hall where plans, etc., are to be filed, and be paid a proper salary and given such clerical and other help as from time to time the City Council may determine. The other two members should receive one or two hundred dollars and should not have executive function. It might not be a bad plan to provide that one at least of these members shall be a person connected with Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

"I note that the more efficient ordinances, such as those of Chicago and Des Moines, have a Smoke Inspector and then an Advisory Board to assist him. The Boston statute vests authority in the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, who shall appoint an inspector."

The Federal Government has suggested the following as a useful draft of a smoke nuisance ordinance:—

"It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, or operator of any existing plant, or of any plant about to be constructed, for the production of power or heat, to proceed with the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of such plant until plans and specifications for such work have been submitted to the smoke inspector, approved by him, and a permit for the prosecution of such work issued. Those plans and specifications shall show the nature and extent of the work to be done and the amount of power or heat to be supplied by such plant. Said plans and specifications shall also contain a statement of the kind of fuel to be used and shall show all provisions made for the purpose of obtaining complete combustion of the fuel to be used and for the purpose of preventing smoke. They shall also show that the space to be occupied by the plant and the location and equipment therein will not prevent the proper operation of said equipment. Said plans and specifications shall show that the room or apartment in which such plant is to be located is provided with doors, windows, or other means of ventilation sufficient to prevent the temperature in said room or apartment from rising to a point higher than 120° Fahrenheit, and sufficient also to provide that the air in said room or apartment may be entirely renewed every ten minutes. Upon the approval of such plans, a duplicate copy shall be left with the smoke inspector, who shall then notify the building inspector, and it shall be the duty of said building inspector to see that the work is done in accordance with the plans and specifications. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to the steam plants in buildings used exclusively for private residence purposes in which the number of families occupying apartments shall be less than five, nor to minor necessary or emergency alterations or repairs in any other plants, which alterations or repairs do not increase the capacity of said plants, or which do not involve any substantial alteration in structure, and which do not involve any alteration in the method of efficiency of smoke prevention.

"Any person who shall violate this section shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars ($25) for each day upon which he shall prosecute such alteration, change, or installation without a permit, and each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense.

"The emission of dense smoke within the city from the smokestack of any locomotive, steamboat, or steam tug for a period of more than seventy-five (75) seconds, except for a period or periods of more than 12 minutes in any one hour, during which period or periods the fire box is being cleaned or a new fire being built therein, is hereby declared a nuisance: *Provided*, That the fire engines or fire boats of the City fire department, or both of them, shall be exempt from these restrictions.

"The emission of dense smoke within the city from the smokestack of any steam roller, steam derrick, steam pile driver, tar kettle, or other similar machine or contrivance, or from the smokestack or chimney of any building or premises, except for a period or periods aggregating not to exceed nine minutes in any one hour, during which period or periods the fire box is being cleaned or a new fire is being built therein, is hereby declared a nuisance.

"Any nuisance such as the above specified may be summarily abated by the smoke inspector, or by anyone whom he may duly authorize for the purpose, and such abatement may be in addition to the fine hereinafter provided.

"Any person or persons, or corporation owning, operating, or in charge or control of any locomotive, steamboat, steam roller, steam derrick, steam pile driver, tar kettle, or other similar contrivance, or of any building or premises, who shall cause or permit the emission of dense smoke within the City, in contravention of the provisions of this section, from the smokestack of any such locomotive, steamboat, steam tug, steam roller, steam pile driver, steam derrick, tar kettle, or other similar machine or contrivance, or from the smokestack or chimney of any building or premises so owned, controlled, or in charge of his, her, or them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense; and each day of such emission of dense smoke shall constitute a separate offense.

"For the purpose of grading the density of smoke the Ringelmann smoke chart, as published and used by the Federal Bureau of Mines, shall be the standard of comparison. Smoke shall be considered 'dense' when it is of greater density than No. 3, or the third grade of the chart. The provisions of this section shall not apply to detached private residences nor to buildings used exclusively for private residence purposes, in which the number of families occupying apartments shall be less than five."

This model ordinance will no doubt be of great value when the City Council takes up the business of preparing the proper ordinance for Worcester. The question of proper law, however, in the mind of the Committee, need not be answered now. What Worcester requires is legislative authority, and when this is obtained, recommendations for a smoke nuisance ordinance will follow.

# The Sources of Worcester Prosperity

## A New and Far Reaching Movement Towards the Development of Our Schools as Social Centers to be Launched Here by the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association

By Mrs. Milton P. Higgins

WORCESTER is growing. The enterprising Board of Trade has developed into our full grown and efficient Chamber of Commerce. The number of skilled industries is rapidly increasing; new enterprises are seeking an opportunity to establish themselves within our borders, and the number of new houses built upon our hillsides and in our valleys is a surprise to us every time we take a walk into the suburbs.

Our new Bancroft hotel is alluring to those who desire modern conveniences and a well served menu.

As the trains roll in from North, South, East and West, the people after traveling all day are greeted in the evening by seeing these words emblazoned on the sky "Worcester and Prosperity."

As they go up the street they find flashing electric signs also the newest made electric lights hardly yet introduced to the general market.

Truly we exclaim: Worcester is a city of practical and mercantile and progressive prosperity!

The greatest prosperity of our beautiful city, however, does not consist in its large buildings, although our "Slater" and "State Mutual" compare favorably with other cities much larger than ours; neither will it be found in our beautiful parks and ample playgrounds, although of these we may well be proud, but there are peculiar reasons why the citizens of Worcester may justly exclaim in the words of the apostle Paul: "I am a citizen of no mean city."

Deeper than the foundation of any of our buildings; higher than the towers and flagstaffs on our noted hill tops; broader than our boundaries which stretch out indefinitely into the surrounding country; beyond all these practical dimensions we must look to find the greatest assets of our city.

When our Master was here upon the earth, in pointing out the locality of the Kingdom of Heaven, He in His terse way of expressing profound truth, made this statement: "The Kingdom of God is within you." Just as surely is it true that the Kingdom of Worcester is within the hearts and minds of the men, women and children that dwell here. The material prosperity can be only the outward expression of the inward life of the people whose thoughts, ambitions and purposes are expressed in their words and their deeds.

It was a blessing to Worcester when, in 1775, Isaiah Thomas removed his printing presses from Boston and fled by night to Worcester in order that he might freely express his sentiments of righteousness and justice in the cause of freedom for our colonies. His newspaper, the "Massachusetts Spy," was a powerful factor in those early days in disseminating knowledge and moulding public sentiment, and Isaiah Thomas was fearless. It was he who read the Declaration of Independence from the porch of the Old South Church on the Common. You will find the brass star that marks the spot, on the steps leading to our present city hall. We are told that the "bells were set ringing and the drums a-beating," and our ancestors testified their approbation "by repeated huzzas, firing of musketry, cannon, bonfires and other demonstration of joy;" and strange to relate, the first toast they drank on that memorable evening was this: "Prosperity and perpetuity to the United States of America."

Today we seek to make good that toast, for prosperity in Worcester will overflow until it shall mean prosperity not only to our city and state but to our nation.

Col. Timothy Bigelow and his brave soldiers helped to lay the foundation of our city's honorable record when they marched to the defence of our country on the 19th of April 1775, and our Daughters of the American Revolution honor their memory by adopting his name. They also have marked with bronze and stone the spot opposite which stood the house where our noted historian George Bancroft was born. Long after many generations have come and gone the histories which he has written will be preserved as the authentic history of the early struggles of the pioneers who settled this country.

Men may come and men may go, but the record and the impress which they leave in achievement, in thought, in character, in atmosphere lasts forever.

Ichabod Washburn, when he built his first small wire mill, little dreamed that he was marking out the course which would make Worcester a city of industrial prosperity and when in co-operation with Stephen Salisbury and John Boynton he added to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the then untried experiment of a commercial shop, as a place to educate poor boys, he little dreamed of the tremendous far-reaching significance of the enterprise. The Rev. Seth Sweetser who so largely influenced the conditions of this gift was a large factor in the forming of the character and lives of those who, a generation ago, were responsible for the growth and prosperity of Worcester.

Skilled industries are the magnets that have called to Worcester skilled workmen. A small inland town with no river, save the little Blackstone stream, the outlet from Salisbury pond, why should it not have remained the little town near Quinsigamond pond, and yet today Worcester with its one hundred and sixty thousand people is loved by every one of them. The reasons are quite obvious. It has a greater variety of skilled industries than any other city of its size. It manufactures everything from elegant cars down to dainty valentines—from steam pumps to "the jewel cases" as I heard the products of the largest corset factory described not long ago.

Worcester is essentially a city of homes. Most of the houses, even the three deckers, have gardens and are set in the midst of lawns with beautiful shade trees. These

homes are, many of them, good old-fashioned New England homes, where they have dinner at noon and supper at night with may be a concert, lecture, or neighborly visitation in the evening. If perchance you should happen to drop in you might find cider, apples, nuts, pop corn and molasses candy awaiting you, after the custom of our grandfathers.

Worcester is a city of learning. When Jonas Clark denied himself in order that Clark University might have a little larger endowment, he showed the true New England spirit of devotion to a cause.

It is a wonderful and gratifying fact that a person can project himself into a scheme which may mature and progress until it shall outgrow the originator's wildest dream. Clark University is known throughout the world as a place of original research, scientific investigation, and particularly for its efforts towards race regeneration.

In the great questions that affect not only our country but all the civilized nations of the world, its noted president has helped to solve some of the vexed problems which have been confronting and preventing the advancement of civilization and education.

It is a matter of congratulation that our Dr. G. Stanley Hall induced the leaders from South America to come to our city to receive a welcome to the United States and to plan for further cooperation.

It is difficult for us to begin to appreciate how large a factor in the success of Worcester are the institutions of learning—Clark University—the Colleges, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the Academy, the Normal School, our Trade Schools for boys and girls, and our public schools. If they were to be blotted out from our fair city we should no longer want to stay—and yet we do not realize the rapidity of our educational growth. In the year 1835 there were in Worcester 1185 pupils. Today there are 25,000. The amount raised for schools in 1835 was $5500. This past year we have expended over $900,000—not including any new buildings. In 1835 the school teachers received about $21 a month for the winter months, and $16.33 for the summer months. During this year the teachers were paid over $680,000—and they are worth it. Upon them seems to be devolving the whole responsibility for our future civilization and the burden is too great. In the rapid evolution of the methods and systems of education and in these days of specialization, the parents who were the original teachers, seem to have thrown off all responsibility and the teacher has meekly done his best to make up for the lack not only of home teaching but home training. It is time for parents to awake and at least cooperate with the teacher who is endeavoring to do both his work and theirs. The rapid influx of foreign races and the tremendous problems that confront us are bringing us to a realization of the necessity of concerted action if we would not only resist the downward pull of the race but would start it on the upward path. Scientists tell us the race is deteriorating. Parents and educators must work together scientifically and practically if the race is to improve—but how can they? Where is the point of contact?

Let us construct an avenue so broad that the home, the school, the church, the state and the nation can travel side by side in cooperation to attain for the coming generation a higher level than has been ours in health, education, civic righteousness and ideals.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Association is striving to open such an avenue, to clear it of debris and to encourage every lover of children to make it bright and attractive and to fence it where pitfalls have been dug by the enemy. This avenue is for the parents and those interested in child welfare to travel, and it leads to the schoolhouse, where parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the education of the child. The object is to raise the standards of home-life and develop wiser, better-trained parenthood. It is civic work in its broadest, highest sense. It is an organized effort for a higher, nobler national life which can only be attained through the individual homes. It also tends to arouse the community to a sense of its duty to the blameless, dependent and neglected children. It secures such legislation as juvenile courts and special officers. Its object is child welfare, the making and the training of a better race.

The local organizations choose their own officers, President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer from among themselves, with the teachers as advisors. They have their committees, program, membership, etc., and their dues they generally make about 25 cents a member for the whole year. 10 cents of this they send to the State Treasurer who in turn sends 5 cents to the National Treasurer, and in that way they join both the State and National Congress, receiving a membership card signed by the National, the State and the local president.

In this city it is desirable that these local presidents should form a central council in connection with representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, the City Government, the Public Education Association, etc. In that way the local organizations will receive much help and the city will feel the impetus of their united action.

The "Child Welfare Magazine" will also be a great help to the organizations as it is the official organ and gives an account of what is being done in other states. Every year there are two conventions, the State and the National. The National convention for this year will be held in Washington April 22-27, and will be International, with delegates from other countries. Each local association is entitled to send voting delegates. The next State convention, it is hoped, will be in Worcester in the fall of this year.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, has given a division to the National Congress in the Bureau of Education. Very fortunately he has been secured to address us at a mass meeting in Mechanics Hall on the evening of January 20th. Also Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, who is the President of the National Congress, will give an address on the same evening.

To this meeting, all who are interested in child welfare are invited.

Worcester is peculiarly ready for some new vital movement just now. For years the Public Education Association has been actively engaged in studying the complex problems of education and has spent time and money and oftentimes apparently without any adequate result. But their efforts have not been in vain. The advantageous starting of this National Congress work is in great measure the fruit of their years of patient persevering work.

The work accomplished by Clark University, the lecture courses, the summer schools, the many important conferences, their exhibition of educational apparatus collected from other lands, their willingness to assist all who ask, makes Worcester parents and lovers of children ready to cooperate in a movement which they thoroughly endorse.

In these organizations of Parents and Teachers it is the parents who must take the lead—open their eyes to the needs of their children. When the parents assume the responsibility and especially when they come into contact with the teachers once a month, when they occasionally invite them to dinner and show that they appreciate their efforts with their children; when they understand health conditions both in the home and the school, when they undertake to prepare the children for the places they are soon to assume of citizenship, of usefulness, of parenthood; then Worcester will take a long step forward, there will be fewer wayward children. The dignity and sacredness of bringing into existence a new human soul will be enhanced as they realize more fully that what the parents are, the children will be. This world is not haphazard. Inexorable laws govern it, and although by wishing we cannot add one cubit to our stature, yet by eating, drinking, work, play and sleep, we find ourselves growing tall, large and strong. The same law is true mentally, morally and spiritually.

The Kingdom of Worcester—a city of churches whose spires point up to the Heaven above for the inspiration that comes from on high. Let us strive to make this a Kingdom of righteousness and joy. The City of Worcester, our highest ambition!—the beginning of the Kingdom of Heaven here below.

## The Trials of the Early Settlers

To the already long list of books by Worcester authors, with an interest and influence as widespread as the country itself, there was added with the beginning of the new year another contribution—"Narratives of the Indian Wars," edited by Mr. Charles H. Lincoln, Ph. D., of this city, and published by Charles Scribners Sons. A volume of some 300 pages, it forms one of a series of books being issued by this company under the caption of "Original Narratives of Early American History."

While this new book will unquestionably be received with unusual interest by the close student of American history, wherever his abode, it possesses another charm for loyal sons and daughters of Worcester County—for here was the haunt of the Red man and the scene of a great number of the tragedies, so vividly described by those early writers whose manuscripts have been so carefully collected and compiled by Mr. Lincoln.

This volume shows, too, perhaps more forcefully than any previous publication, the trials and tribulations of those early settlers in their then vain efforts to create the permanent settlement of what we now call Worcester.

The narratives deal with the period included in the years between 1674 and 1699, during which that savage chieftain, King Philip, held sway throughout this region, wrecking vengeance on the settler and fighting, with every scheme and torture his cruel mind could devise, the inroad of the sturdy pioneer into the domain which had been the stamping ground of his tribal ancestors for ages.

Manuscripts long filed away in archives of the Antiquarian Society, some never before published for general circulation, and others brought to light for the first time since their original publication in the early press of the Colonies and mother England, were brought out by Mr. Lincoln and incorporated in this book. They make interesting but, in instances, revolting reading; their authors picturing scenes so cruel and barbarous as to make the blood of the Twentieth century peace loving citizen of today run cold.

In selecting Mr. Lincoln for the task of compiling this interesting material, the publishers made a most happy choice. For many years he was in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress. Later he was picked to calendar the many priceless manuscripts of the American Antiquarian Society, some of which he has already had published in full, among them the correspondence of Governor William Shirley, in two volumes. Thus equipped with a ready knowledge of the history and writings of the period, he was in a position to not only arrange these narratives in a chronological manner, but also, by means of footnotes and brief introductions, clearly explain obscure passages which appear in number throughout the volume.

## International Postal Congress

In response to an appeal from representative commercial organizations of various influential countries of the world, the Foreign Trade Committee of this Chamber, Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, chairman, voted, at a meeting held during the past month, to endorse the objects of the International Postal Congress which is to be held in Madrid during 1914.

This Congress, to which its promoters hope to have in attendance representatives from every civilized country on the globe, seeks among many things to definitely decide upon a universal penny postage between all nations, by so extending the domestic postal rates to the whole foreign and domestic postage of all countries. To accomplish this master stroke the directors of the Congress are working for the active co-operation by endorsement and delegations to the meeting, to bring about a general agitation, simultaneous in all countries, to show the various governments that such a universal agreement is the earnest and unanimous wish of the whole business world.

The existing international postal rates are double the domestic postal rates and have remained unchanged for thirty-seven years. Among many business men this state of affairs is considered a check to trade.

The untenableness of these high rates has already led to a constant increase in the number of Special Postal Unions, through the mediation of which two friendly or contiguous states or nations have applied their domestic postal rates to the postal intercourse with each other. Many countries under existing agreements already charge only domestic rates on forty per cent. of their international correspondence, some countries even as high as from 75 to 90 per cent.

By such agreements the former uniform international postal tariff, made irregular by the International Postal Congress of 1906, when the maximum weights of letters was placed differently in the various countries, has now completely disappeared.

As to the general benefits to accrue for all nations entering into such an agreement, it is argued that an international penny post would render it possible to send larger amounts of second class mail, letters and printed matter; make a greater development in international trade and favorably affect all phases of economical life; all of which would eventually result in higher custom house receipts and thereby provide substantial increases for the treasury of the Nation.

# Worcester's First Municipal Christmas Tree

FOR the first time in the history of the city, Worcester as a municipality formally observed the anniversary of the Natal day of the Lord, when on Christmas Eve, a monstrous Christmas Tree was lighted on the historic old Common, in the rear of City Hall, and thousands upon thousands joined together to usher in the birthday of the Man of Galilee with hymn and carol.

Many a man grown callous in the busy marts of trade was reclaimed into the spirit of this greatest of all holidays among Christian people, after he had gazed upon Worcester's municipal Christmas Tree shedding its glow from thousands of tiny electric lights which covered it from base to crown, fifty feet above ground, and listened to the long forgotten Christmas carols and sacred selections of the band of musicians; many a stranger within the city gates were appeased in part as they watched the lights sparkle and glow, to think of loved ones at the home fire-side where the Yule-tide log was burning brightly; many a poor child deprived of its own Christmas tree, clustered about the giant on the Common and pictured the big tree as his own Christmas tree and then went homeward satisfied in his own little mind that Santa Claus had not entirely neglected him.

The tree continued to shine nightly until the New Year was ushered in—another demonstration of the new Worcester spirit which characterizes the Heart of the Commonwealth today.

The success of this first Christmas Tree is due to the untiring energies of Mrs. John A. Denholm and the corps of efficient women with which she surrounded herself. She met with cooperation to the extent of $150 on part of the City Government, individual donations of various amounts to make up the balance of a necessary $650. The Coghlin Wilson Electric Co. decorated the tree without charge, the Worcester Electric Light Co. supplied power and the Consolidated Street Railway Co. donated car tickets that poor people might come in from the suburban districts and witness the observance.

THE MUNICIPAL CHRISTMAS TREE

THE TREE AT NIGHT

# Worcester A Quarter Century Ago

## January, 1889

### The Ice Storm

The mild and open winters of today, with a severe storm an exception rather than a regular occurrence, make interesting comparisons with the conditions of a quarter century ago. It will be remembered that the close of the winter of 1887-88 was marked by the greatest blizzard of a decade and the worst since that time. And in the newspaper files of January, 1889, there appear accounts of an ice storm ushering in the new year which, in damage done and troubles incurred, has not been duplicated since.

Snow, sleet and rain combined in one storm of twenty-four hours' duration swept over Worcester County and while the city of Worcester escaped with only minor damage, the surrounding towns were badly hit.

Thousands of trees were wrecked when their ice encrusted branches either snapped from the trunk through the additional burdens placed upon them or else carried trunk and all with them as they crashed to the ground.

In many of the towns some of the oldest and finest shade trees tumbled over into the village streets, while in the back woods many of the roads were impassable through accumulations of broken branches and uprooted trees which blocked the highways.

Communication by either telephone or telegraph from the city to the county towns was entirely cut off the day following the storm. Wires and poles were both down in tangled masses and for weeks afterward employees were busy repairing the damage. Some idea of the extent of this damage is shown in reports from the town of Holden. Here, it is recorded, the accumulations of ice upon wires and poles became so great and so heavy that they carried to the ground a total of eighteen poles which had been standing in a row in a single street.

While this storm did not cause the suffering or inconveniences of the blizzard of 1888, it was estimated that the property damage was considerably more than that snow storm of the previous year.

### Protest Against Postoffice Site

A petition signed by many Worcester citizens was filed in Washington in January, 1889, seeking an investigation of conditions which led up to the selection of Franklin Square as a site for the new federal building, ground for which was already broken. It was intimated in the petition that a syndicate had been formed interested in real estate and that work done had influenced the selection of the site at Franklin Square rather to inflate property values in the vicinity, than to give Worcester the best location for its new postoffice. It was the purpose of the petitioners, so it was stated, to have the government find out if this intimation was true and if so to countermand the order authorizing the site and select a new one.

### Senator Hoar's Re-election

Senator George F. Hoar was reelected to succeed himself as Senator from Massachusetts to Congress by the General Court during this month in 1889.

Some idea of the early popularity of this diplomat who in later years was destined to be one of the greatest statesman this country ever produced is shown in the flattering vote accorded him in both the Senate and House. In the upper Board he carried a total of 32 votes to 7 for his opponent, Hon. P. A. Collins, and in the lower branch of the legislature he was given 171 votes to 56 for the Democratic candidate.

### County Finances

The County of Worcester was a money making institution twenty-five years ago, judging from the annual report of the County Treasurer. The year 1888 showed receipts from all sources of $316,444.98 and expenses of only $227,429.24, leaving a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the new year of $89,015.71.

### City Affairs

The new year was made notable in city affairs by the inauguration of Hon. Samuel Winslow as Mayor for his fourth consecutive term. His inauguration address bristled with references to the remarkable record which Worcester had established with its "Pay-as-you-go" policy and urged its continuance in years to come.

The new act limiting the amount of money which cities could raise by taxation and compelling municipalities to go to the Legislature for permission to raise money for all extraordinary purposes came in for considerable discussion on part of city officials during this month. Worcester had at that time, as it has today, a reputation for sane and conservative expenditures, and among some members of City Council the new act was looked upon as an infringement of city rights by the state. A majority of prominent citizens, however, saw the bill in its right light and predicted that it would serve its purpose properly in cities where expenditures had been made "not wisely but too well" and that Worcester had nothing to lose by its enforcement.

The report of the City Auditor to Dec. 1, 1888, given out this month showed the net debt of the city to be $2,061,183.83, an increase of $93,831.13 over the same date in 1887. The assessed valuation of property at the time was $64,498,386.

Estimates of expenses of all municipal departments for the coming year were filed with the Mayor during this month, totalling $1,157,962, against appropriations of $1,044,800 which had been made for all departments during the preceding year.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Election

Mayor [illegible] J. Wright was given a flattering endorsement of his first year's administration of municipal affairs at the polls on Tuesday, December 9th, when the voters returned him to office by the largest plurality ever recorded a candidate for mayor in a contested election in the city of Worcester and the second largest vote ever given a candidate for the office. This remarkable record was all the more gratifying to the supporters of the Mayor, because of the fact that it was accomplished in face of a spirited campaign on part of the Progressive party of this city, which had entered candidates for the office of Mayor and Alderman-at-Large, in addition to the regular Democratic and Socialistic candidates.

Among close students of municipal affairs who have studied the election returns, it was the opinion that party lines were disregarded and Mayor Wright was given a non-partisan vote, rather than the vote of the adherants to the Republican party alone.

Mayor Wright's plurality over his next nearest opponent, the Democratic candidate, Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, was 5837. The total vote cast for the Mayor was 13,082, an increase of 1091 votes over the total which had carried Mayor Wright into office in 1912. The Democratic candidate polled 7,245 votes, a loss of 2415 from the total of 1912. Mr. John W. Armour, the Progressive party candidate, polled but 747 of 5,800 votes cast for the leading Progressive candidate at the State election held a month previous.

Alderman-at-Large David A. Scott, the Republican nominee for re-election, was returned to office by a plurality of 4426 votes. He polled 11,488 votes against 7062 for Ex-Representative Charles O. Orstrom, the Democratic candidate, and 2049 for Ex-Chief of Police David A. Matthews, the Progressive candidate.

In Ward 6, the Republicans elected John A. Swan to the Common Council over Councilman Gustaf E. Bergstrom, the Democratic candidate for re-election.

All in all the election was a sweeping victory for the Republican party. It will be represented by eight of the eleven members of the Board of Aldermen; by twenty-one of the thirty members of the Common Council; and by twenty-one of the thirty members of the School Committee.

The city voted to license the sale of intoxicating liquors by a plurality of 4777, a slight decrease from the total figure of 1912.

## City Council

**December 10, 1913**

The following officials were elected at this meeting of City Council, in accordance with the terms of the City Charter:

Commissioner of sinking funds for three years, George W. Mackintire, re-elected. Directors of the Free Public Library, Charles A. Harrington, retiring president of Common Council, to succeed Frank R. Batchelder; Prof. George H. Blakeslee, to succeed Prof. Z. W. Coombs; Dr. Michael F. Fallon, to succeed Rev. Bernard S. Conaty, resigned. Overseer of the poor, Walter S. Doane, retiring president of the Board of Aldermen. Trustees of Independent Trade Schools, Thomas J. Lynch, William Wattie and John B. Moss, all re-elected.

An order was also adopted at this meeting for the installation of 355 luminous arc lights in the business district.

**December 22, 1913**

The water department received the bulk of consideration at this meeting of City Council with the adoption of an order authorizing the issuing of $140,000 in bonds for improvement and development purposes. The money so received is to be used for the laying of a 36 inch pipe line from Parsons reservoir, the distributing basin of the Lynde Brook system, to Webster Square, a distance of 13,000 feet; and for preliminary work in the construction of Pine Hill reservoir, the remaining development of the Asnebumskit System, a basin which when completed will hold more than 2,000,000,000 gallons of water.

An order was also adopted authorizing the City Solicitor to petition the Legislature to authorize a loan of $500,000 for water supply development, so that the City may be in a position to raise money from time to time to continue the Pine Hill reservoir work.

**December 29, 1913**

Municipal business, as far as the City Council of 1913 was concerned, was closed at this meeting and both branches of City Council adjourned sine die.

One of the last acts was the acceptance of the gift of $4000 from the estate of Louisa B. Chamberlain, to provide a drinking fountain for horses and dogs.

A loan of $40,000 was authorized to continue work on the outfall sewer during the winter. Reports were received and filed from many of the municipal departments.

## School Committee

**December 2, 1913**

An order was adopted at this meeting requesting the City Council to authorize the construction and provide funds for the building of an addition to the North High school, on land west of the present site of the building.

An order was introduced by Thure Hanson, a member of the Committee, requesting the sub-committee on schoolhouses to consider the advisibility of naming Worcester schoolhouses after famous educators of the city.

Miss Lizette M. Draper was appointed principal of Gates Lane School to succeed Mary G. Stalker, resigned.

# A New Year's Resolution

WHEREAS, the general welfare and prosperity of Central Massachusetts is dependent upon the welfare and prosperity of the city of Worcester, the very life blood of this whole territory flowing through the heart of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, the principal function of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is to do everything possible to advance the interests and increase the income of the merchants and manufacturers of this city and county; and

Whereas, every dollar spent in this city and county exclaims as it leaves your hands "Till we meet again", while every dollar sent out of our borders shouts "Good-By Forever"; and

Whereas, our merchants and manufacturers carry as good stocks, make as fine goods and sell them for as little money as any class of men on earth, therefore be it

Resolved. That we the people of Worcester and Worcester County will hereafter do our trading at home, do our printing at home, do our investing at home, do our boosting at home; to the end that this our city and county will become known not only for its material prosperity, but for its mutual helpfulness, concord and brotherly love. May we not be cursed with idleness or shamed by selfishness, but may we as a county and a community resolve during 1914 to speak no words but words of praise of this the best city in the best county in the best state in the best country on earth, and to

**Buy in Worcester**

**It Helps Everybody**

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH

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*Vice-President*, C. HERBERT DEFOSSE
*Secretary*, HERBERT N. DAVISON
*Treasurer*, H. WARD BATES
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HENRY A. ROUSSEAU

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


# December Directors' Meeting

**Important Action on Various Matters of Vital Interest to Worcester Taken at this Closing Meeting of the Year—Tribute to President Inman Who Retires from Office with the New Year**

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Thursday evening, December 11th, 1913. Present, Pres. Albert H. Inman, S. F. H. Goodwin, Ernest P. Bennett, Mark N. Skerrett, C. Herbert DeFosse, Hartley W. Bartlett, Frank S. Fay, Walter H. Allen, Earle Brown, J. Harvey Curtis, Franklin B. Durfee, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Gustaf A. Berg. A quorum.

Absent, Wallace T. Morley, John E. Bradley, Fayette A. Amidon, William H. Sawyer, Charles H. Norton.

The President stated that Arthur C. Comins, Chairman of the Special Committee on Washington Square, was present and he had taken the liberty of inviting him to sit with the Directors for the purpose of discussing the situation at Washington Square and the next step to be taken in its beautification and development.

Mr. Comins stated that the next step was the acquisition by the city of the land and buildings in the triangle bounded by Front, Foster and Hibernia streets. He traced the history of the committee's efforts in this particular to date and stated that he felt the necessity of arousing public sentiment as to the value of throwing this corner into the square proper. He said that he had consulted with Olmstead Bros. of Brookline, landscape architects, who had drawn for the Chamber the original plans for the square, and they had informed him that for $150, they could make a further study of the square at this point, showing its appearance and beauty with these buildings removed.

Mr. Comins believed that it would be extremely desirable to have a picture prepared by them, showing the changes in question, which could be exhibited in the Chamber, in the Woman's Club, the Worcester Club, the Commonwealth Club, and in places of business on the street, in turn.

The plan met with the unanimous approval of the Directors, and, on motion of Earle Brown, it was voted: That the Chamber appropriate $150, or such less sum as may be necessary to procure the proposed picture of Washington Square for exhibition purposes, and Mr. Comins was authorized to arrange for the same.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the program necessary to procure the cooperation of the City Government in taking over the property in question. The Directors unanimously voted that it was the sense of this body that the City of Worcester should proceed at once to secure the property at the corner of Front, Foster and Hibernia streets, obtaining the same, if necessary, by condemnation proceedings. They further voted to instruct the President, the Secretary and Mr. Comins to see the Mayor as soon as possible, to urge him to incorporate into his Inaugural Message a recommendation to this effect, and to see to it that an order appropriating the necessary funds was passed by the City Council.

Mr. Comins stated and furnished the Directors statistical information bearing out his claim to the effect that the probable net outlay to the city upon the final disposition of the property at this point, would not reach above $64,500, which sum bears the same relation to the real estate value in the city that a $4.00 expenditure on the front porch does to a $10,000 house.

The Secretary read a communication making serious complaints with reference to postal service in this city. The communication pointed out that although this organization was instrumental in securing 12 additional carriers for the Worcester Post Office, 4 of these men were assigned to parcels post exclusively, 1 as a collector, 2 to Station A, and 1 to Station B, leaving only 4 of the additional 12 men for the main office.

The Directors were unanimously of the opinion that the postal service in this city was absolutely inadequate to the needs of a city of 166,000 inhabitants; that the post office itself was not well equipped for the business of the Government carried on therein, and that the revenue derived from the post office in this city warranted the addition of at least 15 more carriers beside those already called for, one or more auto trucks for the delivery of parcels post, and such improvements in the office itself as were necessary to facilitate the tremendous volume of business now passing through that establishment and bound to still further congest it as a result of the proposed increase in the bulk packages authorized by the Postmaster General in the parcels post.

The Secretary was instructed to take this matter up at once with Postmaster Hunt and with the Postmaster

General, and to use every legitimate effort to bring about the improvements demanded.

An invitation having been received from the American Museum of Safety to send delegates to its convention now going on in New York, the Secretary was instructed to ascertain if any member of the Norton Company, which is interested in the work of the Museum, cares to attend as representative of this organization.

A letter from G. Roy Hall, Traffic Commissioner of the Duluth Commercial Club, complained that the Railroad Companies owning the boat lines plying on the Great Lakes had influenced the same to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission that such commodities as butter, eggs, and poultry be placed on their prohibitive list.

It was shown that these carriers had been offered large quantities of all three of these necessities of life, amounting, it was asserted, in the gross, to 140,000,000 lbs., and that they had refused to move same on the ground that the boats did not contain proper refrigerating facilities, when, as a matter of fact, the real reason was that the railroad lines operating these boats desired the revenue from this tonnage, it being a proved fact that if these commodities traveled via boat Duluth to Buffalo, that they could be laid down in the East approximately 40 cents a hundred cheaper than if sent all rail to destination. Accompanying the communication was a petition brought by the Bridgman-Russell Co. before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine, the Pennsylvania et als., complaining that this complainant and other interested shippers have at various times during the past two years tendered the various boat lines plying on the Great Lakes large quantities of butter, cheese and eggs, and that notwithstanding the fact that said boat lines could carry these commodities more cheaply than by all-rail shipments, they had up to this time, as the result of an arrangement between said boat lines and the defendant rail-carriers owning or controlling them, refused to accept any of these commodities for shipment.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Directors that this was a matter that directly concerned this city and county and was a proper subject for us to take up, and it was therefore voted, that we intervene before the Interstate Commerce Commission and to ask that we be allowed to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission and to be treated in all respects as a party thereto in the petition of Bridgman-Russell Co. vs. the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. et als. known as Docket No. 6111.

A communication received from F. Geldersma, having to do with South American trade, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade, Ernest P. Bennett, Chairman.

A petition was received from a voluntary committee headed by C. E. Hanscom, Chairman, calling for an informal meeting of representative New England business men at the Boston City Club, Tuesday, December 16th, to take concerted action in the direction of recommending to the President the appointment of a New England man in the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Mr. Prouty of Vermont, resigned. It was voted that this Chamber send Traffic Manager Joseph H Lane as a delegate to this conference.

An appeal from William Buxaum, Secretary of the "Build a Ship at Boston" Conference, asking this Chamber to use its influence with the Government to have a supply ship recently authorized by Congress constructed at the Boston Navy Yard. It was voted that the request be complied with.

A letter was read from P. L. Bryning, Vice-President of the Standard Steel Shelving Company, stating his desire to secure the cooperation of the Industrial Bureau in financing his company for the manufacture of steel shelving. The sectional units employed are now being built at the Worcester Pressed Steel Co. Matter referred to Industrial Bureau.

It was voted, on recommendation of the President, and on motion of Mr. Bartlett, that Colin H. Aiken be elected Membership Clerk of this body, and that he be attached to the Secretary's office and under his supervision. Mr. Aiken was introduced to the Directors and made a general statement with reference to his duties. It was the opinion of the Clerk that the members of the Merchants Association not members of the Chamber of Commerce, so far seen by him, would be willing to pay the difference between the price of their dues in the Merchants Association and the minimum price of the dues for business corporations in this body, namely $25.00, in view of the additional advantages they were to gain from the consolidation of the two bodies. It was the opinion of the Directors that the membership card for the protection of the members of the Chamber of Commerce should be prepared and ready for distribution by Jan. 1st.

Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, for the Agricultural Bureau, stated that he believed with proper effort and the assistance of the Agricultural College, the Hampden County Improvement League, which is seeking additional financial legislation from the State, the Department of Agriculture and other sources, an income could be derived for the Agricultural Bureau of this Chamber for the coming year amounting to approximately $5000.

He stated that it was the desire of the Agricultural Bureau to materially extend its scope and he would appreciate an authorization for the same. It was voted that an appropriation not to exceed $50.00 should be placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Bureau, and that the Chairman should be authorized to make such arrangements for the perfecting of its organization as in his judgment seems wise and necessary.

Mr. Bartlett, for the Committee on Statistics and Information, presented the book compiled by Miss Parrott, giving a list of the manufacturers in this city and what they make. He desired authorization from the Directors permitting him to have a thousand or more of these books issued for general circulation, and he felt sure that they could be gotten out without any expense whatever to the Chamber as the result of the manufacturers' cooperation. The matter was discussed at some length but no action was taken. It being understood that Mr. Bartlett would make further report at the next meeting.

Mark N. Skerrett, Chairman of Committee on Housing, made a report on the recent very successful conference on this subject at the Hotel Bancroft. He stated that the various bodies represented had voted to send delegates to sit with the committee of the Chamber in working out the details for improved housing, and that he was also to appoint a committee of seven at-large. He promised to have this detail completed and this committee organized before the next meeting.

Walter H. Allen, Chairman of the Transportation Bureau, made report on the two matters referred to it by the Executive Committee, namely, the proposed foot

bridge from Bloomingdale Road to Lyon street, and the extension of the street car line from Greenwood and Upland street to the City Line. He stated that the Traffic Manager had investigated both these matters and that he was of the opinion from the expressions of people living in the neighborhood of the Purification Works that it was inexpedient to act in the Greenwood street matter. With reference to the foot bridge, he stated that the Boston & Albany R. R. had already completed a foot bridge for its own employees at Bloomingdale Road, running a third of the way across the space it is desired to bridge. He recommended that this foot bridge be continued to Lyon Street, with proper provisions made thereon where the Railroad employees leave it to go down into the yard, to prevent trespassers and protect the Railroad. With this arrangement the bridge is perfectly practicable for public use, and it was voted, on motion of Mr. Browne, that the Traffic Manager be instructed to take such steps as is necessary, either with the Railroad or with the Railroad and city, to have the bridge completed, there being now no way of crossing the tracks without danger for a space of a mile and a half.

The Vice-President, Mr. DeFosse, called attention to the fact that this was the final meeting of the Board of Directors for the present year and also the final meeting to be attended by President Albert H. Inman in his official capacity. To the infinite regret of all the Directors, Mr. Inman's term now expires by limitation, he having served his full four years. He felt that this Board of Directors and the Chamber of Commerce had been extremely fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Inman for President during the past twelve months. It had been a time of stress and storm. Mr. Inman had given freely of his time and money for the work of the Chamber. He had devoted hours, both in this room and in his own office, to the work of this body, and he moved, as a slight mark of the respect and admiration that this Chamber feels for Albert H. Inman, that we at this time, by a rising vote of thanks, express to him our admiration and goodwill for the courtesy, efficiency and patriotism that he has always manifested as President of this body, and our pride in all that he has accomplished. It was so voted.

The retiring President spoke in an extremely complimentary way of the work of the Vice-President during the past year, and Mr. DeFosse was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks for his untiring labors and his unflagging zeal in that office. A vote of appreciation was also extended to the two retiring directors, Franklin B. Durfee and S. Foster H. Goodwin, who have also completed four years continuous service.

Adjourned.

# The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H LANE, Traffic Manager

### Boston & Maine Rate Advance

A report issued on Dec. 15th and signed by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty and the members of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, bears directly on this important subject.

The four commissions mentioned conferred with Commissioner Prouty in order that uniformity of opinion and action might be established between the federal board and the state boards. The I. C. C. has no authority to approve in advance a schedule of rates and cannot, therefore, permit an advance. The railroad must first file its schedule which will be examined and corrected by the Commission. The report of the commission has, therefore, no official standing, but merely reflects what in their judgment is the most advisable thing for the road to do.

The report says: "We are clearly of the opinion that there should be a substantial rate advance now, provided that such additional revenue can be obtained without imposing upon the public unjust and unreasonable transportation charges and provided further that some assurance can be given that the money will be prudentially expended in the public interest. Counsel for the railroad claimed that such increase should amount to at least five million per year, but to this we do not assent. It cannot be known until the property is once more efficiently and properly operated and until its leasehold lines have been valued how much the advance should be."

The Commission suggests many changes of present conditions on the Boston & Maine R. R., particularly as regards the institution of a new and independent board of directors. They make a decided criticism of the former management and blame it for much of the road's present trouble.

The Commission says that this condition was years in forming and will require years in the correction. Furthermore the stockholders, financiers, owners of leased lines and the public are all going to be taxed to some extent to enable this property to regain its old standing and also to prevent the railroad from passing into the hands of a receiver, which would be a calamity which ought to be avoided if possible.

### The Eastern Freight Rate Hearing

The Interstate Commerce Commission has begun its hearing into the proposed increases in freight rates by Eastern railroads, and it is expected that the proceeding will be one of the most important ever undertaken by the commission, as upon it depends whether the carriers can proceed with plans for improvements, the ordering of new equipment, etc. The proceedings opened with statements of the presidents of the leading Eastern companies, these followed by officials of the railroads with exhibits showing increases in operating expenses and corresponding decreases in revenue.

The tariffs which were filed with the commission some time ago showed an average increase of 5 per cent., but in many instances the increase amounted to 16 per cent. They were filed to become effective November 15, but were suspended by the commission until March, 1914.

Representatives of the carriers express the hope that the case will be decided before that date. In view of the stand taken by the commission and public opinion generally regarding steel coaches, it is believed here that the carriers will be allowed to make a substantial increase in rates in order to allow them to furnish such coaches and other equipment conducive to safety.

#### Traffic Club of New England

The Traffic Club of New England held its annual meeting for the election of officers on Friday, Dec. 12th, at the American House, Boston. Mr. Sam. W. Manning, New England Agent of the Santa Fe R. R., was elected President; Mr. J. H. Hustis, President of the New Haven R. R., Mr. C. W. Robie, Assistant General Manager of the American Express Co., Mr. H. M. Biscoe, Vice-President of the Boston & Albany R. R., and Gen. Wm. A. Bancroft, President of the Boston Elevated Ry. Co., were elected Vice-Presidents of the club.

The retiring president, Mr. Timothy E. Byrnes, Vice-President of the New Haven R. R., was cheered long and often in evidence of the appreciation of his fellow members of the club. Mr. Byrnes announced his retirement from the railroad business at an early date, but added that he expected to continue as a resident of this vicinity.

The annual banquet of this club will be held at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, on March 6th, 1914, with the Honorable William H. Taft and Senator John W. Weeks as the principal guests.

#### Third Traffic Conference

Our Third Traffic Conference on Friday evening, December 19th, was a success and about one hundred of our members attended to hear the talk on "Weights and Classification."

Messrs. G. L. Graham and E. S. Fairbrother, chief freight inspectors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads were the guests of the evening, and the information and suggestions put forth by these gentlemen were thoroughly appreciated by all present.

#### Four Months Limitation for Filing Claims

The attention of all members is called particularly to Section 3 of Uniform Bill of Lading which says that all claims for loss, damage or delay must be made in writing to the carrier at the point of delivery or at the point of origin *within four months* after delivery of the property, or, in case of failure to make delivery, then within four months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed. Unless claims are so made the carrier shall not be liable.

The Eastern lines are living up to this section of the Uniform Bill Lading, and you can readily see the importance of promptly preparing and presenting your claims to the proper parties.

#### Special Damages Resulting From Remote Causes

GEORGIA.—A shipper had a carload of fixtures moving from this to an adjoining state. One of his employees proceeded to the point of destination to erect the shipment. Upon advice of the carrier, five days was allowed for the shipment to reach destination, a distance of approximately 484 miles, over the lines of two carriers. The shipment was in transit fifteen days on account of an admitted diversion of the carriers. Consignor filed claim for wages and hotel expenses of his employee for ten days, the claimed extent of delay. Carrier referred him to section three of bill of lading (standard form), but offered compromise of claim on 50 per cent. Kindly advise status of claim and indicate procedure.

A carrier is not liable for compensation paid mechanics employed to use the goods transported while awaiting their arrival, in the absence of evidence that the carrier had notice of such circumstances. In other words, where such damages are too remote and speculative, and were not within the contemplation of the parties at the time of contract, but are the result only of special circumstances, which should have been communicated to the carrier when the contract was made; the law requiring the shipper to inform the carrier, at the time the contract was made, of the special circumstances requiring expedition in the shipment.

#### When Does a Carrier Become a Warehouseman?

When do the duties of a common carrier begin as warehouseman? In other words, how long after a car is placed for unloading by consignee do the railroad's duties cease as a common carrier?

The Massachusetts rule is to the effect that all that could be required of railways was a safe deposit of the goods upon the platform or in the warehouses of the road at the end of the transit, or a placement of the car upon the carrier's public delivery tracks for unloading, to await delivery to the consignee when he should call for them, and that from the time of such deposit or placement, even without notice by the carrier to consignee, the liability of the former was changed from that of common carrier to that of warehouseman. The courts of Massachusetts, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and South Carolina have approved and followed this doctrine.

#### How the Dollar Is Divided

The revenue of the railroads is collected in the main from the handling of property and passengers, and it cannot pay out more than it takes in. In 1912, out of every dollar that the railroads received, the following disposition was made:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Labor, direct | 11.17 | cents |
| Fuel and oil, 70 per cent. labor | 8.93 | " |
| Material, supplies and miscellaneous expenses | 14.06 | " |
| Loss and damage | 2.20 | " |
| Taxes | 4.21 | " |
| Rents for leased roads | 4.41 | " |
| Interest on debt | 13.43 | " |
| Total | 91.41 | " |
| Balance | 8.59 | " |
| | 100.00 | " |

Of this balance, 3.75 cents were for betterments and deficits, and 4.84 cents were for dividends. In other words, of the dollar collected there had to be paid out 91.41 cents for those things that were absolutely necessary for maintaining and operating the property, paying taxes and interest, leaving only the small balance of 8.59 cents for improvements and dividends.—*Howard Elliott, President N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.*

# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., January 2, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 190 | 200 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 227½ |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 190 | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 43 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | | |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 36½ | 39 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 83½ | last sale |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 80 | 90 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 76½ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 172 | last sale |
| Providence & Worcester | | 235 |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | 70 | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay pfd | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 125 | 130 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Norcross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Reed Prentice common | 65 | 80 |
| Reed-Prentice pfd | 95 | 99 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 235 | |
| United States Envelope common | 140 | 147 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 102 | 104 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 280 | 290 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 265 | 275 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5s | 71½ | last sale |
| Boston & Worc. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 93 | 95¾ |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 98 | 100 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | | 101½ |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry 1st 4½ | 90 | 95 |

# Building Operations

| City | November 1913 | November 1912 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $173,135 | $397,980 | | 56 |
| Albany | 277,855 | 443,828 | | 37 |
| Atlanta | 278,904 | 1,238,281 | | 77 |
| Baltimore | 612,796 | 668,871 | | 8 |
| Birmingham | 289,780 | 349,391 | | 17 |
| Boston | 1,063,225 | 3,567,235 | | 70 |
| Buffalo | 580,000 | 836,000 | | 31 |
| Cedar Rapids | 497,000 | 178,000 | 179 | |
| Chattanooga | 38,610 | 118,185 | | 67 |
| Chicago | 6,490,700 | 7,625,000 | | 15 |
| Cincinnati | 457,050 | 526,115 | | 13 |
| Cleveland | 1,241,640 | 1,230,812 | 1 | |
| Columbus | 398,770 | 247,987 | 61 | |
| Dallas | 876,615 | 318,250 | 175 | |
| Dayton | 111,975 | 593,078 | | 81 |
| Denver | 155,129 | 318,010 | | 51 |
| Des Moines | 108,990 | 136,915 | | 20 |
| Detroit | 1,769,900 | 1,548,085 | 14 | |
| Duluth | 204,673 | 395,115 | | 48 |
| East Orange | 117,303 | 199,505 | | 41 |
| Evansville | 103,405 | 138,675 | | 25 |
| Ft. Wayne | 102,150 | 165,635 | | 38 |
| Grand Rapids | 275,384 | 240,240 | 15 | |
| Harrisburg | 84,800 | 57,480 | 49 | |
| Hartford | 1,070,845 | 269,475 | 297 | |
| Indianapolis | 479,711 | 700,085 | | 31 |
| Kansas City | 934,672 | 1,638,965 | | 42 |
| Lincoln | 145,623 | 206,725 | | 29 |
| Los Angeles | 1,200,158 | 2,597,723 | | 54 |
| Louisville | 184,910 | 258,530 | | 25 |
| Manchester | 150,234 | 82,801 | 81 | |
| Memphis | 211,261 | 588,505 | | 64 |
| Milwaukee | 1,711,300 | 1,643,605 | 4 | |
| Minneapolis | 820,990 | 707,645 | 16 | |
| Nashville | 78,946 | 256,958 | | 69 |
| Newark | 549,371 | 706,806 | | 22 |
| New Haven | 214,475 | 321,328 | | 33 |
| New Orleans | 139,716 | 197,980 | | 29 |
| New York | 6,847,766 | 13,787,972 | | 50 |
| Oakland | 414,226 | 987,294 | | 58 |
| Omaha | 268,590 | 323,600 | | 17 |
| Paterson | 81,030 | 103,982 | | 22 |
| Peoria | 184,605 | 94,835 | 95 | |
| Philadelphia | 2,026,665 | 1,919,880 | 5 | |
| Pittsburgh | 698,617 | 694,329 | 1 | |
| Portland | 608,865 | 646,130 | | 6 |
| Richmond | 281,399 | 358,044 | | 20 |
| Rochester | 649,775 | 968,503 | | 33 |
| St. Joseph | 132,515 | 92,122 | 14 | |
| St. Louis | 1,073,643 | 1,079,423 | | |
| Salt Lake City | 171,800 | 99,350 | 73 | |
| San Antonio | 102,800 | 261,813 | | 61 |
| San Francisco | 1,142,986 | 1,912,932 | | 40 |
| Scranton | 156,625 | 154,260 | 1 | |
| Seattle | 387,790 | 403,310 | | 4 |
| Shreveport | 89,350 | 87,520 | 2 | |
| Sioux City | 118,127 | 108,835 | 8 | |
| South Bend | 29,525 | 62,350 | | 53 |
| Spokane | 78,610 | 130,570 | | 40 |
| Springfield | 41,125 | 215,150 | | 81 |
| Syracuse | 182,330 | 396,810 | | 54 |
| Tacoma | 63,520 | 159,610 | | 60 |
| Toledo | 283,555 | 272,270 | 1 | |
| Topeka | 39,308 | 74,240 | | 47 |
| Washington | 644,033 | 810,867 | | 20 |
| Wichita | 212,350 | 42,300 | 402 | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 212,428 | 101,396 | 109 | |
| Worcester | 299,688 | 736,904 | | 59 |
| Total | $41,725,667 | $58,802,435 | | 29 |

# Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for this City for the year 1913, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, totaled $136,575,013., a net loss of $1,163,253. from the total for the twelve months of 1912.

For the month of December the total clearings amounted to $11,216,650, a loss of $121,565. from the corresponding period in 1912.

# Stamp and Envelope Sales

The general use of the parcel post system in this city brings about one of the largest gains in receipts from stamp and envelope sales in the history of the local post office. For the quarter ending December 31st,

1912, the sales totaled $155,762.97, an increase of $18,515.36 over the corresponding date in 1912.

Sales for the month of December amounted to $62,271.78, an increase of $8,631.95 over the total for December 1912.

## Local Failures

A report for the year ending December 31, 1913, prepared from figures furnished by Mr. O. C. Ansley, local manager of the R. G. Dun & Co. Commercial Agency, show a total of 100 failures in Worcester County, involving $1,778,828, in liabilities, and $825,061 in assets.

While there were 108 failures in Worcester County in 1912, the total liabilities amounted to only $878,343, with assets of $261,283.

The month of December showed a total of 15 failures with liabilities of $136,160, and assets of $69,592.

## Current Events

### General

December 1. Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society observe 64th anniversary with banquet.

Charity ball in November nets $3015, to be equally divided between Worcester Society for District Nursing and Worcester Employment Society.

2. Karl J. Fredin resigns as president of Swedish National Federation.

James Green retires from presidency of Worcester Society of Antiquity and Charles T. Tatman elected his successor.

4. Worcester County Music Association elect William H. Cook president at annual meeting and hear pleasing report of $448.35 profit on 1913 Festival, first profit since Jubilee year of 1907.

7. Worcester Lodge, B. P. O. E., conduct memorial services in Poli Theatre, with 2500 people present.

8. Ex-District Attorney George S. Taft elected president of the Worcester County Bar Association.

12. Will of Dr. John Green, whose death in St. Louis was recorded on Dec. 7th, shows bequest of his medical library to the Worcester District Medical Society.

Worcester Commercial Travelers' Association has annual banquet at Hotel Bancroft with 350 present.

15. Plans for establishment of society to be known as American Association for Providing Employment for the Cured Tubercular outlined by Dr. Melvin G. Overlock at annual meeting of Worcester Consumptive Home Society.

17. Henry Y. Simpson, assistant clerk of Central District Court, appointed clerk to fill vacancy caused by death of Major Edward T. Raymond.

19. Worcester Publicity Association entertains 300 at annual Christmas Tree festival.

21. Fire and water cause damage estimated between $150,000 and $200,000 to buildings and stock of C. T. Sherer Co.

28. Rev. Dr. Vincent E. Tomlinson declines call to become pastor of Haverhill Universalist Church.

30. George H. Ward Relief Corps presents check for $1000 to Grand Army post.

Arthur W. Macomber, 27 years messenger of Central District Court, appointed assistant clerk.

### City Affairs

December 1. Thirty-eighth annual reunion and banquet of Worcester Fire Patrol, with Mayor Wright and City officials as guests.

2. Members of Fair View Improvement Society petition Playground Commissioners for a municipal playground to be located on land owned by N. B. Parsons and Lillian M. Lord on Main street, between Stearns avenue and Healey road.

3. Annual concert and ball of Worcester Police Relief Association in Mechanics Hall attracts 2500 people.

4. Committee on Smoke Abatement of Chamber of Commerce files petition for City Council to have law department petition legislature for bill to provide for abatement and control of so called smoke nuisance.

5. Committee on Water votes to recommend two orders for loans aggregating $140,000 to start work on 36-inch main from Parsons reservoir and extension of 48 inch main from Holden reservoirs to city limits.

9. Mayor Wright reelected by plurality of 5837, largest ever given a candidate in contested election in Worcester. Alderman at-large Scott reelected and Republican candidates elected give party large majority in both branches of City Council and School Committee.

11. State Board of Civil Service Commissioners notify city that all promotions in fire department will be by competitive examination in the future.

18. Statement of City Auditor shows drafts for November bills to total $130,603.79, against $168,136.95 for the corresponding month in 1912.

Representatives of Worcester County Mechanics Association and Mayor Wright have informal conference relative to replacement of Mechanics Hall by large auditorium.

22. Inauguration exercises to be held in Mechanics Hall instead of Horticultural Hall, Judge John B. Ratigan to administer oath of office.

24. Worcester has first municipal Christmas Tree, with appropriate exercises on the Common.

### Industrial

December 3. J. W. Bishop Co. awarded contract to build $30,000 cold storage warehouse in Portland, Me.

10. Excavation begun for foundations of new Industrial building to be erected by Burgess, Lang & Co. at Central and Commercial streets.

12. J. J. Higgins buys estate at Woodland and Downing streets from David H. Fanning and plans erection of modern apartment blocks to cost $100,000.

15. Reports at annual meeting of Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank show best year in history of institution. Deposits for year $510,000, making total of $12,512,389.

17. Dr. A. Piatt Andrews, formerly assistant treasurer of the United States, speaks on "Benefits and Blunders of the Banking Bill," before 200 members of Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Bancroft.

Cornelius J. Carmody appointed Deputy Commissioner of Labor at salary of $2500.

19. Louis E. Jallade, New York, selected as architect to draw plans for new Y. M. C. A. building.

27. James F. Malone and William H. Burke, both of Worcester, among the five successful candidates for appointment as industrial accident inspectors.

Dennison Mfg. Co. lease floor in J. J. Adams building, 87 Mechanics street, to provide additional quarters until new Industrial building is ready for occupancy.

### Necrology

December 7. Of bronchial pneumonia, at his home in St. Louis, Dr. John Green, widely known ophthalmologist, formerly of Worcester and brother of Librarian Emeritus Samuel Swett Green, aged 78 years, 8 months and 5 days.

8. Of ptomaine poisoning, at his home, 19 Cedar street, John D. Baldwin, former business manager of Worcester Spy, aged 42 years.

Of paralysis, at his home, in Blackstone, Rev. John H. Gavin, formerly of Worcester, pastor of St. Paul's Church in Blackstone, aged 55 years and 11 months.

9. Of diabetes, at his home, 12 Wabash avenue, Solomon Feingold, well known young attorney, aged 28 years, 10 months and 5 days.

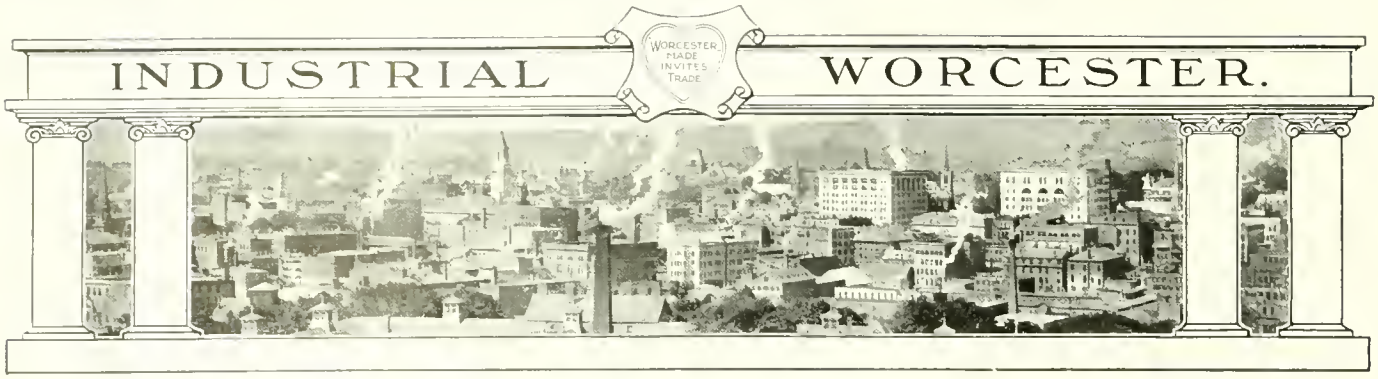
12. Of pneumonia, at Memorial Hospital, Stephen L. Earle, prominent and highly successful architect, aged 74 years, 11 months and 8 days.

13. Of heart disease, at his home, 769 Main street, Atty John S. Gould, prominent churchman and attorney, aged 57 years and 11 days.

19. Of paralysis, at City Hospital, William H. Spencer, active patrolman, aged 58 years, 11 months and 17 days.

27. Of pneumonia, at his home, 16 May street, Harry Greenwood, cashier at Wright Wire Co., aged 56 years and 1 month.

28. Of cancer, at City Hospital, O. Albert Bourke, general organizer for the Artisans Society of the United States and Canada, aged 50 years, 8 months and 4 days.




# Worcester's New Industrial Building

Ground was broken during the month just closed for the foundation of the great industrial building to be erected on the Johnson property, so called, at Central and Commercial streets, and which when completed will house a number of Worcester manufacturing plants which have reached a stage in development where additional room and better facilities for operation are essential for the future growth of their business.

The building is being financed by the firm of Burgess, Lang & Co. of Boston, which successfully carried through the Graphic Arts Building project, completed early in the year, and who have also erected similar factory buildings in other cities, perhaps the most notable example of which is in the city of Haverhill.

The desirability of erecting such a structure in Worcester was considered by the firm during the early building stages of the Graphic Arts structure, and shortly after its completion it was practically decided to erect an industrial building, provided a suitable site and enough tenants could be secured. Such a structure was one long advocated by the Board of Trade, the predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce, and the movement received the hearty endorsement and active co-operation of the Chamber.

Mr. Maurice F. Reidy, real estate broker, was selected by the financiers of the project to be their local representative, and the successful culmination of the plan is due in a large measure to the persistent and aggressive campaign which he conducted. For several months he gave the matter his entire personal attention. He was rewarded in the first instance by securing an option on one of the most desirable and centrally located building lots in the city for the building. He then began a canvass of various concerns of Worcester who had evinced a desire to secure larger and better quarters and as the work continued many others were interested and induced to enter into contracts to take space in the structure provided it was erected. Some idea of this task may be gained from the fact that the building will contain approximately 168,000 square feet of floor space, seventy-five per cent. of which is now leased. With the exception of two floors, leased to one concern, the remainder of the floor space has been contracted for in comparatively small allotments.

In this work Mr. Reidy was assisted by the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Harry W. Nutt, consulting and efficiency engineer of Burgess, Lang & Co., who made thorough studies of the business of the various concerns contemplating leasing space in the new building, that their location and the amount of space to be taken might be exactly suited for their individual needs.

The project, when completed, will represent an investment of about $750,000, of which $500,000 will be invested in the building alone. The structure is to be of concrete throughout and as near fire proof as possible to construct a building. It will be 218 feet long and 100 feet wide, eight stories high above the basement.

From the start the project was regarded in no way as an experiment. This grouping of industrial buildings with the supplying of heat, light and power from one unit has been in operation for several years, and with the entrance of concrete into the construction world as a material to make possible the so called fire proof building, this type of industrial development was materially enhanced.

Burgess, Lang & Co. are also fortified with the experiences gained in similar projects elsewhere. While every one of them has been a success, Worcester will reap the benefits of improved construction and suggestions for even greater efficiency which developed from these other properties.

That such types of buildings are welcomed by the manufacturer, particularly the smaller producer, is illustrated in the case of the Haverhill buildings noted above. It was found that a number of concerns in that city were in absolute need of increased floor space and no buildings were available. Burgess, Lang & Co. took up the proposition and secured enough tenants to warrant the risk of erecting an industrial building. A sizable lot of land was secured and the structure was started. Before it was completed the company received, in addition to contracts already signed, more applications for space than there was room in the building. As the work progressed the demand increased, and long before the first building was completed the company had a second building under way—an exact duplicate of the first. Both structures have been occupied to their capacity since completion and for some months past there has been a movement on foot to induce Burgess, Lang & Co. to erect a third building of a similar nature in Haverhill.

Some conception of the size and appearance of this new industrial building for Worcester can be secured from the architects' drawings. For comparative purposes one can draw a mental picture of the size of the building by picturing a structure twice the size of the Graphic Arts Building, whose floor space covers just a little short of four acres.

The plans of the building are from the office of Monks & Johnson of Boston, and it is to be erected by a concern, presumably from Boston, to be designated by Burgess, Lang & Co. While loyal Worcester citizens would have preferred to hear an announcement that a Worcester concern would build such a notable addition to the industrial side of the city, they have found gratification in the news that as far as possible all material to be used in the building and equipping will be purchased from Worcester dealers.

The structure is to be erected on 3000 concrete piles, each of which will be sunk to a depth of sixty feet. The construction throughout will be of re-enforced concrete, with brick curtain walls beneath the windows and concrete floors and stairs. The only wood work in the building will be the covering of the concrete floors and such trimmings and wooden partitions to separate the various departments and firms.

In drafting the plans the architects have been in constant consultation with Prof. A. W. French of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of this city, the recognized authority on concrete construction in New England. Every detail has been carefully gone over with him and has not been approved by Burgess, Lang & Co. until it has borne his O. K.

A feature of the building will be the maximum amount of natural light which will be afforded the tenants, seventy per cent. of the wall area being devoted to windows.

The power for operating machinery will be electricity, the current to be carried to every part of the structure by means of concealed conduits. The building will also be piped for heat, water, gas and live steam.

Five elevators will be operated, three for freight, each of five tons capacity, and two for passenger travel alone.

Shafting inserts have been designed in ceilings on every

floor, each four feet apart, running in all directions, and each to have a capacity of five tons.

The very latest type of concrete construction to be employed will result in the entire absence of any beams beneath ceilings, giving the tenant a total of 12 feet 5 inches clear between ceilings on every floor.

Dust shoots will be located on every floor, so that the sweepings can be sent directly into them and carried away without unnecessary collecting and trucking. A complete blower system is to be installed for every floor, so that every machine in operation can be connected. This system will make provision not only for wooden shavings and dust, but metal as well.

The receiving and shipping facilities of the building are considered unusually good. In addition to the land acquired from the Johnson estate, enough property was bought to insure the construction of a wide passage along the side and rear. This will permit a vehicle to enter by way of Commercial street, either receive or discharge a load, and depart by way of Central street.

Various advantages are claimed by the builders for the small manufacturer in occupying such a building. They point to the material reduction in insurance rates by the occupancy of a practically fire-proof building, to the savings which result in securing a low rate for electrical power by contracting for the entire building, and the minimum artificial lighting expenses made possible by the concrete method of construction which permits so many windows in a side wall.

Efficiency is the keynote of the entire project, and with the completion of the building, Burgess, Lang & Co. have offered the services of their efficiency force to lay out the plant of the tenant. All his machinery is to be carefully noted and arranged to scale on a plan of the particular section leased. When the concern prepares to move this plan will be used as a guide, and as fast as a machine or bench is carried to the new building it will be set on the exact spot it is to occupy in its new home and will not be pushed here and there until finally set, as was the rule rather than the exception under the old method of changing location.

The largest tenant in the new building, according to contracts now signed, will be the Dennison Manufacturing Company. This concern has leased two entire floors and will utilize every foot of the space. This company was attracted to Worcester something more than a year ago and established a branch factory in the W. H. Burns Block. Since that time the development of the Worcester branch has been handicapped by lack of space, a problem which was not settled until the industrial building was suggested. In this new structure the Dennison Company will be in a position to take advantage of the skilled female employees which this city offers and increase its force to at least 300.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, TO BE ERECTED AT CENTRAL AND COMMERCIAL STREETS

## Louis Fabian Bachrach Co.

The business of Louis Fabian Bachrach has been incorporated under the name of Louis Fabian Bachrach Company, with a capitalization of $10,000.

The officers of the new corporation are, President and treasurer, Louis Fabian Bachrach; vice-president, Eugene F. Gray; secretary, Iola M. Bemis.

The business will be continued in the making of high grade photographs, as in the past, with the addition of handling an exclusive line of frames.

Mr. Gray, who has been connected with the Bachrach business since last spring, was formerly proprietor of the Gray Studio of Waterbury, Conn. He is to be manager of the studio and will have charge of the posing, finishing and artistic end of the business.

Miss Bemis, well known to the patrons of the studio, will have charge of the reception room and sales management.

Mr. Bachrach will continue his personal management of the business affairs of the studio.

Eugene F. Gray
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Louis Fabian Bachrach
President and Treasurer

Iola M. Bemis
Secretary and Sales Mgr.

## Elected to World Association

Matthew J. Whittall, manufacturer of rugs and carpets in this city, has been honored with election in the Rice Leaders of the World Association.

This Association, of which Mr. Elwood E. Rice of New York is founder and president, is made up only of world leaders in various lines of industry and its emblem fixed on the products and correspondence of its members is said to fix the concern as a worthy one in every country and clime where the Association is known.

Only the highest class concerns are eligible to membership, and these are invited to join without solicitation on their part. The merits and demerits of possible members are gone over carefully by a so called "selection" committee and, if satisfactory, the concern is invited to become a member of the Association and adopt its emblem. Some idea of the stringent requirements for membership may be obtained from the following, taken from the code of rules:—

"A recognized reputation for fair and honorable business dealings; an honest product of quality truthfully represented; a responsible and substantial financial standing; a recognized reputation for conducting business in a prompt and efficient manner."

On the above is based the emblem of the Association, symbolic of honor, quality, strength and service: a laurel wreath, for honor; a wheat sheaf, for quality; a lion rampant, for strength; Mercury, the messenger of the gods, for service.

Mr. Rice conceived the idea of such an Association while abroad, and its organization is intended to promote the interest of these American firms throughout the world.

## For Light Manufacturing

After laying idle for the past three years the Waldo House, on Waldo street, has been taken over by Philip H. Duprey with the intention of converting the structure into a building for light manufacturing purposes.

He has taken a 20 years' lease of the property and has engaged the architect firm of John P. Kingston & Son to draft plans for the remodelling.

It is planned to change over the street floor of the building into stores on both the Waldo and Commercial street sides of the building.

The property is considered excellent for Mr. Duprey's plans. It is located within a belt devoted to light manufacturing, and the new lessee anticipates no difficulty in leasing space once the alterations are completed.

## Changes Name

Cards have been sent out announcing the changing of the name of W. H. Leland & Co., manufacturers of machine tools and crank shafts, to the Leland-Gifford Company. The members of the firm remain the same.

Mr. Herbert P. Sawtell has been appointed representative for the New England territory, exclusive of Boston, and will maintain headquarters here in Worcester.

The Boston district will be in charge of Mr. Stanley B. Dowd, 86 Helart street, Brighton.

Mr. S. Nikoloff has been appointed Western representative, with headquarters at 1533 Dime Bank building, Detroit, Mich.

## Additional Contract

Norcross Bros. Co., which has the general contract for the construction of the $1,250,000 Masonic temple at Washington for the supreme council, 33d degree scottish rite of Freemasonry, southern jurisdiction, has been awarded the contract for the special finish work which is to be done in the interior of the building at a cost of $500,000. The contract calls for the final completion of the temple July 1, 1915.

It has been in process of construction by the Worcester company nearly two years. The temple was designed by John Russell Pope, a New York architect, and is unique.

The Year With The Chamber of Commerce

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

WASHINGTON SQUARE FROM UNION STATION— ABOVE [illegible] FOR AFTER A NOMINAL OUTLAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS

## THE GATEWAY TO WORCESTER

WHICH VIEW WILL GREET THE STRANGER?

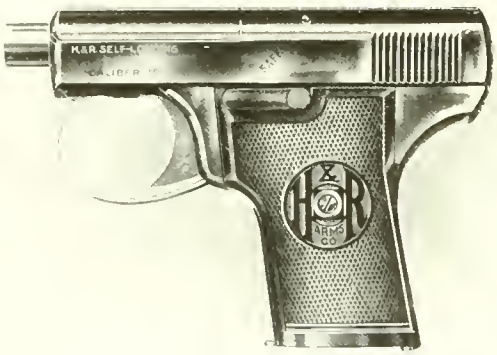
FEBRUARY, 1914

$1.50 a year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A

15 cents the copy



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## H & R Self-Loading Pistol

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A hammerless pistol of the automatic type combining the desirable features of the various pistols now on the market and offering in the highest degree simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness

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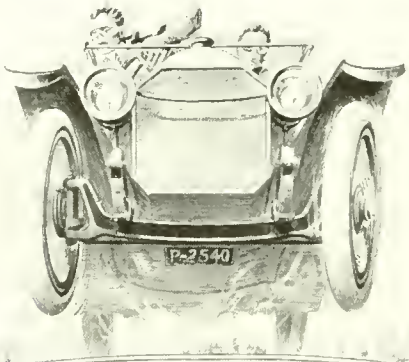


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*Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice*

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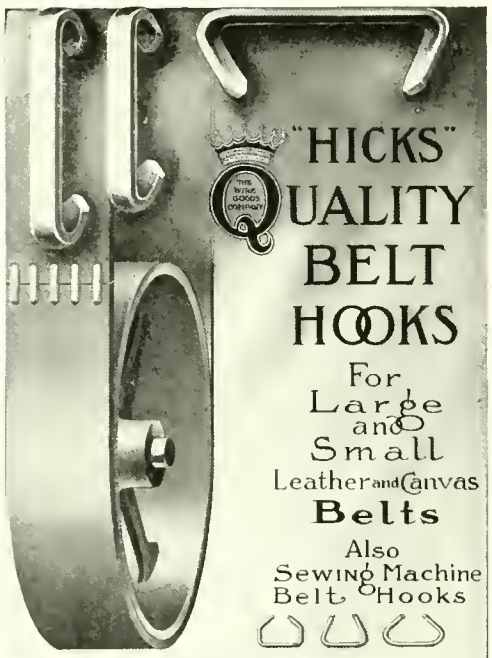

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*Send for Samples and Prices*

*"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"*

THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. FEBRUARY, 1914 No. 2

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BEST MACHINERY STEEL
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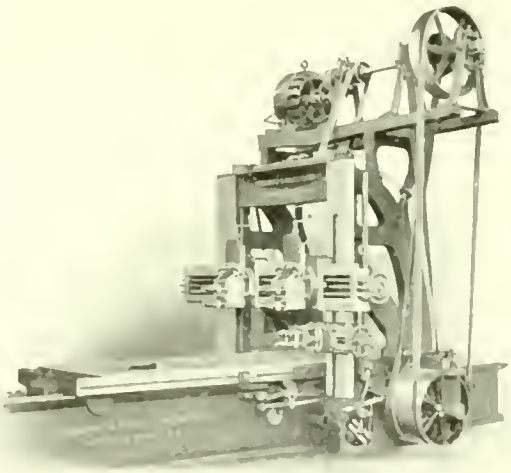



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One of the feature characteristics of our printing—one that we have grown up to with twenty-five or more years of practical printing experience—is Dignified Simplicity in typographical arrangement.

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Add to this our enviable reputation for Sterling Quality, Efficient Service and Consistent Prices and you have the elements of prime printing.

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Cameras and Photographic Supplies are used by many Manufacturers as a profitable addition to their advertising department. You cannot put anything into the hands of your salesmen or your customers that will tell them so quickly and so plainly just what your product is and what it will do.

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Are equipped to make Advertising Drawings and Engravings

Call on us for advertising advice or phone Park 2670—2671 and we will call on you.




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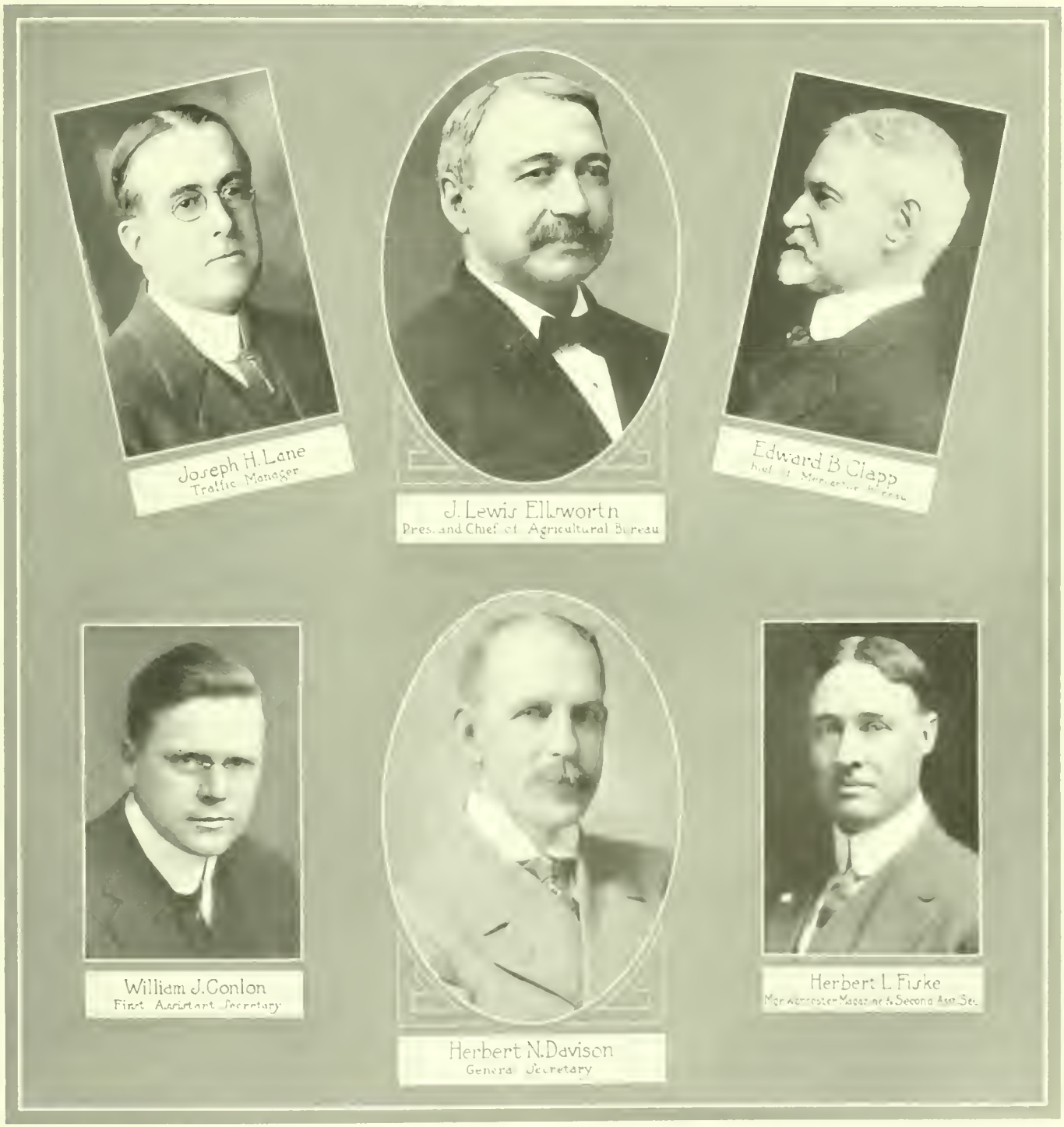
# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY - 1914




ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE OF THE WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR 1914

# The Year With The Chamber

## Success of the Chamber of Commerce in Eleven Months of Its Existence—Convincing Proof of the Virtues of Specialization Over Generalization—The Year 1914 Begins Under Most Auspicious Conditions, With Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth as President

NOT long ago, an authority on commercial organization work representing one of the largest cities in this country, gave this definition of the Chamber of Commerce of today:—

"The modern Chamber of Commerce is a response to the development of the American city. It represents specialization against generalization. The United States has become a nation of cities between which competition is growing more pronounced and bitter each day. Each one is struggling to attract to itself trade and commerce that will give it greater prestige both as a productive and distributive center. So pronounced has this rivalry between cities become that a new type of business organization has been evolved. The old organization worked through committees composed of business men who could give but a small fraction of their time to the subject. The new type is a highly organized, fully departmentized body, with paid men in charge of each branch, fully equipped to give expert information on any subject relating to the development of the city or the needs of the merchant or manufacturer."

No better illustration of these clearly defined differences which exist between the old order of things and the new—the scientifically organized Twentieth Century commercial body and the old type of organization working under the all but abandoned practices of generalization—is needed than that presented by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce during the past year and demonstrated in reports read at the annual meeting on the night of January 8th.

This meeting marked the close of the first year's existence of the Chamber of Commerce, the modernized and efficient organization which replaced the old Board of Trade, eleven months previous. Upon its achievements as a body and service rendered to members as individuals during this period rested either proof or refutation of the assertions of service and success made by that band of loyal citizens who rallied to the cry, "I believe in Worcester," and brought a thousand business men of the city together early in the year into this—the most representative body of citizens in the community. It meant the acid test of specialization vs. generalization as applied to commercial organization work.

Specialization triumphed just as every earnest worker had predicted. These energetic solicitors for members promised Worcester a commercial organization, which in addition to being a controlling factor for good in City and County, would through its various bureaus render actual service to members as individuals, worth many times the amount of dues paid.

Under the guidance of its energetic President, Mr. Albert H. Inman, every one of these pledges were faithfully fulfilled, even to the consolidation effected between the Chamber and the Merchants Association, whereby the latter organization became the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs—perhaps the crowning achievement of President Inman's administration.

What other cities consumed two and more years to effect, Worcester accomplished in eleven months, and those closest to the executive and administrative forces of the organization are confident that, with the knowledge born from this valuable experience of the past year, the coming twelve months will show a record for actual achievements which will place the Chamber of Commerce in a commanding position as the permanent and necessary institution in Worcester.

The organization is particularly well equipped for this work of the coming year, both in the personel of elective officials on part of the Corporation and the organization and choice of officers in the Board of Directors.

The six directors elected at the annual meeting are of an unusually representative type of business men and citizens. Mr. Fayette A. Amidon, elected to fill the unexpired term of Arthur R. Haven, for two years, is the direct active head of the great Worcester Market stores of this city, and as a member of the Board of 1913 is already thoroughly familiar with the work in progress. Mr. Chandler Bullock is general counsel of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co. and in touch with the many business and civic movements in the city. Messrs. Walter D. Ross, Moses Gross, Albert A. Spaulding and William J. Woods, were all members of the directorate of the Merchants Association and among the most active workers of that organization.

Mr. H. Ward Bates was reelected treasurer. Mr. Dana M. Dustan was again honored with election as clerk of the Chamber of Commerce corporation. Mr. Henry H. Knapp, chairman of the 1913 Membership Committee, was elected auditor to sue-

ceed Mr. H. Lennox Bray, who has removed from the city.

The following nominations as elective members of the various bureaus were unanimously confirmed:—

BUREAU OF MERCANTILE AFFAIRS—Mr. Luther C. Brown, Ex-President Albert H. Inman and Mr. F. Lincoln Powers.

BUREAU OF CIVIC AFFAIRS—Mr. George F. Booth, Mr. Chandler Bullock and Hon. James Logan.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU—Mr. John W. Higgins, Mr. Frederic Staib, Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. Charles T. Tatman and Mr. George W. Ward.

TRAFFIC BUREAU—Mr. Louis H. Buckley, Mr. Harry W. Goddard and Mr. Albert C. Lorion.

The organization of the Board of Directors, immediately following the annual meeting, resulted in the unanimous selection of Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, ex-secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, as President. The choice was one which has brought words of commendation from every quarter of the City, County and State, for Mr. Ellsworth has an acquaintance and influence as broad and great as the Commonwealth itself. His work in organizing and directing the Agricultural Bureau during the past year was one of the most notable of the Chamber's achievements and in this coming year he will, in addition to his duties as President, retain the direct supervision of this extremely important Bureau of the organization.

The Merchants Association was given recognition in the election of Mr. Spaulding as vice-president, representing, as he does, one of the great department stores of the city.

For the executive and administrative management of the entire organization, the directors unanimously reelected Mr. Herbert N. Davison and his entire force of assistants who served during the preceding year.

On Monday, January 12th, President Ellsworth announced his selection as chairmen of the various Bureaus entitled to representation in the Executive Committee. Mr. Walter H. Allen was reappointed for the Traffic Bureau, and Mr. William H. Sawyer for the Bureau of Civic Affairs. Mr. Chandler Bullock was selected for the Bureau of Industrial Affairs, and Mr. Fayette A. Amidon for the Mercantile Bureau. These with the President, Vice-President and Secretary constitute the Committee.

In the following pages the reports of the President and General Secretary are given, that our members and many friends of the organization may have some idea of the various activities of the past year.

The detailed and interesting summary of the eight months' work of the Traffic Manager, Mr. Joseph H. Lane, and all other reports are to be published in full in the 1914 Year Book, which is to be compiled and printed in the near future, in which every member can peruse the progress of the work of the Chamber, step by step, during its first but eminently successful year of existence.

## Report of the President, Mr. Albert H. Inman

Less than a year ago, by vote of the then Board of Trade, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce was created.

Necessarily, the first few months were devoted to organization, of which the chief work was to develop a sufficient income to properly carry out the plans in view.

The men of Worcester, realizing that the time had come for our city to take its rightful place among other large cities, willingly united to create a powerful body, well equipped to handle matters of public and private interest and to fittingly represent those interests in the councils of the Nation, the State and the City.

This work culminated in a campaign under the direction of William McComb, a man of large experience in his line, assisted by a most competent membership committee and a corps of volunteers comprising some of our best known business men. The tidal wave of enthusiasm that was the result has not yet abated and never will.

Notwithstanding that we have operated on a scale never before thought possible in Worcester, and on a par with the largest commercial organizations of this country, we end the year with a balance on the right side—thus fulfilling the pledge made our members, that we would keep our expenses within our income.

It is indeed pleasant to be able to report to you, at the end of our first year, that your confidence that this Chamber of Commerce was to inaugurate a new era in our city's life, was not misplaced and to tell you of the larger things actually accomplished during the past year.

Probably the most important event of the year is in the union of the Merchants Association with the Chamber of Commerce, which now gives the city one strong, influential organization, of incalculable value to Worcester. This body, comprising as it does, most of the large taxpayers of Worcester, their total assessment being a large proportion of the revenue of our city, should and does have great weight in city and state affairs affecting Worcester, its opinion being the expression of those who pay the bills.

Its advocacy of a proposition affecting the expenditure of money by the city, comes close to being the opinion of the taxpayers. No individual expression of opinion should count against the carefully considered decision of such a body as this.

The splendid civic feeling now exhibited by our citizens is due to this organization. We are making Worcester known as one of the most progressive cities in the country. We are regularly asked for advice and assistance by commercial bodies of other cities.

During the year 1913 the Chamber of Commerce has labored untiringly for the improvement of Washington Square, being responsible for the bill permitting the taking of land at the corner of Front, Foster and Hibernia streets, to be added to the square to increase its area and usefulness.

It has just engaged Olmstead Bros., of Brookline, landscape architects, to present a further design for the beautification of this square. A colored drawing is now ready and on exhibition in our rooms, showing the tremendous improvement that can be made by the mere removal of the present old wooden structures in the triangle referred to, and the addition of a few trees and some shrubbery.

It has largely contributed through its Secretary to the working out of plans which have made the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a strong body.

It has also contributed through its Vice President to the plan for the reorganization of the Department of Commerce of the United States Government, he being a member of the special committee for that purpose, formed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It has compiled during the year a list of all the articles

made in Worcester, so far as it is possible to ascertain them, over 7500 items having been indexed by name and under the name of their manufacturer.

It has been responsible for a rearrangement of the facilities for watering the engines at the Union Station, so that trains now stop in front of the stairways on the landing stage, instead of at a point several hundred feet below, opposite Grafton street, as was formerly done.

It has been responsible for the successful launching in this city of the United States Steel Hoop Company, of which few of us have heard, but gives promise of developing into a very large industry.

It participated in and helped make successful the pure food show, conducted by the Woman's Club at Mechanics Hall, from March 26th to April 5th; furnishing information to the Binghampton, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, enabling them to conduct a similar affair.

It was responsible for the passage, after many years of agitation, of a bill appropriating $150,000 to erect a new bridge across Lake Quinsigamond, and is cooperating with the County Commissioners in a preliminary arrangement for the construction of this bridge, which is hoped to be started this year.

It has maintained a traffic bureau, with a manager and two assistants, during the past eight months, and has settled in the interests of the shippers and receivers of freight, scores of vexations cases which otherwise would have been adjusted by the railroads, only after a long and expensive delay. A saving of $50,000 to Worcester's business men can already be accounted for.

It has preserved, as the result of the activities of a special committee on Northern Grade Crossings and the ability of Prof. Chas. B. Breed, every sidetrack privilege on the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Fitchburg Railroad, between Washington Square and the Summit, and it now demands the continuance of the railroad yard at Foster, Blackstone and Manchester streets.

The engineer's bill alone on this enterprise has been over $1500, and with the stenographic reports and other necessary expenses, this one item has absorbed nearly $2000 to protect the business interests of Worcester, which had been put in danger and in some cases would have been wiped out by the joint action of the engineers in the employ of the city and the railroads.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property are affected by the abolition of these crossings, and the Chamber has adopted all possible means to protect and preserve these industries so important to Worcester. About 50 per cent. of this expense has been borne by abuttors on the railroad, who were affected.

The Worcester Chamber of Commerce has prevented the White & Bagley Company from leaving Worcester, by making it possible, after months of negotiations for Mr. Bagley to acquire a strip of land, between his plant on Foster street and the Boston & Maine tracks, owned jointly by the Abijah Bigelow heirs and the railroad, thus enabling him to double the size of his plant. Mr. Bagley had decided to leave Worcester and would have done so had not the Chamber of Commerce intervened and made the acquisition of this land possible.

It was responsible for the submission of a petition to the City Government, through its Civic Bureau, for the widening of Grafton street, from Grafton Square to Rice Square, which has received favorable action and which will be of great value to the volume of traffic over that thoroughfare.

It is responsible for the arrangement permitting the temporary parking of automobiles on the side streets and in Salem Square.

It conducted a membership campaign, bringing the total membership to over 1000, and its consolidation with the Merchants Association on January 1st, gives the Chamber a body of over 1200 persons, firms and corporations.

The Chamber of Commerce is directly responsible for the introduction in this city, after more than three years of ceaseless agitation, of an improved system of street lighting, to be installed throughout the entire business district and comprising nearly 400 lights. This is the biggest metropolitan advance Worcester has made in twenty years and will put her in the front rank of well lighted cities.

It has carried on a scientific investigation into the presence in the atmosphere of too great quantities of soft coal smoke, and has proposed legislation which it intends to push to enaction, providing for proper smoke consuming installation in new construction and calculated to ultimately abate all smoke nuisances.

It has gone on record against the accumulation of rubbish in the business district of Worcester, and it demands not only that there shall be additional fire inspectors, but that existing laws and ordinances shall be so strengthened as to give these inspectors the fullest possible powers to abate every such nuisance they discover and to hold accountable the parties responsible therefor.

The Chamber has given much time and effort to arrive at some feasible solution of the railroad proposition at South Worcester, where two stations are proposed by the railroad and where one, a Union Station, is wanted by the public.

It has established an Agricultural Bureau which has already formed the largest Alfalfa Club in New England, and has just taken the necessary steps to furnish Worcester County farmers with the greatest amount of selected seed ever utilized by them in the history of the county. This Bureau is unique among commercial organizations in this country. It is the first one organized in New England, and its value to Central Massachusetts, under the energetic leadership of Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, Ex-Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, cannot be measured by hundreds of thousands of dollars. More than 40 cities and towns in the county are now identified with the Bureau, although it is less than four months old. This Bureau is to be of great importance not only to the agriculturist, but to all the business institutions of the city, as it is bringing hundreds of people to Worcester from the more distant towns of Worcester County, and it has already been noticed that when they come they bring their money with them and patronize our business houses. At a meeting held Tuesday, January 6th, 1914, there were over 150 present.

It was the first business body in New England to be addressed by Mr. Howard Elliott, the new president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and as opposed to the destructive policy of other commercial organizations, it was the first body in New England to petition the public service commission of Massachusetts to grant the New Haven Road the right to issue $67,000,000 of bonds.

It was the first commercial body in New England to petition the President to appoint a New England man to succeed Commissioner Prouty upon his retirement from the Interstate Commerce Commission. We have designated no candidate for the office, departing from the custom of the rest of New England in this respect.

The Chamber of Commerce has been responsible for the appointment during 1913 of twelve additional letter carriers in this city, and it has just asked Postmaster General Burleson for fifteen more and for the purchase of at least two auto trucks for the parcels post. We believe that material additions should not only be made to the carrier force, but that the interior of the Post Office should be remodeled, both the office force and the building at the present time being entirely inadequate to serve a community of nearly 170,000 persons. At our request the Postmaster General has ordered an investigation which is now taking place.

The Chamber has inaugurated a housing conference to study the whole subject of workingmen's homes and housing conditions with the intention of working out a plan here that will make of this city a model industrial community for the country. In this work the Chamber of Commerce has secured the official cooperation of the

New Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

City Government, the Woman's Club, the Builders' Exchange, the Fire Underwriters, the Associated Charities and other philanthropic and business bodies. This undertaking promises to be the largest and most significant work of the kind ever entered upon in Worcester.

The Chamber of Commerce has prepared a postal map, showing the unusual advantages enjoyed by Worcester merchants and manufacturers for the distribution of packages up to fifty pounds weight, the present parcels post maximum in the 150 mile zone, of which this city is the center. This is the most densely populated 150 miles zone on this continent and the publication of this map, if same is properly used by our business interests, ought to result in making Worcester a great distributing point. In practically this entire 150 mile zone the rate for Worcester shipments is based on one zone less than Boston, thus giving our business men a great advantage over that city.

The Chamber is now at work on the matter of securing a footbridge across the Boston & Albany tracks from Bloomingdale Road to Lyon street, and expects to succeed in bringing this convenience about.

The Chamber of Commerce is directly responsible for the favorable alterations in the Boston & Maine Railroad engineer's plans, which ensures the keeping open of Exchange street.

The plans as originally drawn closed this street, but as a result of our vigorous protest, backed by an aroused public sentiment, this crime was not committed. Wherever the plans, either of the railroad or the city have been improved in the public interest, it has been as a direct result of recommendations made by our expert, Professor Breed.

The Chamber of Commerce started the agitation for a public auditorium in this city and will use all its power to bring about such a structure, which will be of tremendous benefit.

The Chamber is responsible for the new industrial building that is being erected, under the agency of Maurice F. Reidy, to contain 150,000 square feet of floor area and to house the Dennison Mfg. Co. branch and various other concerns. Not less than 500 hands will be employed in this one building as soon as completed. This improvement and addition to our industrial life is one of the most valuable things that the Chamber of Commerce has done, and is positively due to the presence in this city of the Chamber of Commerce.

We sometime ago endorsed the proposition of making the license commission a more permanent body, as referred to in Mayor Wright's inaugural, believing that as the sale of liquor is legalized and desired by a majority of our voters, such sale should be conducted on the highest possible plane.

The Chamber has just started an inquiry into telephone toll rates, relating to Worcester, to find out if our city is in any way discriminated against as compared with others. It is more than likely that savings will be effected amounting to some concerns to more than their annual dues.

This Chamber was officially represented on the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Hon. James Logan, of the Bureau of Civic Affairs, was vice chairman of that party, and Donald B. Logan, chairman of our Entertainment committee, was one of its members.

There are hundreds of measures pertaining to the business interests of our members, in which we have exerted our influence. We have gone on record in favor of exempting American coastwise vessels, passing through the Panama Canal, from the payment of tolls.

We protest against the removal of $12.00 tax limit on cities.

We have used our influence in behalf of the playground system of the city.

We favor the creation of a United States Patent Court at Washington to hear patent cases.

We have lent our support to the proposed Swedish-American Steamship Line, which will begin sailings from Gothenburg to Boston in 1915, resulting in large additions to the volume of splendid Swedish labor, both male and female, in this city, after that time.

We have cooperated with the Chamber of Commerce of Duluth, Minn., in an action brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, against a number of Eastern railroads, which are seeking to prevent the boats plying on the Great Lakes, from carrying butter, cheese, eggs and poultry, which they will do at a much lower rate than will the railroads.

We are trying to secure an enlarged use by the government of the Charlestown Navy Yard for shipbuilding purposes.

We have favored the construction of additional filter beds at the purification works to take care of the Insane Hospital sewage.

Anticipating the desires of the mercantile interests of the city, and desirous of providing them with the latest and most effective methods of saving money, through the so-called protective agreement, we have sent Mr. E. B. Clapp to Rochester, Syracuse and New York City, where plans of self-protection have been more carefully worked out than elsewhere in this country. These plans will be adopted by us and put in operation by the Mercantile Affairs Bureau, rendering it very difficult for the merchants belonging to the Chamber to be imposed upon by advertising fakers and unworthy solicitors of all kinds. The result will be that every Worcester merchant belonging to our Chamber will save his dues many times over in the course of a year.

The Merchants Association agreement has been tremendously valuable in the past as a measure of protection. With its new improvements it will be a still greater money saver.

I must pay my respects to a now waning but formerly active Worcester society, the A. O. K. or Ancient Order of Knockers: may their shadow ever grow less. It seems to be impossible for certain peculiarly constituted and pessimistic people to believe that any man, or any body of men, can unselfishly work for the public good. They must always impute some ulterior and unworthy motive to such efforts. Honest criticism from those entitled to give it, is always welcome by this body, and due attention will be given it. Twenty directors are giving earnest thought and constant attention to our problems. Your Executive Committee meets every week, sometimes oftener, and no action is taken without careful consideration. The field of work of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is unbounded and the results that can be obtained are limited only by the financial support and personal interest of our members.

It is most encouraging to note the number, the quality and the enthusiasm of our workers.

During this year more persons have participated in our endeavors and more people have used our rooms for various purposes than for many previous years combined. Yesterday afternoon there were five meetings going on at the same time in our rooms, all relating to the civic uplift or physical improvement of Worcester. This work must go on and it is your privilege and duty to support it.

## Report of the General Secretary, Mr. Herbert N. Davidson

Mr. President and Members of the Corporation:

By general agreement of the officers it has been arranged that there shall be the least possible repetition of reports and having heard an epitome of our year's work from the President, you will now hear in detail from the various employees, Chairmen of the regular and special committees, etc.

I think I ought to add to the list of achievements for the past year one that the innate modesty of the President has caused him to omit. The first year in any body of this sort is always a year of stress and storm. It is extremely pleasant to look back upon, but extremely ticklish to pass through. It is no child's play to create out of nothing, raise the money and set in motion five different bureaus, with their separate plans and sets of partisans and avoid friction while doing so, yet our President has started our Traffic Bureau, our Civic Affairs Bureau, our Agricultural Bureau, our Industrial Bureau, and tonight, under the happiest auspices, we launch our Bureau of Mercantile Affairs. All this has been done since the 26th of last March, when the State granted us our Charter and sent us on our way rejoicing. No commercial organization in this country, with which I am acquainted, has a similar record. It has generally taken at least two years to iron out the wrinkles and bring every force into active, harmonious relationship.

Permit me to add that the life of Albert H. Inman has always been one of constructive effort, but the historian of the future, when he records the names of those who deserve well of Worcester, will write pretty close to the top his name, and he will add that the genius of the Chamber of Commerce and its pledge for the future was disclosed at the very outset of this movement, when Mr. Inman was named by the Directors as the first president of this organization. They chose him out of all their number as the one man best calculated to impress the Heart of the Commonwealth with our sincerity, because his entire career has demonstrated that he is one who loves his fellowmen.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Inman did not desire the presidency, but after he was elected he labored at it as if he loved the job. Knowing as I do how difficult, if not impossible, it is to induce men of the first class to make the sacrifices of both time and money attendant upon positions of this sort, I feel that we should take this opportunity to testify how appreciative we are of a man of his type.

Both the old and the new organizations have commanded the services as president of exceptional men, and it will be an extremely unfortunate day for this organization when that fails to be the case.

As I have remarked, no city in this country has ever made the change of a Board of Trade to a Chamber of Commerce with so little friction. The fact that Mr. Inman was a highly esteemed member of the Merchants Association played an important part in bringing about the cooperation of effort between the two bodies, which this night signalizes, but Mr. Morley and all others connected with the negotiations, have labored untiringly and loyally to bring about peace with honor and a united front.

From a somewhat extended knowledge of commercial organization work, I know of no city in the United States that can boast in its ranks a larger percentage of the great business houses and great business men—merchants, manufacturers and professional men alike—that is the case in the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. This it is that distinguishes this body from all similar bodies in this country and is the happiest augury for its future, no less an authority than the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America pronouncing it to be the model organization of its kind in America.

The reason for this lies in the fact that this body, with its graded membership of dues running from $25 to $300, with a special classification of $10 for professional men not enjoying a credit rating, is the first commercial body in the United States to put into effect a scientific schedule of dues based absolutely on services rendered. Since the establishment of this Chamber, organizations along similar lines have been created in Lawrence, Lynn, Taunton, Malden and Chelsea in this State, and it is now proposed to start a similar body in Pittsfield. Syracuse, N. Y., a city of similar size to Worcester, has just reorganized with a minimum dues of $25, and Utica, N. Y., and many others are following suit.

The reason that all other bodies created since ours are following in our footsteps is not far to seek. The classification committee of this Chamber, of which Mr. Walter H. Allen was the far seeing Chairman, found that after weeks of investigation extending all over the United States, it was impossible to operate a first class commercial organization and give any sort of service to the members with dues of less than $25.

The General Secretary in this connection desires to make another statement which he feels in all justice is due his subordinates. The ratio of percentage of salaries in every commercial body with which I am acquainted is seldom, if ever, less than 40 per cent. of the total income, and in many of the western and southern organizations the ratio runs as high as 60 per cent. and even 80 per cent. There is no work known to man that calls for so much intelligence, initiative, versatility, diplomacy and dynamic energy as the creation of community consciousness. The idea that men should act together because they live in the same town is as old as Athens. The trouble is that nobody since Athenian days has tried to make it work. Now that we are rediscovering the virtue of this principle, we find very few men capable of leadership in such a cause, and the few thus found are, as a rule, rewarded accordingly. While all other bodies pay out at least 40 per cent. of their income in this way, the entire amount of money paid out in salaries by this body is only 33 per cent., making this Chamber the most economically administered commercial organization of its type in this country, by several thousand dollars per annum.

With the competition there is now in this field for trained men and women, there is a good deal of question in the mind of the secretary whether such economy is wise, or otherwise. The people of Worcester are, I believe, willing to pay for anything what it is worth, and I believe that the new birth of civic pride in this city is worth a great deal more than is now being paid for it.

Most of what will be said here tonight has to do with the past. I do not think we ought to adjourn, however, without giving some attention to the future.

We have now in this city a splendid hotel, for which we are probably principally responsible. Mr. Averill feels, and I believe the public feels too, that now we have the hotel we are in duty bound to help make it the largest possible financial success. The Bancroft is doing splendidly; as a matter of fact, I understand it is making money and has from the start, but having such a good thing here we ought to let the world know about it.

Now, there is no way in which Worcester can spread abroad her fame as she can through the presence of conventions which can be accommodated at The Bancroft, the New Park, and the other excellent hotels and restaurants operated by the members of this Chamber.

Put in order to get these conventions here we must have an auditorium capable of holding them.

There appears to be some doubting Thomases in this city who fear the erection of such a building on account, as they say, of the expense involved.

As a matter of fact, if we can have here one such convention as that of the Elks at Rochester last year, it will pay the entire cost for a million dollar auditorium.

It has been discovered by men who have made this matter a study, that the average delegate at a convention spends $10 a day in the town where the convention is held. On the big day of the Elks' reunion there were 60,000 Elks in Rochester, to say nothing of the more than 40,000 visitors attracted there by the convention.

It is probably safe to say that there was brought into the city of Rochester by that one convention, more than $2,000,000.

The people of the east only know Detroit as an automobile center. As a matter of fact, it is the greatest convention town in this country, and the convention

business of Detroit is worth much more to the retail merchants of that city than the salaries of the automobile employees.

The little city of Des Moines, Iowa, out in the middle west, had in 1912 no less than 102 conventions, leaving in that town in about four months, $1,880,000.

The Worcester Chamber of Commerce ought to create at once a Convention Bureau, to be made up of the Chairman of the Mercantile Affairs Bureau, the Chairman of the Civic Affairs Bureau, the Chairman and Traffic Manager of the Traffic Bureau, and at least five others of our leading hotel and restaurant people and merchants, who shall take this subject up with the Mayor, and see that no stone is left unturned until this auditorium is erected.

It has been discovered in St. Paul and every other live city where one of these auditoriums is in operation that the merchants never see a dull day.

Another proper subject for the investigation of the Chamber of Commerce is the matter of vocational schools. This subject has been worked out very thoroughly by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, to the immense advantage and satisfaction of all the merchants and manufacturers of that city. The principal business of such a vocational bureau is to see to it that boys and girls do not enter haphazardly into industry, but that they take up work for which they are best fitted. This means supervision and expert assistance, but it is worth thousands of dollars, not only to this but to the coming generation. Inasmuch as Worcester is a great manufacturing city, I believe that the Chamber of Commerce ought to make a thorough investigation of the Buffalo method to see how it can be applied to best advantage in this city.

I believe that it would be a perfectly proper undertaking for the Chamber of Commerce, through its Mercantile Affairs Bureau, to study business conditions in this city with an idea of securing additional legislation calculated to discourage unfair competition and to encourage the buying at home of Worcester-made goods. Worcester manufacturers ought to be supported by Worcester merchants, and the people of Worcester who are now doing their buying in Boston and New York ought to spend their money more generously here at home. I believe that this year we should conduct an energetic "Buy in Worcester" campaign in this city, and I am led to this conclusion more forcibly than ever before through the knowledge that it has been discovered in the city of Boston that the stores in that city must do at least $10,000,000 more business this year than they have done heretofore in order to meet their expenses. An effort will be made to obtain a considerable share of this $10,000,000 in Worcester and Worcester County at the expense of our storekeepers. I think that we should foster this buying at home movement by furnishing the public with reasons why it is profitable and possible to buy in Worcester, and also by making every possible effort to improve local salesmanship.

The matter of the erection of a new Chamber of Commerce building will, in the near future, be a live issue. We are, even now, cramped for room and we must seriously consider our next step. I do not think that this Chamber should take any hasty or ill-advised action with reference to this important step, and I believe it would be the part of wisdom for the incoming President to appoint as soon as possible a large and representative committee, on which the financial and building interests of the city might be well represented, to take the whole subject under advisement and report back their findings at some one of the Corporation meetings later in the year.

The Secretary has had during the past twelve months more than 2000 conferences in these rooms with members and others relative to the advancement of Worcester or personal matters. He has attended 13 Directors' meetings and 30 meetings of the Executive Committee. From his office has gone out 57,016 letters and magazines, and there has been received 6910 letters and thousands of pieces of other mail matter. The number of telephone calls have been 10,504 incoming and 7732 outgoing.

In addition to the above, the Traffic Bureau is averaging to receive 75 letters a week and is sending out over 100. Their outgoing telephone calls during the past eight months have approximated 2500 in all.

In other words, the Chamber this year, in addition to all its other work, has sent out 60,216 letters and magazines, received 9316, and has received and sent out no less than 20,636 telephone calls. This will give you some faint idea of the way in which the facilities of the organization are being used. Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse, the vice-president, who has had charge of the Foreign Trade correspondence for the Chamber, has alone sent out 2574 foreign trade letters to our members, acquainting them with opportunities in the foreign field.

In addition to all of the above there has been held in these rooms during the past 12 months more than 1500 conferences, most of them of a public or semi-public nature. This will give you some idea of the growth of community consciousness in Worcester and the way the people of this city are coming to regard this Chamber both as their mouthpiece and as their principal civic medium. We intend to continue to deserve this preeminence, not only by our achievements, but by our sanity. We shall hope to continue to receive the support of our members not only by what we undertake but what we refuse to undertake.

The Secretary has attended every conference and hearing on the elimination of the Northern Grade Crossings. He has been responsible for the Executive details of two banquets, and the outing at Rocky Point, beside innumerable smaller social affairs. He provided the leader for the Membership campaign and has supervised the work of the membership clerk, who has so ably followed up Mr. McComb's efforts, and the efforts of our splendid Membership Committee. He has been charged with the financial oversight of the Chamber, as well as the editorial management of the Worcester Magazine. He brought together Maurice F. Reidy and the officers of the Dennison Mfg. Company, resulting in the new eight-story Industrial Building in this city, covering 160,000 feet of floor space, capable of holding this and other industries and filling a long felt want, now being erected.

The Secretary has traveled over 30,000 miles, delivered something like 50 addresses on Worcester and Worcester spirit, outside of this Chamber, has superintended the raising and disbursement of over $30,000 of our funds, and is glad to state tonight that the financial condition of this Corporation is thoroughly satisfactory.

The Secretary may not close his report without profoundly thanking the Directors for their sympathy, consideration and unfailing courtesy shown at all times during the year, and he is also desirous to place on record here his appreciation of the entire office force for their instant response, unquestioned loyalty and splendid team work. No report I might present would be complete without the highest praise to the press for its splendid cooperation.

The task of city building is a wonderful task, and not only wonderful but at the same time the most fascinating, the most maddening, the most inspiring known to man. It demands every God-given energy we possess, and so tonight as Worcester enters the year 1914 with regimental front, arms glistening, colors flying, drums beating, bands playing, crowds cheering, and our business men standing shoulder to shoulder, I implore you men who are on the firing line, to go forward determined to make this year the grandest year in our history, and to make of this city the finest city on earth.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT N. DAVISON,

General Secretary.

# The Line-Up For 1914

President J. Lewis Ellsworth Nominates Members For Various Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, all Unanimously Confirmed at Special Meeting of the Board of Directors

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# The Worcester Chamber of Commerce

## Officers for the Year

President, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth
Vice President, Albert A. Spaulding
General Secretary, Herbert N. Davison
Treasurer, H. Ward Bates
Auditor, Henry H. Knapp
Clerk, Dana M. Dustan

*DIRECTORS*

Fayette A. Amidon
Walter H. Allen
Hartley W. Bartlett
Ernest P. Bennett
Gustaf A. Berg
John E. Bradley
Chandler Bullock
Moses Gross
Earle Brown
J. Harvey Curtis
C. Herbert DeFosse
J. Lewis Ellsworth
Frank S. Fay
Wallace T. Morley
Charles H. Norton
Walter D. Ross
William H. Sawyer
Mark N. Skerrett
Albert A. Spaulding
William J. Woods

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

Walter H. Allen, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
Chandler Bullock, *Chairman New Enterprise Committee*
William H. Sawyer, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
Fayette A. Amidon, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*

J. Lewis Ellsworth, *Ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *Ex-officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *Ex-officio*

### Traffic Bureau

Walter H. Allen, *Chairman*

Louis H. Buckley
Harry W. Goddard
Albert C. Lorion
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *ex-officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *ex-officio*

### Bureau of Mercantile Affairs

Fayette A. Amidon, *Chairman*

Albert H. Inman
F. Lincoln Powers
Luther C. Brown
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *ex-officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *ex-officio*

## Agricultural Bureau

J. Lewis Ellsworth, *Chairman*

Arthur E. Hartshorn
Charles Greenwood
John C. MacInnes
Frank P. Knowles
L. J. Kendall
Howard E. Sumner
Albert A. Spaulding, *ex-officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *ex-officio*

## Bureau of Civic Affairs

William H. Sawyer, *Chairman*

George F. Booth
Chandler Bullock
James Logan
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *ex-officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *ex-officio*

## Industrial Bureau

Chandler Bullock *Chairman*

John W. Higgins
Frederick Staib
Alfred Thomas
Charles T. Tatman
George W. Ward
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *ex-officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *ex-officio*

### BANKING

Charles H. Norton, *Chairman*

Alfred L. Aiken
Carl Bonney
Edward A. Brodeur
Chandler Bullock
DeWitt Clinton
Francis H. Dewey
Frank A. Drury
Marcus L. Foster
William Hart
Henry A. Marsh
Lincoln N. Kinnicutt
William D. Luey
J. Russel Marble
Alfred F. Powers
Willis E. Sibley
Walter A. Sweet
Frederic B. Washburn
Frederick W. White
William Woodward
William A. Gaylord
Burton H. Wright

### BUILDING LAWS

William H. Sawyer, *Chairman*

Benjamin B. Snow
William Banaghan
John H. Bissonnette
Napoleon R. Thibert
William E. Oliver
Maurice L. Katz
John J. Corliss
George D. Hartley
Pliny W. Wood
Clellan W. Fisher
William Hart
Peter Baker
W. F. Cole
John P. Coghlin
E. S. Stront
James W. Hunt
George I. Rockwood
Dr. C. R. McDermott
Rev. Shepherd Knapp
P. O'Shea
Arthur J. Marble
David E. Sherin
Karl E. Ericson
Joseph DeMarco
John A. Farnum
H. Ward Bates
George Flagg
James H. Fontaine
Jeremiah J. Higgins
Henry W. Dephonre
Henry A. Knight
S. Foster H. Goodwin
Charles Baker, Jr.
Edward J. Cross
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Maurice F. Reidy
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# The Growth of the Alfalfa Club

## Second Conference of This Branch of the Agricultural Bureau Brings Out Attendance of 150 Representing 40 Cities and Towns and Results in Doubling Membership of Club

IN selecting the introduction of alfalfa growing in Worcester County as the first definite work for the Agricultural Bureau to take up with the farmers of this great agricultural territory, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, chief of the Bureau and now President of the Chamber of Commerce, kindled a fire of enthusiasm which has swept the entire County and is today spreading among the agriculturalists of adjacent territory, north, east, south and west.

At the first meeting in the interests of this extremely important farm crop, held on October 25th, it was apparent that Mr. Ellsworth had struck a popular chord, for the Worcester County Alfalfa Club came into existence at that session, with a membership of 53, representing 28 cities and towns in Worcester County.

Today the club has a membership of 93, representing more than 40 communities — the result of a second general meeting held in the rooms of this Chamber on January 6th, at which an attendance of 150 was recorded. That the hardier growths of alfalfa could flourish in Worcester County and provide a feed for cattle with a nutritious value equal to bran, at one-tenth the cost, was demonstrated beyond shadow of a doubt at the first session, and, following the objects of the newly formed Club — to learn the proper methods of planting and harvesting such a valuable product — this second session was devoted to a discussion on lime as a fertilizer, and varieties and prices of seeds.

Mr. Ellsworth was fortunate in securing for the agriculturalists two important personages in agricultural development in this Commonwealth, Hon. Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Prof. H. D. Wheeler, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Secretary Wheeler dwelt at considerable length upon the value of alfalfa as a cattle feed in lessening the cost of milk production. He spoke of the alarming drop in the total production of dairy products throughout the Commonwealth, and urged every milk producer present to continue the movement so ably started by Mr. Ellsworth in introducing alfalfa growing into Worcester County.

Prof. Haskins, following Mr. Ellsworth's suggestion of topic, spoke at length upon lime as a fertilizer for tracts of land devoted to alfalfa growing, and, as an endorsement of the declaration made when the Agricultural Bureau was formed, that the farmers of Worcester County would be in a position to secure materiat assistance of value to every one as individuals, once cooperation and organization was effected between City and County; he offered the manifold facilities of the College he represented to be at the disposal of Worcester County farmers for soil analysis to determine whether the land was suited for alfalfa growing or could be used to better advantage for other crops.

While intended primarily for the purpose of studying ways and means of growing alfalfa, the session ended in a general discussion on ways and means of developing Worcester County along many other agricultural lines. This subject brought offers of assistance and endorsement of this work for which the Agricultural Bureau was created, from representatives of every section of the County and before the session was concluded it was unanimously voted to endorse a plan for the organization of a Worcester County Agricultural Improvement Association, outlined by Mr. Ellsworth, and which has since become a recommendation of his in the report of the Bureau presented to the corporation and accepted at the annual meeting on January 8th. This report is given in full at the conclusion of this article.

For the benefit of members of the Alfalfa Club and others interested in the growing of alfalfa, the following abstract from the address of Prof. Haskins on lime as a fertilizer is given:

"Now on this lime question that I am going to talk to you about this afternoon, I believe that we have one of the key notes of this alfalfa proposition. I believe that a great many failures that you have experienced in growing alfalfa has been due to the fact that you have not had lime enough. I wonder how many of you having attempted to grow this crop have taken the pains or trouble to have an anlysis made of the soil by a chemist, to determine just how much lime is necessary to produce a neutral soil.

"Now this lime proposition is not a new one. If we read back in history we find that lime was used 28 years B. C. in a small way. They were using ashes for agricultural purposes and they were getting good results from them.

"At the end of the eighteenth century we find that some lime was used.

"Within the past few years the farmers, we might say, have gone lime crazy. There is probably more lime used now than there was ten years ago, and the more we study this lime question, the more we are convinced that it is one of the keynotes of successful agriculture and that a great deal depends upon it.

"Now as to the help that we get from lime in nature from several different sources. In the western part of Massachusetts we have a supply of lime that will probably last for all time for the agricultural uses of New England. From the northern part of the state, way down from Connecticut, through the Berkshires, we have large lime deposits of first quality and there is no reason why we should not get all the lime we can use in New England at a low cost.

"Now as to the effects of liming land. Some of the physical effects of liming land are that it improves the soil whereby micro-organisms can benefit the land. Now there are three forms of organism which live in soil which are benefited by lime. One of these is the property of acquiring nitrogen by itself. If we properly lime the land and in that way neutralize it, it will continue to lay out in the soil this valuable element, nitrogen.

"Another organism has to do with the reduction of the nogules which you find on all members of the leguminous family, and these nogules contain the micro-

organism which is beneficial to the soil and which reproduces in the soil, and a mighty valuable one it is, I can tell you.

"If you stop to think of it you are paying from 18 cents to 26 cents per pound for nitrogen, when you can buy phosphoric acids from 4½ cents to 5 cents per pound. Now you can see what an important thing it is to raise these legumes which, if properly taken care of, can produce this valuable element, nitrogen, which costs you so much. So much for this second organism.

"The third micro-organism has to do with rendering organic matter valuable as plant food. In other words, when we put out tankage or blood on the soil before the nitrogen which it contains can become valuable to the growing plant, there have to be two changes brought about.

"Now, one other thing that I want to touch upon is this: When we lime the soil properly we do away with conditions which favor the development and growth of certain diseases. There are certain micro-organisms in soil which cause such diseases as the "club-foot in cabbage; the "finger and toe" disease in turnips, and so on. These can all largely be controlled by the judicious use of lime, because if we have plenty of lime that is not full of these micro-organisms we will never have any trouble with these two diseases.

"However, there is one crop which is injured by the proper liming of the soil, and that is the potato, because lime will favor the development of the scab on the potato. For that reason never plant a potato crop immediately following the liming of the land, but instead plant your potato crop two or three years after you have put your lime on.

"These are some of the beneficial effects of liming from a physical standpoint.

"Now from a chemical standpoint the use of lime is exactly as beneficial, because you know as well as I do, that lime is just as essential as an element of plant food."

Professor Haskins then illustrated with charts which he had prepared on this subject.

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## Report of the Agricultural Bureau

**By Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth**

When I was appointed Chairman of the Agricultural Bureau I was still the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, with an office in Boston, and immediately after resigning from that Board I went to Europe and was away until about the first of August, so that necessarily the work of the Agricultural Bureau was delayed that length of time, although the first meeting of the Bureau was held March 25, 1913, at which meeting Dr. George M. Twitchell, of Auburn, Me., gave a very instructive address on "Cooperation" that was highly appreciated by the assembly.

On Sept. 13, 1913, a meeting was called of a few farmers living in and near Worcester, for the purpose of considering the future work of the Agricultural Bureau. It was thought desirable that the first step to be considered was to do something that would be of the greatest material benefit to the farmers of Worcester County. After investigation it was found that alfalfa was a crop that could be grown on most of the farms in the county, and it was thought that the formation of an Alfalfa Club, to hold meetings with lectures and discussions, would best accomplish the purpose.

On October 25th a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing an Alfalfa Club. About 75 attended this meeting, representing 28 out of the 57 towns in Worcester County. The meeting was addressed by Dr. H. J. Wheeler on the growing of alfalfa. There was a great deal of interest shown in the work of the Agricultural Bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, and particularly in the growing of alfalfa. At this meeting a Worcester County Alfalfa Club was formally organized with a membership of 53.

The next meeting of the Worcester County Alfalfa Club was held on January 6th, Mr. Wilfred Wheeler, of Concord, and Prof. H. D. Haskins, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College delivered addresses, at which time 180 were present, with 40 towns represented, and the membership of the Club was increased to 96. Upon adjournment there were a number of requests as to when we would hold the next meeting.

Worcester County is the largest county in Massachusetts, and it is the first in rank in agricultural products. The census of 1905 reports $14,279,288 worth of agricultural products. The dairy is the leading branch of agriculture in the county, valued at $4,245,978, and the work of the Chamber of Commerce along this line of increased cattle food in the form of alfalfa means increased prosperity to the whole county and to the City of Worcester in particular.

In regard to the future work of the Agricultural Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. We are looking forward to the organization of a Worcester County Improvement League or Association. There are counties in the Western States, as well as Hampden County here in Massachusetts, that are doing this work successfully. This matter was brought up at the meeting held on January 6th, 1914, and the announcement was received with a good deal of enthusiasm.

I feel quite sure that many of the towns will be glad to cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce in the formation of this League or Association. The work that has been carried on in other places has been very beneficial, and experts have been sent out among the farmers to demonstrate and explain the newer methods for carrying on orchard work, spraying, pruning, fertilizing, and so on, and also the planting of different varieties of crops, where they have produced the greatest results both in yield and quality of product grown.

There is also to be a bill introduced into the Legislature asking for a small appropriation from the state to carry on this work, and also giving the counties a right to contribute to this fund. If it seems that the bill as presented is a practical one, I would suggest that the Chamber of Commerce authorize the favoring of the bill.

As work of this nature would require the expenditure of some money, we feel that if such an association was formed, the several towns that would naturally reap the benefit, as well as the City of Worcester itself, would no doubt help in some way to finance the movement.

In this and other movements in Worcester County, the Chamber of Commerce has open for it a field of usefulness worthy of every endeavor on the part of our organization. Nothing it can do will reflect more credit on the Chamber, and the material benefits to accrue to the City of Worcester through a larger county, a better feeling county and a more prosperous county, seems to me to be worth every expenditure of time, money and energy in promoting this work.

# Bribery—The Great Evil in Commerce

## The Report of the German League to the International Chamber of Commerce Showing the Campaigns Various Countries Are Making Against This Cardinal Sin In Trade

At a meeting of the Foreign Trade Committee, Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, chairman, it was voted to have the following printed in full in THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE:

## Report

**by the German League against bribery to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations**

One of the most serious evils in commerce is the corruption or bribery that has appeared to a constantly increasing extent particularly in countries with highly developed commerce, and which has assumed such dimensions that an effective campaign against it is necessary.

The evil is international. This cannot be denied by any who take part in the world's commerce or by any who follow the reports in the press on these matters. In recent times numerous cases of bribery of a sensational character have been reported from various countries.

The keenness of competition which has set in everywhere and which progressively develops has undoubtedly contributed to this state of affairs. A salesman hard pressed by competition is tempted no longer to restrict his competition to the quality and price of his goods, but to adopt the underhand, unfair, and deplorable means of bribery to gain or retain the business which some competitor is striving for, so that he may in this way easily defeat his opponent in the battle of competition. This course of procedure is by no means limited to single cases but is more widely extended than is generally assumed. In several countries and in several lines of business the system of bribery has become so widely spread that the statement has often been made that it is impossible to do business without bribery.

If this evil is not opposed and its extension hindered it is to be feared that gradually the whole course of commerce will be demoralised and commercial life as a whole will suffer severe damage.

The feeling that honesty and respectability are essential in commercial life disappears more and more. Goods become considerably dearer, for the sums spent on bribery are calculated into the price and at the same time they are depreciated through working with inferior materials. The salesman, who gives the bribe, acts contrary to the principles of an honest merchant and destroys that fair and honest competition which constitutes the basis of all sound commerce.

It is therefore, in the first place, to the interest of every civilised country to fight this corruption for its own sake.

Experience in a number of countries has shown that it is essential for a successful campaign against this evil that a special criminal law against corruption should be brought into force. Without this all methods of self help that can be adopted in the difficult struggle fail. It must, however, be admitted that a criminal law does not fully abolish the evil, any more than other criminal laws have been successful in driving the crimes that they deal with out of the world. But there can be no doubt that the existence of a law by itself has a warning effect which is of the greatest importance in suppressing the evil.

By a criminal law the depravity of the offence is emphasised and brought home to every one. The giver of bribes can no longer justify himself by a reference to the general practice. He knows that he is not merely guilty of an immoral action but also of a criminal offence, and there is similar effect exercised by the criminal law against those who ask for or accept bribes.

But it is also of international concern that the fight against corruption should be vigorously prosecuted, so that the trade relations with the different countries may develop satisfactorily. If of two competing states, one punishes bribery, whilst the other opposes no obstacle to the adoption of this objectionable system, then in their competition, there is a fight with uneven weapons. The merchant who remains true to the honourable principles of his home country will frequently find the doors closed to him in foreign countries where bribery is still regarded as something permissible, and he will either have to do without many a contract that he could otherwise have made or he must decide to do something which is regarded at home as immoral and subject to punishment as a criminal offence.

Criminal laws against corruption have up to the present been passed in England, Germany, Australia and New Zealand and in six of the United States, namely New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Florida. The text of these laws is reproduced in an appendix to this report.

Some of these criminal laws have only been in existence a short time but nevertheless the experience that has already been gained has rendered it possible to describe their effect as very good. This is particularly the case in the countries like England and Germany in which an organisation has been founded to arrange for the publication of knowledge of the law as widely as possible, to set the law in motion against proved offences, and in all possible ways to secure the observance of the law.

An active movement to bring about legislation against corruption is at work in Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Sweden, South Africa and Canada. In the appendix information will be found as to the progress made.

It is one of the objects of the societies against corruption in England and Germany to promote these movements as far as possible and to encourage similar ones in those civilised states in which bribery in commercial transactions is not yet forbidden by the criminal law.

The undersigned association requests hereby the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations to support their efforts in the campaign against corruption and bribery and in particular to use their influence in a suitable way to bring about the introduction of a criminal law in those countries in which, at present, such do not exist.

## Appendix

### I. Criminal Laws against Corruption which are now in force.

**England**

On August 4th, 1906, a law for the prevention of corruption was passed in England. It came into force on Jan. 1st, 1907, under the title "Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906."

It reads as follows:

1. (1) If any agent corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Act done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business; or

If any person corruptly gives or agrees to give or offers any gift or consideration to any agent as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Act done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business; or

If any person knowingly gives to any agent, or if any agent knowingly uses with intent to deceive his principal, any receipt, account, or other document in respect of which the principal is interested, and which contains any statement which is false or erroneous or defective in any material particular, and which to his knowledge is intended to mislead the principal; he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and such fine, or on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding four pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

(2) For the purpose of this Act the expression "consideration" includes valuable consideration of any kind; the expression "agent" includes any person employed by or acting for another; and the expression "principal" includes an employer.

(3) A person serving under the Crown or under any corporation or any municipal, borough, county or district council, or any board of guardians, is an agent within the meaning of this Act.

II.—(1) A prosecution for an offence under this Act shall not be instituted without the consent, in England, of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, and in Ireland of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General for Ireland.

(2) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to offences under this Act, as if they were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act.

(3) Every information for any offence under this Act shall be upon oath.

(4) The expenses of any prosecution on indictment under this Act shall be defrayed as in cases of indictment for felony.

(5) A court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to inquire of, hear, and determine prosecution on indictments for offences under this Act.

(6) Any person aggrieved by a summary conviction under this Act may appeal to a court of quarter sessions.

III.—This Act shall extend to Scotland, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) Section two shall not extend to Scotland:

(2) In Scotland all offences which are punishable under this Act on summary conviction shall be prosecuted before the sheriff in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts.

IV.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and seven.

This English law is intended to prevent a servant or employee being led astray to a breach of his duties with reference to the affairs or the business of his employer by presents. The law has a wide scope. It covers not only the corruption of servants and employees of business concerns but also the bribery of private employees, for instance chauffeurs, servants, cooks, and the like. No distinction is made in the law between the bribery of employees and that of public officials. Both are threatened with the same severe penalties. The German law is different in this respect. It should be mentioned that already before this law was passed, presents to employees or servants that are given behind the backs of employers were illegal, but by the new law these were made criminal offences. The provisions of paragraph II (1) are regarded as disadvantageous in England. These make it necessary to obtain fiat of the Attorney-General before commencing proceedings. The object was to prevent blackmailing by bribers or alleged bribers who threaten exposure. This is regarded as unnecessary. On the other hand the necessity of proving the case to the Attorney-General results in considerable loss of time and increases the costs. If a narrow view were taken by the Attorney-General's department, proceedings would in many cases be rendered altogether impossible. A bill to alter this provision was read a second time in the House of Commons last year, but has not yet been passed. It reads as follows:

### PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION AMENDMENT BILL

#### Memorandum

The object of this Bill is to allow any prosecution for an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, to be instituted without the necessity of first obtaining the consent in England of the "Attorney-General or Solicitor-General," and in Ireland of the "Attorney-General or Solicitor-General for Ireland." Under the Act of 1906 informations by which proceedings for offences against it are commenced must be laid upon oath, and the "Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859," is made applicable to proceedings on indictment.

The Bill further provides for an offender being committed for trial before a jury, where the Court of Summary Jurisdiction thinks it desirable that he should be so tried and even where the accused has not exercised his option of a trial upon indictment.

It also extends the time in which offences may be dealt with summarily from six months to two years.

### A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION:

1. Subsection (1) of section two of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is hereby repealed.

2. (1) When proceedings are taken against any person for an offence against the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, with a view to obtaining a summary conviction of such person before a court of summary jurisdiction or in Scotland before the "sheriff," such proceedings may, notwithstanding the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, be commenced at any period before the expiration of two years next after the commission of the offence or before the expiration of one year next after the first discovery thereof by the prosecution, whichever expiration first happens.

(2) The court before which proceedings are taken with a view to obtaining a summary conviction for an offence against the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, may at any stage of the hearing if it thinks fit, having regard to the circumstances of the case, commit the person accused for trial upon indictment for such offence instead of proceeding to deal with such person summarily.

3. This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Corruption Act Amendment Act, 1912, and this Act and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, shall be read together and may be cited together as the Prevention of Corruption Acts, 1906 to 19 . . .

4. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and . . . . .

In the year 1906 an English society for the prevention of bribery was founded and is known as "The Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated." It has for its object to put into force the English law for the prevention of corruption. The offices of this Society are 9 Queen Street Place London E. C. The league has over 400 members and publishes a "News Sheet" which reports upon its activity. According to information obtained from this paper, from the foundation of the league to June 30th 1913 over 50 convictions were obtained, and in nine cases the defendants were sent to prison.

There is another English Act, passed in 1889, which deals solely with the bribery of members or officials of Public Bodies and with those guilty of attempting to bribe them. The penalties are the same as in the Prevention of Corruption Act, except that deprivation of the right to hold may also be ordered. In these cases the Public Prosecutor always acts.

### Germany

In the German law a difference is made between the corruption of public officials and the corruption of employees or servants in business concerns.

The corruption of public officials is dealt with in the Criminal Law Book of the German Empire of May 15th 1871. The provisions read as follows:

"§ 331. An official who accepts, demands or obtains the promise of presents or other advantages for an action in connection with his offices which is in itself not a breach of his duties shall be punished with a fine up to Mark 300 or with imprisonment up to 6 months.

§ 332. An official who accepts, demands or obtains the promise of presents or other advantages on an occasion which constitutes a breach of his duties in office or services shall be punished for bribery with penal servitude up to five years.

Should there be extenuating circumstances simple imprisonment is substituted.

§ 333. Any person who offers, promises or gives to an official or to a member of the armed forces presents or other advantages in order to persuade him to an action which involves a breach of his duties in office or services shall be punished for bribery with imprisonment.

He can also be sentenced to the loss of his civil rights. If extenuating circumstances are proved a punishment by fine up to Mark 1500 can be substituted.

§ 334. A judge, arbitrator, juryman or the like who demands, accepts or obtains the promise of presents or other advantages to direct or to decide a legal case subject to his direction or decision in favour of or to the disadvantage of one of the parties shall be punished with penal servitude.

Any one who promises or gives to a judge, arbitrator, juryman or the like presents or other advantages for the aforesaid purposes shall be punished with penal servitude. If extenuating circumstances are proved, simple imprisonment is substituted.

§ 335. In the cases of the § 331 to 334 the amount received or the value thereof shall be declared in the judgment as forfeited to the state."

Bribery of employees of business concerns is dealt with in § 12 of the Imperial Law against unfair competition. This was passed on June 7th 1909 and came into force on October 1st 1909.

This § 12 reads as follows:

Any person who in business affairs for the purposes of competition offers, promises, or gives an employee or agent of a business concern presents or other advantages in order to obtain a preference for himself or for a third party in connection with the supply of goods or technical work through the unfair behaviour of the employee or agent shall be punished with imprisonment up to 1 year and with a fine up to Mark 5000 or with one of these punishments, in so far as a more severe punishment is not provided for by other provisions.

Any employee or agent of a commercial concern who in business relations demands, obtains the promise of, or accepts presents or other advantages so that he by unfair behaviour shall procure for another a preference by the purchase of goods or the delivery of technical work, shall receive the same punishment.

It is to be declared in the judgment that the amount of the money received or the value of that received is forfeited to the state.

According to § 22 of the law mentioned, criminal proceedings are only started under § 12 upon laying an information. Such an information can be laid by any person carrying on business who manufactures goods or delivers commercial work of the same or similar nature as the alleged defendant. Societies for the promotion of commercial interests also can bring suits.

This necessity of laying an information makes the prosecution more difficult.

A further disadvantage of the German law is the separation made between the bribing of public officials and the bribery of employees of business concerns.

A weak point of this § 12 of the Imperial Law against unfair competition is its limitation to an employee or agent of a business concern, so that the bribers of private employees, for instance of a chauffeur, a gardener or the like, cannot be prosecuted, whilst under the English law they may. Under § 12 of the Imperial law against unfair competition it is further necessary to prove that the briber had the object of obtaining an advantage in competition by the "unfair behaviour" of the employee or agent. In this respect a decision of the Supreme Imperial Court was rendered on the 23rd May 1913, from which the following sentences may be quoted: "The law is aimed at the abuse exercised through agents or employees of business concerns which has arised for the purposes of competition in business transactions. It is not so much intended to protect business concerns against the breaches of confidence by their agents or employees but rather to protect competitors against a certain form of unfair competition. The requirement that the agent or employee is to be influenced to an unfair action is to be judged in particular from this point of view. It is of less consequence that the behaviour of the agent or employee is unfair as against his employer or principal, as that it is unfair as against the circle of competitors."

In Germany also a society has been formed for the prevention of corruption and especially for the execution of § 12 of the Imperial Law against unfair competition. It was founded on May 6th 1911 under the name "Verein gegen das Bestechungsunwesen E. V." The offices of the society are at Kantstrabe 129, Berlin Charlottenburg. The society publishes a journal in which the activity of the society is reported. There are 1200 members including a number of foreign firms. In the period between October 1st 1909 till May 1911, that is from the time when § 12 of the Imperial Law against unfair competition came into force up to the foundation of the society there were hardly any proceedings instituted for breaches of § 12. Since the beginning of the year 1912 the society has instituted proceedings in 45 cases and in 8 of them judgments have already been obtained, in most of the other cases proceedings are still pending.

### United States of America

In the U. S. A. the provisions against bribery are not regulated by a federal law. Up to the present only a few states of the Union have passed laws against corruption.

In the state of New York a law was passed on April 5th 1905 referring to the adoption of provisions for preventing unfair influence upon employees, agents or servants in the general code of criminal law.

These provisions were inserted in chapter 136 and read as follows:

Corrupt influencing of agents, employees or servants. Whoever gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, without the knowledge and consent of the principal, employer or master of such agent, employee or servant, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employee or servant who, without the knowledge and consent of his principal, employer or master, requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employee or servant who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles, either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labour; and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employee or servant such commission, discount or bonus shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $500, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

This act shall take effect September 1, 1905.

In the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Wisconsin similar laws came into force also in 1905. The same is the case in the state Rhode Island, but here imprisonment with or without hard labour up to 2 years or fine up to 3000 Dollars is threatened. In the text of the law of these states it is expressly provided that the giving or accepting of advantages "corruptly" is to be punished. It may be thought that there is a difference between this law and that of New York, in the title of which and in the introductory clause the "unfair" influencing of employees is to be prevented. The sense appears to be the same in both cases. A similar law has recently been introduced also in Florida.

In certain American periodicals, for instance "Dry Goods Economist," New York, and "Textile Manufacturers' Journal," New York, complaint is made that the laws are very seldom put into effect although offences against them constantly occur and that an improvement could only be expected if an organisation were created to put the law into force. All the same, in one case towards the end of the year 1911 the law was applied with great severity. The owner of a wagon building and repairing concern who had for 4 years paid high bribes to two employees of a store was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment and 500 Dollars fine. The two employees were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, each.

### Australia

In Australia the "Secret Commissions Act 1905" i. e. a law for the prevention of bribery, was passed on November 16th 1905. This corresponds to the English law with only slight variations. Whilst in the English law the advantages must be "corruptly" given or taken, the Australian law merely chooses the expression "secret commissions," that is to say advantages that are given or taken in secret behind the backs of the principals. The punishments threatened are the same in both laws, namely 2 years imprisonment or £ 500 fine or both. But besides this the Australian law provides a specially high fine, viz. £ 1000 for corporations if their officers practice bribery. The States of Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Australia also have anti-bribery Acts of Parliament of their own.

### New Zealand

A law of the same contents as the Australian one came into force in New Zealand on January 1st 1911.

## II. The movements in favour of the introduction of Criminal Laws against Corruption.

### South Africa and Canada

In South Africa a draft law has been discussed by the legislature.

In Canada steps have been taken unofficially to bring in a bill.

### Sweden

An organisation was founded in Sweden on December 5th 1903 with the object on the one hand of opposing corruption as far as possible by self help and on the other hand of collecting material to prove the necessity of a criminal law on the subject. This organisation arose in the machine industry and its title may be translated "Union of machine industries against secret commissions (bribes);" in the Swedish language: "Maskinaffarernas Forening Mot s. k. Hemliga Provisioner (Mutor)." The offices of the society are in Stockholm, Director B. A. Hjorth is the president and he has the offices of the Union at his business house.

From communication of the Union mentioned of October 30th 1911 the Swedish Parliament recognised the necessity of a criminal law and the government appointed a commission to draft a bill. A Swedish judge visited England to investigate the working of the Prevention of Corruption Act and of the English League and he has since reported.

### Switzerland

It is intended in Switzerland to take the opportunity of the development of industrial legislation to insert uniform provisions against corruption for the whole confederation.

### Austria-Hungary

It has been intended for several years in Austria-Hungary to pass a law against unfair competition in which provisions would be included against bribery, making this a criminal offence. Already some time ago the government introduced a bill into Parliament. According to the explanations of the Austrian government the reason why this law has not yet been passed is accounted for by the difficulties which arise from the relations to Hungary. The Union of Austrian Industries filed a petition on April 4th 1912 in which they drew attention to the pressing necessity for the creation of a law. In this petition the government was requested to consider whether the advantages of quicker legislation did not compensate for the disadvantages of settling the question without regard to Hungary.

### Russia

In the Riga newspaper of September 3rd to 16th 1911 it is reported: "It is well known that the Russian ministry of justice has introduced a bill for the punishment of bribery into the Duma. The great scandals that have been revealed by the senatorial revisions seem to have afforded the final reason for the step."

# Worcester Men in the Public Eye

## Prof. David L. Gallup

To be selected as a member of the Research Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the largest automobile organization in the world, bespeaks of unusual ability in the engineer fortunate enough to be so named; but to be appointed Chairman of this extremely important department, in such an internationally known organization, places the recipient of such an honor in a plane, a notch high in the public eye; and in the ranking class of acknowledged automobile experts of the world.

Such is the honor recently conferred upon Professor David B. Gallup, instructor in gas engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and by such, Worcester and the institution which Prof. Gallup represents automatically becomes the center about which all of the exacting and important work of the Committee will revolve.

Prof David L. Gallup

The Research Committee, over which Prof. Gallup will preside, has the exacting tasks of investigating and thoroughly testing new automobile parts and accessories, as fast as they come out, and reporting on them in an absolutely unbiased and impartial manner.

Such work is bound to broaden the scope and increase the variety of the work of the excellent testing plant of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Among the men associated with Prof. Gallup on this Committee are Prof. R. C. Carpenter of Cornell University, Prof. C. F. Lucke of Columbia University, and Prof. H. F. Thompson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## James F. Malone—William H. Burke

Out of a total of six industrial accident inspectors for the entire Commonwealth, picked to work in connection with the Industrial Accident Board, under the terms of

Mr. James F. Malone

the recently accepted Workingmen's Compensation Act, Worcester secures two appointments—Mr. James F. Malone and Mr. William H. Burke.

Mr. William H. Burke

These appointments followed competitive examinations for the berths for which there were originally over 800 applicants. This enormous number was later reduced to about 100, when the list was cut in half as a result of lack of industrial experience on part of the applicant.

Both Worcester men were in the coveted "first ten" list when the result of the examination was made known, Mr. Malone having the distinguished honor of being one of three to tie for first honors with a mark of 89 and a fraction; while Mr. Burke was close behind.

## Cornelius J. Carmody

Following the decision of the new State Board of Labor and Industry that, of the two deputy commissioners of labor to be appointed under the terms of the Act, one should be an active labor advocate, Cornelius J. Carmody of this city was selected from a list of candidates, qualifying as an authority thoroughly familiar with the status of labor organization movements and affairs in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Carmody has been prominent in Democratic politics in Worcester for many years, and active in the affairs of organized labor. He served three terms as

Mr. Cornelius J. Carmody

councilman from Ward 3 and was in the Board of Aldermen from the same ward for two years. He was elected to the House of Representatives for four consecutive terms, and has twice been a candidate for senator in the Third District. He is an ex-officer of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, an ex-president of the Central Labor Union, and has been honored by that body for services rendered with the election as delegate at-large.

During the past year he served on the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

# Worcester A Quarter Century Ago

## February, 1889

### Fifty Minutes to Boston

With the great Mikado type of locomotives of today hauling their string of massive all-steel coaches at a mile a minute clip, "Fifty minutes to Boston" doesn't seem extraordinary, but back a quarter century ago it existed simply in theory, as far as the Boston & Albany Railroad was concerned—Worcester's one direct route to Boston.

To demonstrate the practicability of this theory, the Boston & Albany sought permission during February, 1889, to increase its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 and really enter the realm of "rapid transit."

Of this additional capital sought it was given out that $7,000,000 would be used to pay obligations soon to come due and the remainder for improvements and changes to the road bed to permit greatly increased service.

Plans were outlined to lay two additional tracks from Riverside to South Framingham, thereby enabling the company to better handle the rolling stock as it approached the eastern terminal of the road. Several dangerous grade crossings existing at the time in the suburban district of Boston, a menace to the people and retarding rapid travel needed to be removed, which should also be abolished. The Railroad also desired to straighten the two great curves which then existed between Worcester and Boston. The first was along the southerly shore line of Lake Quinsigamond and the other at Wellesley.

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Reference to the railroads of 25 years ago at this time brings out another interesting comparison with the railroad situation of today, with the great systems of New England threatened with insolvency.

This came in the publishing of the annual statement of the Providence & Worcester Railroad for the year 1888, a corporation in whose management Worcester men were particularly active.

The total income of this road for the year was $1,397,-601.15, with total expenses of $994,980.93, leaving the tidy sum of $402,620.22 to represent the net earnings of the corporation for twelve months.

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### Dedication of St. Marks

St. Mark's (Episcopal) Chapel, on Freeland street, was formally dedicated this month and Rev. Langdon F. Stewardson installed as rector.

The exercises were attended by a great throng of parishioners. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, and various Episcopal clergymen in the vicinity participated.

The Chapel cost $20,000 and had a seating capacity of 300.

### Clearing House Reports

Reports of the Worcester Clearing House for the three months ending January 31, 1889, compared with the returns reported today, make an excellent barometer of the wonderful development of this city in a quarter of a century. The total returns for the three months totalled but $14,205,798, while today the average monthly clearings of the city average better than $11,000,000.

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### City Affairs

Searching for better and more adequate means for disposal of sewage to prevent the continued pollution of the Blackstone River led His Honor, Mayor Samuel Winslow, and the sewer committee to Lawrence this month to view the Experimental Station of the State Board of Health, where sewage was being treated by the so-called intermittent downward infiltration process. Officials in charge of the work had recommended such a method for Worcester, the cost of installation estimated to be $400,000 and the amount of land necessary to be at least 60 acres. The process found little favor at the time with the Worcester officials, for, in their estimation, it required an extra coarse grade of sand, which could not be located in quantities in any convenient bank in the city. The "Walpole" system, consisting of filtration through hay and charcoal, was also considered by the Mayor, and plans were laid to view some city within easy distance of Worcester where the process was being used.

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An interesting situation, replete with debate, arose in City Council this month, which attracted attention throughout the country. It concerned the election of Thomas Talbot as assessor, who was contested for the position by Thomas Monohan. Advocates of the latter brought up the argument that Talbot was a subject of Great Britain and not a citizen of the city and, therefore, was not eligible for election as a city official. They claimed that while Talbot was naturalized that he later returned to England in the late 60's, renewed his allegiance to the Crown and had become a member of the Metropolitan Police of London. He later returned to Worcester and though a resident of the city then 23 years he had, it was claimed, failed to become a citizen.

Supporters of Talbot, however, were of the opinion that he was a good citizen of Worcester, and, after the Law Department had ruled that there was no city ordinance in effect which would invalidate his election, even if he was not a citizen, Talbot was favored and elected as an assessor.

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The draft for January, 1889, bills, as prepared by the City Auditor and presented to the City Treasurer, showed municipal expenses for the month to be $108,-734.23.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## Second Inaugural of Mayor George M. Wright

The flattering testimonial given Mayor Wright in December, when he was returned to office by the largest plurality ever given a candidate in a contested election in the history of this city, was further emphasized on January 5th, when more than a thousand citizens dropped business affairs in the middle of a busy forenoon to attend the inaugural exercises in Mechanics Hall.

It was the first time in the history of the City that this historic meeting place was used for such a purpose. Horticultural Hall, just across Front street from City Hall, had been the scene of these exercises for decades. Its abandonment this year was due entirely to the fact that so many citizens had expressed a desire to attend the inaugural that it was found to be impossible to accommodate all in this smaller hall.

While Mechanics Hall was not filled, the throng that did attend would have overflowed the accustomed gathering place and there would have been many disappointments.

The exercises followed the simple and impressive rules of procedure which have made Worcester inaugurals both dignified and stately for generations.

This year the oath of office was administered by a Worcester justice, Hon. John B. Ratigan.

Mayor Wright closed the exercises with the reading of his inaugural address—a document betraying in every paragraph and recommendation his sound common sense business principles upon which the foundation of his own successful manufacturing concern was laid.

Among matters already in progress the Mayor laid particular stress upon the question of new schoolhouses, urging both City Council and School Committee to cooperate to the full extent of their ability, and promising his active assistance and endorsement of every bit of constructive work in this direction.

In new measures recommended for early consideration, the Mayor's plea for a municipal auditorium stands out as the most important. He went on record as municipal sponsor for such an institution, claiming it to be one of the actual needs of the city today if Worcester is to keep up in the march of progress of the live American municipalities.

## City Council

**Organization**

Immediately after the inaugural, members of City Council returned to City Hall and organized for the year.

The Board of Aldermen favored Mr. Arthur T. Squires of Ward 9 with election as President, and he took charge at once.

The Common Council selected Mr. Alexander B. Campbell to preside over the debates and deliberations of this branch of the City Government.

**Evening Session**

Both branches adjourned until 8 P. M., the interval being taken up with conferences and caucuses of the majority and minority parties.

Interest in the session centered around the Committee appointments, which were announced soon after both branches convened.

There were no contests in the election of department heads, and without exception every salaried official in service in 1913 was returned to office.

After referring the various unfinished business of the 1913 Council to their respective positions, both branches adjourned for two weeks.

**January 19, 1914**

Practically the entire session was devoted to the transaction of routine business and getting the machinery of the City Government under way for the new year.

Mr. George N. Jeppson was elected trustee of City Hospital, in joint convention, to succeed Arthur J. Young, resigned.

The appointments of Atty Clifford S. Anderson as assistant city solicitor and Edward D. Miles as deputy collector of taxes were confirmed.

## School Committee

**January 6, 1914**

The School Committee organized for the year at this meeting by unanimously reelecting Mr. Andrew W. Ekstrom as chairman, Rev. Dr. Charles B. Elder as vice-chairman, and Mr. Joseph Beals as clerk.

Committee appointments were also announced and the work of the year put under way.

Relative to the recommendations to petition the Legislature for the authority to purchase sites, erect schoolhouses, make repairs, etc., now vested in the City Council, it was voted to defer final action on the measure, as a result of the cooperation promised by Mayor Wright in his inaugural message.

## Bills Affecting City

Two bills, introduced in the General Court soon after it convened for the year, by Representative John C. Mahoney of this city, would, if they became laws, materially change departmental work. One bill seeks the consolidation of the Police and Fire Departments into a single unit to be termed the Department of Public Safety. The other seeks the establishment of a municipal court to take the place of the Central District Court. Both bills are now in the hands of proper committees.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## Chamber of Commerce, 1914

This is essentially a Chamber of Commerce issue of the Worcester Magazine. It has been devoted almost wholly to the work of the organization as revealed at the annual meeting January 8, to which have been added the committees nominated by President Ellsworth and confirmed by the Directors January 30.

Mr. Albert H. Inman, having served four years as a director, was by that very fact rendered ineligible to reelection as President of the Chamber for another year.

In this emergency the Directors turned to Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, one of their number, and elevated him to the presidency with the universal belief that at this particular time a man interested in agriculture was, everything considered, the best qualified man that could be chosen for the position. This was not an easy decision to arrive at because there were in the Board of Directors holding over and new ones coming in, several men splendidly equipped in many respects for this high honor.

The Chamber of Commerce is, however, particularly anxious to demonstrate to Worcester County that it desires, through this organization, to be on much more than speaking terms with these great agricultural and industrial interests by which we are surrounded.

Worcester is practically terra incognito to the northern end of the county and always has been. The section east of us goes to Boston to trade, the section west to Springfield and New York. The sections north and south go to all three places.

Very few of the residents of these towns come here. The Worcester Chamber of Commerce has done more to cement the bonds of friendship between these towns and the Heart of the Commonwealth than all the agencies ever created in this city put together, but there still remains much to do.

Oxford, Millbury, Clinton, Westboro, Sterling, Southbridge, Gardner and Winchendon can all testify to our cooperation and assistance by personal experience. Either the Secretary or some member of his staff has been in every one of these towns within a year, and hundreds of dollars have been spent by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce during the past twelve months in the Worcester Magazine to bring to some of these places the benefits of commercial evangelism.

Now it needed a man as well known in the county as Mr. Ellsworth is, to satisfy our friends that the Chamber of Commerce meant business when it declared it was sincerely interested in the welfare of the small town in Central Massachusetts and would do what it could to help it along and particularly to help along its agricultural interests. His election coined our words into deeds.

Nobody doubts today that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is a county organization with vision broad enough and sympathies large enough to take in every man, woman and child in the almost 450,000 souls we now have in this county.

Mr. Ellsworth holds that the $14,000,000 worth of farm crops now raised in Worcester County can be doubled if we all, by earnest, intelligent, scientific effort, will work with him. He has organized an alfalfa club which, like alfalfa itself, is striking its roots down deep into the soil of this state and he has pledged himself before he goes out of office, not only to double our membership, but to extend its ramifications and demonstrate its usefulness in every one of the 59 towns and cities in the county.

Last year was a year of foundation laying. This year it is for us by broad gauge construction work on the part of the merchant, manufacturer, professional man and farmer alike, to justify our claim for existence.

Our new president proposes to attack the problems that confront him in erecting the superstructure of this body man fashion. He has had the assurance and pledge of support of nearly 300 members of the Chamber in any program that he may undertake for the betterment of this city and county.

He has launched his committees and bureaus, he is laboring untiringly himself and he deserves and should receive the most enthusiastic possible support on the part of every officer and every member.

With the single exception of the president of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth is, so far as the writer knows or is informed, the only president of a commercial organization in this country who is devoting his entire time to the interests of the organization which he heads, and is doing it without money and without price.

This fact and the truly magnificent response made by the members of this Chamber when, in the closing days of January, almost 300 of them volunteered for service in committee work during the present year, demonstrates emphatically that Worcester's civic thermometer now registers 212 degrees and is still rising.

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH

*Officers*

*President*, J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
*Vice-President*, ALBERT A. SPAULDING
*Secretary*, HERBERT N. DAVISON
*Treasurer*, H. WARD BATES
*Auditor*, HENRY H. KNAPP
*Clerk*, DANA M. DUSTAN

*Directors*

FAYETTE A. AMIDON
WALTER H. ALLEN
HARTLEY W. BARTLETT
ERNEST P. BENNETT
GUSTAF A. BERG
JOHN E. BRADLEY
CHANDLER BULLOCK
MOSES GROSS
EARLE BROWN
J. HARVEY CURTIS
C. HERBERT DEFOSSE
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
FRANK S. FAY
WALLACE T. MORLEY
CHARLES H. NORTON
WALTER D. ROSS
WILLIAM H. SAWYER
MARK N. SKERRETT
ALBERT A. SPAULDING
WILLIAM J. WOODS

*Executive Committee*

WALTER H. ALLEN, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
CHANDLER BULLOCK, *Chairman New Enterprise Committee*
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
FAYETTE A. AMIDON, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, *Ex officio*
ALBERT A. SPAULDING, *Ex officio*
HERBERT N. DAVISON, *Ex officio*

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
JOSEPH H. LANE

*Rate Clerk*
HENRY A. ROUSSEAU

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


# January Directors' Meeting

**Board Organizes for the Year With J. Lewis Ellsworth as President—Administrative Force Selected and Work of 1914 Begins**

Meeting called to order by Vice-President C. Herbert DeFosse, who was elected temporary Chairman, and Herbert N. Davison, temporary clerk.

Present, C. Herbert DeFosse, Gustaf A. Berg, Wallace T. Morley, Earle Brown, Ernest P. Bennett, Mark N. Skerrett, John E. Bradley, Walter H. Allen, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Hartley W. Bartlett, Walter D. Ross, William H. Sawyer, a quorum. Absent, Chas. H. Norton, Albert A. Spaulding, Moses Gross, William J. Woods, Chandler Bullock, Fayette A. Amidon, Frank S. Fay, J. Harvey Curtis.

On motion of Mr. Wallace T. Morley, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth for President for the year 1914, and the Chair declared him elected President.

In taking the Chair, Mr. Ellsworth stated that he desired to continue his duties as Chairman in the Agricultural Bureau, and this statement was greeted with applause. He also stated that he should take the Presidency only on the distinct understanding that he should have the united and earnest support of every member of the Board of Directors, which was pledged him.

The Directors then proceeded to the election of Vice-President, and on motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Albert A. Spaulding, and President Ellsworth declared Mr. Spaulding elected as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The Secretary then retired, and upon being summoned to the room was informed by the Directors that he had been reelected Secretary for the year 1914.

Mr. Ernest P. Bennett then moved, and it was unanimously voted, that a Committee be appointed to draft a set of resolutions to be spread upon our records expressing the appreciation of this Board for the splendid services performed during the past year by Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse as Vice-President.

Mr. Ellsworth appointed as such Committee Mr. Bennett, Mr. Skerrett and Mr. Brown, and they retired for the purpose of formulating the following resolution, which they subsequently offered:

"It is moved that the Board of Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce extend a vote of thanks to the retiring Vice-President, Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse, for his most efficient and able services in that office, and to express to him their appreciation of the splendid and untiring work that he has given the organization in every way during the past year." This resolution was passed unanimously, and was responded to in a brief and feeling speech by Mr. DeFosse.

A communication was read from His Honor, the Mayor, calling the attention of this organization to the importance of there being appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to make an effort to have the Lincoln Highway, which is to be extended from New York to San Francisco, still further extended from Boston to New York via Worcester. He recommended that Mr. Harry G. Stoddard be appointed such a committee, and, on motion, it was voted that the President be empowered to appoint a committee on the Lincoln Highway of which Mr. Harry G. Stoddard shall be a member.

A communication was read from the Chamber of Commerce of America, requesting this organization to appoint five delegates to the annual convention to be held Feb. 11, 12 and 13 in the city of Washington.

Mr. DeFosse stated that he felt that the Chamber of Commerce ought to pay the expenses of delegates to this convention, and it was the sense of the Directors that the expenses of Mr. DeFosse, who is the National Councillor from this body, ought at least to be paid by us. The matter of the appointment of these delegates was left to the President, with power.

A communication was received from Clinton S. Marshall of the American Steel & Wire Co., calling the attention of the Chamber to having the Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association appear before this organization through one or more of its members. Matter referred to the Committee on Entertainment.

A lengthy communication was received from the Providence Board of Trade, asking the good offices of this Chamber with Secretary Redfield in the Department of Commerce, to make Providence a port of call for the more important steamship lines. Matter referred to Traffic Bureau for investigation and report.

A series of resolutions from the Atlantic Deeper Water Ways convention, was filed on motion of Mr. Sawyer.

A communication was read from Daniel C. Roper, the First Assistant Postmaster General, stating that in answer to representations from this organization, a thorough investigation was being made into the postal situation in this city. This letter was read for information.

It was voted to dispense with the reading of the records of the Executive Committee and the December meeting of the Chamber, and at 12:10 A. M. the Directors adjourned.

# The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H. LANE, Traffic Manager

### Report of the Transportation Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce for the Year 1913

One year ago this Committee was formed and instructed to organize a thoroughly up-to-date Traffic Bureau. We had just passed through the very trying time of reorganization from the old style Board of Trade to the broader field of a Chamber of Commerce. Realizing that the object of the new organization was constructive rather than destructive—to up-build rather than tear down, we felt we must make haste slowly but surely and secure a manager for our Bureau who would follow out our ideas of clean, conservative, fair-minded handling of all matters coming before our Committee.

We had a large number of applicants and a great deal of advice. We found it no small task to select the best man for our particular needs from so many well-recommended applicants. Early in April we decided that Mr. Joseph H. Lane, from his thorough knowledge of New England conditions, and his large personal acquaintance with both the railroad officials and shippers in our vicinity, as well as other qualifications, all of which we investigated carefully, was the man, and his services were secured beginning April 15th.

Early in May, with Mr. Lane's assistance and advice, we were able to secure Mr. Henry A. Rousseau as Rate Clerk and general assistant, and a little later Miss T. M. Clark came to us to take care of the rapidly increasing correspondence. Each has given splendid service, far beyond our expectations, and we commend them to the next administration, believing they will render still better service as the work of the Bureau grows, as we feel it is bound to do.

I shall give you, a little later, a detailed report of the Traffic Manager, every part of which has been carefully inspected by this Committee, and every statement made is backed up by actual data in our files. You possibly do not realize the amount of actual cash a Bureau like ours can save to its members. For instance, we have selected about thirty-five concerns from our list for whom we have saved, on a very conservative estimate, not less than $20,000.00 in the first eight months, since May 1st; in fact, it is only about six months, as it took some time to get our members to bring their traffic troubles to us. There is a large number still who will find it very much to their financial advantage to make use of this Bureau. Several concerns have been very much surprised to learn that they were paying out good money needlessly, and members of some firms, included in the thirty-five mentioned, told me while we were getting organized, that they did not see where the Traffic Bureau could help them. Yet, in practically six months, we have saved them, in many proven instances, their dues in the Chamber of Commerce for several years.

The Traffic Bureau is as ready to work for one as another, and if you do not get the results you should, it is your own fault, in not using the very efficient department that you are helping to support.

This Committee wishes to express its thanks to the Traffic Manager and his assistants for their cordial and ever-ready support, and to the entire Executive force of the Chamber, who has cheerfully helped us in every way possible. I will not take more of your time but will proceed with the detailed report of the Traffic Manager which covers the work done much more fully than this Committee's report can.

Respectfully submitted,
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

(Signed) WALTER H. ALLEN, *Chairman*;
LOUIS H. BUCKLEY,
A. C. LORION,
H. W. GODDARD.

January 6th, 1914.

### New Interstate Commerce Commissioners

By this time all who are vitally interested in New England transportation matters must be aware that President Wilson, entirely disregarding the strong arguments and pleas for the appointment of a New Englander to succeed Judge Prouty, and also the very critical and important traffic questions now open in New England, has appointed Prof. W. M. Daniels of New Jersey and Henry C. Hall of Colorado to fill the two existing vacancies. Both men have had a somewhat limited experience in actual transportation affairs, due to their relations with the Public Service Commissions in their respective States.

The transfer of Judge Prouty to the Physical Valuation Board and the loss to us of his intimate knowledge of New England railroad conditions, together with his absolute fairness and integrity, puts us up against a very serious problem in this vicinity. The states that will be represented on the Commission when it has its complete makeup will be Iowa, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Colorado, and New Jersey.

### Brakemen and College Professors

A young man may enter the service of a railroad as a brakeman and get as much pay as does the young graduate of a school of engineering, and may look forward to earning as much in the road's service as does a full professor in many a college, according to A. W. Thompson, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio. This is not a result of the award made by the arbitration board; it was true before that. With that condition existing the trainmen were yet granted an increase. It is an interesting fact that a young man who has had no preliminary training may become a railroad brakeman and get $85 a month, and that this same man, who begins as a brakeman, may look forward to making over $1900 a year as a conductor. The Baltimore & Ohio has conductors who average $240 a month, which is as much as a professor in college makes. The dean of a certain engineering school makes only $2000 a year. There are in the Baltimore & Ohio service 68 trainmen who now make (without this last increase) $1935 a year, and 1,474 trainmen who make $1273 a year. The

Pennsylvania has 1146 men who make $1962 and a proportiante number who make above $1200. Other roads have the same proportion of men making such salaries. Some of the conductors who make these higher salaries work usually four hours a day, and about 18 days out of 30.

## Building Operations

| City | December 1913 | December 1912 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $304,415 | $251,085 | 20 | |
| Atlanta | 216,001 | 918,490 | | 76 |
| Baltimore | 119,031 | 511,805 | | 23 |
| Birmingham | 407,380 | 172,191 | 136 | |
| Boston | 1,431,560 | 2,119,435 | | 32 |
| Buffalo | 1,284,000 | 359,000 | 257 | |
| Cedar Rapids | 1,057,600 | 334,000 | 216 | |
| Chattanooga | 48,780 | 37,505 | 30 | |
| Chicago | 5,931,500 | 1,937,900 | 20 | |
| Cincinnati | 2,376,396 | 2,352,295 | 7 | |
| Cleveland | 2,071,780 | 2,517,430 | | 18 |
| Columbus | 432,550 | 157,473 | 174 | |
| Dallas | 238,450 | 248,670 | | 1 |
| Dayton | 16,365 | 105,700 | | 56 |
| Denver | 59,171 | 273,700 | | 78 |
| Des Moines | 114,600 | 75,637 | 51 | |
| Detroit | 1,904,355 | 1,505,815 | 26 | |
| Duluth | 83,855 | 281,384 | | 71 |
| East Orange | 62,935 | 93,510 | | 32 |
| Evansville | 70,305 | 87,205 | | 19 |
| Grand Rapids | 150,605 | 124,505 | 21 | |
| Harrisburg | 11,250 | 99,350 | | 88 |
| Hartford | 250,995 | 226,450 | 11 | |
| Indianapolis | 701,469 | 527,105 | 33 | |
| Kansas City | 172,695 | 876,060 | | 35 |
| Lincoln | 48,335 | 40,800 | 18 | |
| Los Angeles | 2,156,951 | 2,270,680 | | 5 |
| Louisville | 137,820 | 133,020 | 3 | |
| Manchester | 93,765 | 57,020 | 64 | |
| Memphis | 115,346 | 374,156 | | 69 |
| Milwaukee | 617,428 | 610,573 | 1 | |
| Minneapolis | 1,148,645 | 2,963,330 | | 61 |
| Nashville | 51,578 | 148,690 | | 65 |
| New Haven | 1,400,420 | 227,430 | 516 | |
| New Orleans | 202,133 | 123,111 | 64 | |
| New York | 21,504,587 | 22,131,864 | | 3 |
| Oakland | 1,099,621 | 528,681 | 108 | |
| Omaha | 149,475 | 168,650 | | 11 |
| Paterson | 152,125 | 223,402 | | 31 |
| Peoria | 106,420 | 103,300 | 3 | |
| Philadelphia | 1,455,435 | 2,558,890 | | 43 |
| Pittsburgh | 917,355 | 514,800 | 78 | |
| Portland | 640,565 | 712,110 | | 10 |
| Richmond | 170,994 | 359,585 | | 52 |
| Rochester | 725,185 | 549,602 | 32 | |
| Salt Lake City | 1,437,875 | 2,110,425 | | 93 |
| San Antonio | 79,455 | 158,674 | | 50 |
| San Francisco | 1,956,339 | 1,088,126 | 80 | |
| St. Joseph | 21,985 | 65,891 | | 67 |
| St. Louis | 770,233 | 1,608,373 | | 52 |
| St. Paul | 705,184 | 312,790 | 126 | |
| Scranton | 150,988 | 144,675 | 4 | |
| Seattle | 549,735 | 968,350 | | 43 |
| Shreveport | 94,969 | 80,695 | 18 | |
| Sioux City | 75,920 | 73,250 | 4 | |
| South Bend | 10,250 | 28,900 | | 64 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 42,680 | 87,300 | | 51 |
| Syracuse | 193,975 | 339,800 | | 43 |
| Tacoma | 114,038 | 210,814 | | 46 |
| Toledo | 199,320 | 230,123 | | 13 |
| Topeka | 102,375 | 47,900 | 114 | |
| Washington | 396,957 | 474,233 | | 16 |
| Wichita | 228,150 | 30,425 | 649 | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 53,030 | 65,004 | | 18 |
| Worcester | 347,635 | 225,537 | 54 | |
| Total | $57,266,319 | $60,280,282 | | 5 |

## Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., February 2, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 190 | 205 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 227½ |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 195 | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 50 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | | |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 39 | 40 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 83½ | last sale |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 80 | 90 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 75 | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 172 | last sale |
| Providence & Worcester | 235 | last sale |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 119 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | 70 | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay pfd | | 103 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 125 | 130 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Norcross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Reed Prentice common | 65 | 80 |
| Reed Prentice pfd | 95 | 99 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co. | 235 | |
| United States Envelope common | 140 | 147 |
| United States Envelope pfd. | 102 | 103 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 285 | 295 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 265 | 275 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5s | 75 | last sale |
| Boston & Worc. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 93 | 95¾ |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 98 | 100 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | | 101½ |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry 1st 4½ | 90 | 95 |

## Report of the Port of Worcester

**Charles B. Pinkham, Deputy Collector**

Figures compiled by Deputy Collector Pinkham show a total of 16,860 packages to pass through the Port of Worcester during the year 1913, the merchandise enclosed having a value of $550,840. Of this amount, $253,071 came in duty free, and on the remainder duties to the amount of $85,715.63 were collected.

The December statement showed the receipt of 2683 packages valued at $93,210, on which duties amounting to $4700.37 were collected.

## Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for January, 1914, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, show an increase of $263,221 over the corresponding period in 1913. The figures: January, 1914, $12,299,155; January, 1913, $12,035,934.

## Local Failures

Figures compiled by Mr. O. C. Ansley, manager of R. G. Dun Co. for Worcester County, show 8 failures with liabilities of $50,437 and assets of $16,750. In January, 1913, there were 15 failures with liabilities of $79,517 and assets of $13,956.

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Postoffice for the month of January totaled $50,963.26, an increase of $3045.86 over the same period in 1913.

## Current Events

### General

January 1. New Year generally observed with gatherings at churches, clubs and hotels.

2. Campaign to raise $10,000 for new home fund is launched by Alhambra Council, K. of C.

8. Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth elected president at annual meeting of Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

11. Miss May Aiken, 121 Highland street, awarded $2000 prize in Battle Creek picture painting contest.

12. Holy Cross College Alumni give complimentary banquet to Governor David I. Walsh at Hotel Bancroft.

17. Trustees of Art Museum plan to utilize Salisbury Mansion at Lincoln Square for extension of work.

Rev. Fenwick L. Leavitt, Portland, Me., accepts call to become pastor of All Souls' Church.

19. Arthur R. Forbush appointed local Boy Scout Commissioner by the Worcester Council.

Members of Woman's Auxiliary to Y. M. C. A. pledged themselves to raise $5000 toward proposed new Y. M. C. A. Building.

20. Great audience fills Mechanics Hall to hear Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, National President of Mothers and Parents Teachers, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins and others in the interests of forming local associations in Worcester.

Rotarian Night celebrated at Hotel Bancroft by Worcester Rotary Club with 250 at banquet at which Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and Frank L. Mulholland, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, are guests of honor.

21. Truman A. De Weese, director of publicity for Shredded Wheat Co., speaker at monthly luncheon of Worcester Publicity Association.

22. Prof. Samuel Paul Capen of Clark University offered position as specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education.

23. Annual show of Worcester Poultry Association opens in Horticultural Hall.

26. J. Vernon Butler resigns as organist at Pilgrim Church after 25 years' service.

### City Affairs

January 1. Peter Baker resigns as member of Parks Commission after seven years' service.

2. Worcester County delegation to General Court guests of Chamber of Commerce at luncheon and meeting.

6. Mayor Wright signs contract with Worcester Electric Light Co. for installation of the new street lighting plan for business district.

16. More than 1200 old style carbon lights replaced by tungsten type in City Hall.

26. Boston newspapers include Mayor Wright in list of strong candidates for Governor on Republican ticket.

28. Atty Mark N. Skerrett endorsed by Democratic City Committee for appointment as postmaster.

30. Henry L. Proulx elected chairman of Republican City Committee, succeeding Arthur W. Hawes.

31. Annual inspection of City Hospital attended by City Officials and guests with Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, chairman of Hospital Board, in charge.

### Industrial

January 1. Mr. Frank Feather, Clinton, appointed local manager of New England Tel. & Tel. Co.

3. Worcester County assessed $48,800 for State road construction during 1913.

Announcement made of drop of 5 cents per hundred pounds of ice for both wholesale and retail customers.

5. Osgood Bradley Co. secures contract for 32 steel frame cars for Grand Trunk Railway.

J. W. Bishop Co. awarded contract for $50,000 bottling works for James Hanley Brewing Co., Providence, R. I.

Winter sales conference of Norton Company and Norton Grinding Co. representatives opens.

6. John H. Coes reelected president at annual meeting of Mechanics Savings Bank.

8. Masters and steamfitters difficulties settled through mediation of State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

12. Stock holders of Bancroft Realty Co. meet and vote to declare five per cent. dividend.

National banks of Worcester have annual meetings and elect officers.

15. Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. doubles trolley express service.

16. Fourteen new fast freight locomotives of the Mikado type are delivered to Boston & Albany Railroad.

17. Three hundred members of the Southern New England Textile Club attend 39th annual dinner at Hotel Bancroft.

20. Reports read at annual meeting of State Mutual Life Assurance Co. show unusually successful year, 8949 policies written, representing $22,385,137 in new insurance.

Boston & Maine Lincoln Square freight house damaged $5000 by fire.

24. Fire and water damage Stevens Block, 24 to 38 Southbridge street, to the extent of from $15,000 to $20,000.

30. Worcester Casino Co., with John F. Burke as manager, organized to take over Auditorium building for public dancing academy.

The Foster Associates, cooperating with the Worcester Trust Co., buy property at 501-515 Main street and 7, 9 and 13 Franklin street from the Charles Allen estate, deal involving between $300,000 and $400,000.

31. Henry H. Knapp resigns as office manager at Worcester Pressed Steel Co. to take up other work.

### Necrology

January 1. Of heart disease, at his home, 205 West Boylston street, Frank W. Buxton, captain of Hose 10 and a member of the Fire Department 43 years, aged 59 years, 11 months and 23 days.

3. Of pneumonia, at his home, 42 Williams street, Dr. George F. Forbes, one of Worcester's oldest physicians, aged 82 years, 10 months and 23 days.

7. At Plattsburg, N. Y., Prof. William D. Marks, electric expert and advisor on electric light rates for Worcester, aged 65 years.

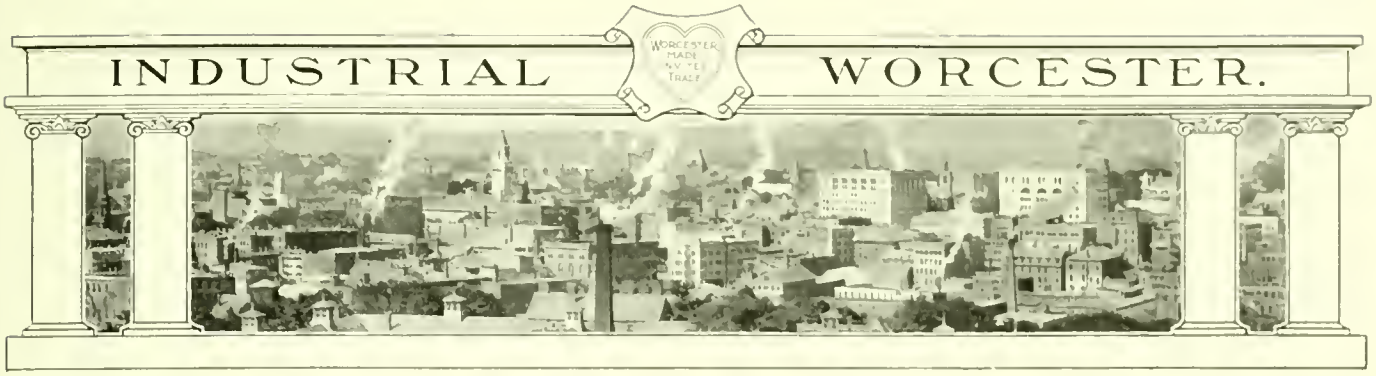
13. Of old age, at his home, 423 Pleasant street, George W. Partridge, operator of three omnibus lines in Worcester prior to the advent of the electric car, aged 81 years and 9 months.

22. Of old age, at his home, in Melrose, Rev. J. J. Miller, first pastor of Lincoln Square Baptist Church, aged 77 years.

23. Of apoplexy, at his home, 105 Harrington Way, H. Augustus Harrington, ex-alderman and prominent in Worcester Agricultural Society, aged 67 years, 4 months and 15 days.

24. Of heart disease, at his home, 16 Ripley street, Charles D. Thayer, widely known florist, aged 63 years, 6 months and 16 days.

28. Of old age, at his home, 546 Millbury street, Patrick Doherty, veteran Worcester coal dealer, aged 80 years.




# New Building for the Worcester Baking Co.

The Worcester Baking Co., successor to the Currie & Fairbanks Co. of this city, has under construction a new bakery building, which will, when completed, be the most complete and modern in Central New England. The building is being erected on a lot at the corner of Mason and Bluff streets, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy early in March.

The building is 90 feet by 80 feet, two stories high, with basement. It is being built of brick with white cement trimmings. The so called mill type of construction is being employed, to give the interior the maximum amount of sunshine and natural light at all times of the day.

Mr. Arthur G. Swanson, proprietor of the new company, has already placed orders for the most up to date ovens and other bakery machinery for the handling of materials, delivery of which will begin as soon as the structure is ready to receive them.

The ovens are to be of enameled brick and will be fired from the rear, to eliminate all smoke and dust from the baking department.

The Company plans to specialize in the manufacture of a uniformly high grade loaf of bread and many new features are planned and the latest type of machinery bought to turn out this product in the most sanitary way possible.

Some idea of the complete equipment bought for this particular department can be gained from the fact that from the flour in the bag to the wrapped loaf of bread in the delivery wagon, the loaf will be made and handled entirely by machinery.

The basement has been constructed for flour storage purposes, and is unusually dry and well ventilated. The flour is received in barrels and bags and transferred from trucks directly into this basement by means of shutes connecting with the street level. The sifting and blending outfit will be located in this

Mason Street Elevation of New Worcester Baking Co. Building

storage basement. From the sifting and blending department the flour is lifted by power to a "pent house" located on the top floor of the building. Here it is housed in bins to await future processes in the mixing department.

From the pent house the flour is conveyed to the mixing room by shutes. Here it first reaches the scales, where it is automatically weighed and continues into the mixing machines. The other ingredients are also tempered and weighed here automatically and follow the flour into the machines.

After the proper amount of mixing, the dough is dumped from the machines into large enameled steel troughs and allowed to stand in the dough room, where a fixed temperature is constantly maintained. After the necessary stages of fermentation, the dough passes through a shute into what has been termed the "making-up room," on the floor below. Here it passes through a series of automatic machines—divider, rounder, proofer and moulder—from which the dough emerges in loaves of exactly the same size, weight and shape.

The loaves are then conveyed directly into the ovens, and, after being baked, travel to racks on which the loaves are taken to the wrapping room. Here they are allowed to cool before being wrapped.

Adjoining the wrapping room is the shipping department, into which the delivery wagons can be backed and loaded direct from a platform.

All these departments are to be so arranged that the process in bread making will be continuous without any lost motion, thereby creating the most efficient conditions.

The offices of the Company are to be located on the first floor, to which the salesmen and other office employees will have access without passing through the manufacturing departments.

The most sanitary types of toilet fixtures have been installed in the basement, including shower baths.

In the rear of the building a modern garage and stable is being erected, entirely separate from the bakery building proper.

## "Royal Worcester" Apartments

The "Royal Worcester" has been chosen as the name for a new $150,000 apartment house to be erected at Woodland and Downing streets on a lot of land sold by David H. Fanning of the Royal Worcester Corset Co. The building will be erected by Jeremiah J. Higgins of the Worcester Builders' Exchange and Architect Edward P. Fitzgerald.

The building will be of six stories and modeled after the most approved type of apartment blocks of Berlin, Germany. Plans for the structure are now being prepared by Mr. Fitzgerald, who within a year has toured several of the countries of Europe gathering the best in foreign building ideas, particularly apartment blocks.

The "Royal Worcester" will contain 48 apartments, designed for the most exacting type of apartment house dwellers, who desire every possible Twentieth Century convenience.

The block will contain a garage in the basement, where automobiles owned by occupants can be conveniently stored.

The structure will be entirely of brick, with marble trimmings, and artistic marble entrances.

## Women in Mfg. Corporation

Three Worcester women are named as the officers and Board of Directors of the Warp Compressing Machine Co. of this city, the first manufacturing corporation in the Heart of the Commonwealth to be controlled and managed exclusively by women.

The corporation succeeds a company by the same name and is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital stock of $25,000, made up of 250 shares at $100 each.

The officers of the new corporation are: President, Mrs. Agnes L. McTaggart; treasurer, Miss Martha L. McTaggart. These, with Miss Anna L. McTaggart, comprise the Board of Directors.

The business is that formerly conducted by the late David D. McTaggart at 105 Exchange street. The president of the corporation is Mr. McTaggart's widow.

## "G. &. K." Belting Manual

A new and revised edition of the "Belting Manual," the care of belting book of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co. of this city, was issued during the past month and is now being sent to customers of this concern in various parts of the world.

Many new features have been incorporated in this new edition, including additional mechanical rules and tables, new rules for lacing belts, suggestions for ordering belting, how to get the best belt for special conditions, and the comparison of various forms of power transmission.

To assist the user, the book includes many views and charts, illustrating the rules set forth.

The following preamble to the edition explains the purpose of the book:—

"To obtain the highest efficiency in power transmission, has been and is still the problem which confronts every manufacturer. For years leather belting and gears were the best known power transmitting agents. During the past decade many substitutes have been placed upon the market, yet in the face of the most ambitious claims made for these substitutes, leather belting is still in the leading position and likely to remain there indefinitely. It has demonstrated its ability to stand more abuse and come out 'alive' than any other means of power transmission. It is an undisputed fact that if leather belting is given a tithe of the attention which of necessity must be given to other forms of transmission, it will demonstrate beyond question this greater efficiency and economy. To promote this efficiency and economy is the object of the following suggestions upon the care of belting."

## Worcester Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.

The second large warehouse for the Worcester Cold Storage & Warehouse Company on Franklin street, which has been in process of construction since last spring, has been completed and is now being occupied. This addition gives to the company the largest single storage plant in Massachusetts outside of Boston.

The new building has a frontage of 75 feet on Franklin street, runs back to a depth of 122 feet, has six stories and a basement and practically doubles the size of the plant. There is about 63,000 square feet of floor space in the new building and more than 600,000 cubic feet of storage area.

The old building is six stories high, 87 by 87 feet, and also of brick construction. The combined buildings have approximately 1,250,000 cubic feet of storage space. The first building was erected a number of years ago, but, of late, has not been large enough to care for the increased business of the company.

The E. J. Cross Co. were the contractors for the new buildings, upon which work was started early in the year. It represents the best type of the modern storage warehouse. The building has no heating or lighting plant, both heat and light, as well as refrigeration, being furnished from a separate central plant.

The new building has been divided into two parts. One section has been insulated with double cork insulation for cold storage purposes, and will be used particularly for the storage of eggs. The other part of the building will be used for general storage purposes, including all kinds of merchandise. There is a side track running directly into the warehouse. Every facility is afforded for the receiving and shipping of goods, and particularly as to shipments of carload lots. The new building is equipped with double elevator service.

The company is installing mechanical stokers for the power house. A new 300 horse power boiler is to be installed and also a smoke consuming device.

W. H. Blodget is president of the Worcester Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, George T. Dewey is treasurer and F. A. Jenks, secretary.

## New Quarters for Builders' Exchange

The entire top floor of the Brewer Building has been leased by the Worcester Builders' Exchange, and after April 1 the quarters will be the new home of the organization.

The Exchange will have some 4000 square feet of floor space at its disposal, considerable more than in its present home in the Knowles Building which has been occupied by it for several years.

"The Municipal Auditorium" in This Number

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

The Chamber of Commerce Glee Club of 1914

MARCH, 1914

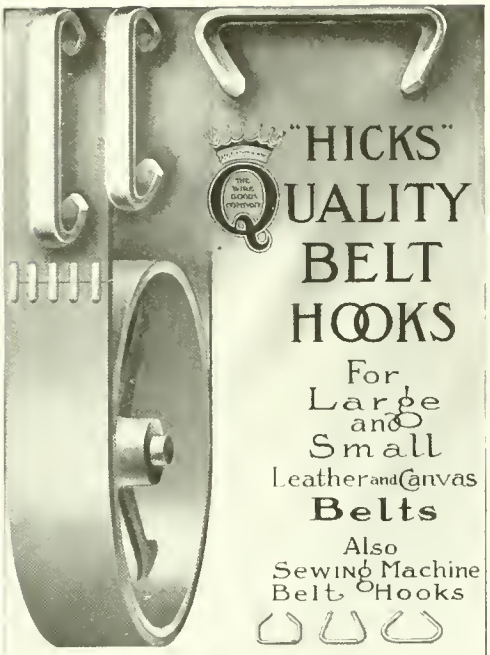
$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

WORCESTER, MASS., U S. A.

15 cents the copy

The Glee Club Minstrels



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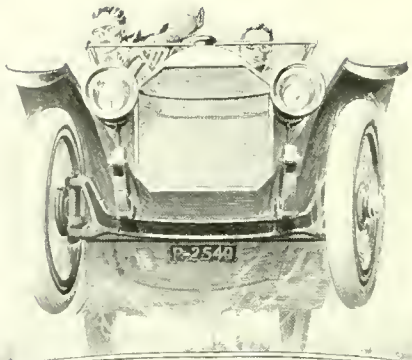

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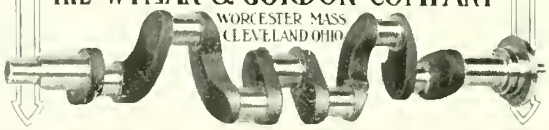

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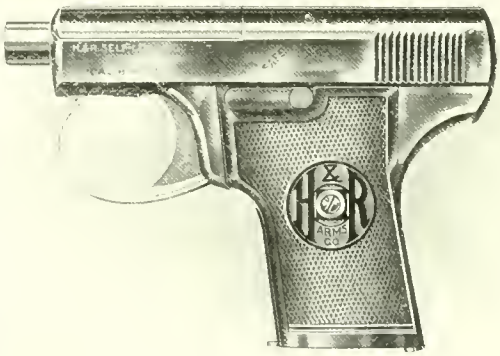

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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

Vol. XVII. MARCH, 1914 No. 3

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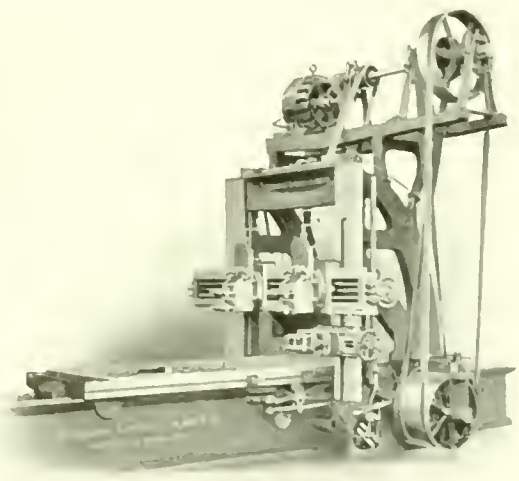



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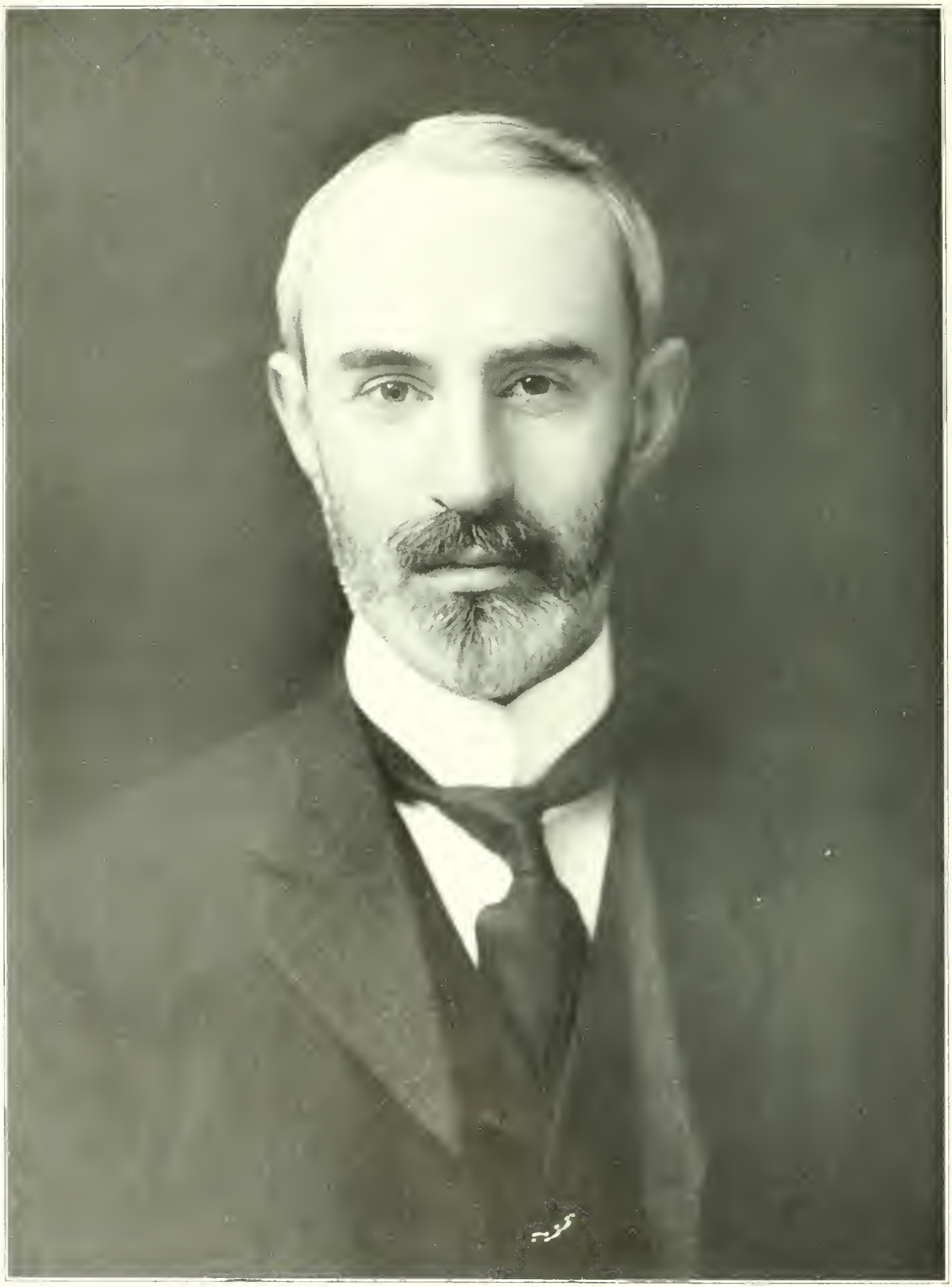

MR. JOHN H. FAHEY

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEW OWNER AND PUBLISHER OF THE WORCESTER EVENING POST

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

MARCH - 1914

# The Municipal Auditorium

## What Other Cities Have Done in Solving This Problem and How They Did It, Written by Representatives of the Cities Themselves and Presented Through The Worcester Magazine to Assist This City in Its Work

THE erection and maintenance of a Municipal Auditorium in Worcester is a matter which the Chamber of Commerce and the City of Worcester, through His Honor, Mayor George M. Wright, are particularly interested at this time.

Worcester is facing a problem which other cities have faced and satisfactorily solved. It has one great common meeting place in Mechanics Hall. This institution has done great service for city, state, and nation in the last half century, while Worcester's population has doubled and her activities have increased a hundred fold.

Worcester is today confronted with the situation of possessing a public hall, too small for the larger events and too large for the smaller affairs. The Mayor, in his inaugural message of this year, favors the erection of a Municipal Auditorium as outlined by the Chamber of Commerce. This, with the new Bancroft, large enough and elegant enough to provide hotel quarters for the most exacting of guests, would enable Worcester to go before the world and invite the greatest conventions of the country to be her guests.

Every Worcester person who has attended conventions in other cities, and every stranger and visitor we entertain here, agrees that the so-called "Convention Cities" do not excel Worcester in natural advantages nor have the charms and attractions which this city can offer. Very few, they affirm, can approach Worcester in this respect.

Without exception, however, they have hotels and they have great convention halls. These are the magnets which drew the conventions and left the cities richer by many millions in actual money spent by the delegates; richer in citizenship by acquisition of many of the delegates, whose first impression of the community were shaped by the welcome accorded him at conventions and who, sooner or later, selected that city for his permanent abode; and richer in international prestige through the incalculable amount of publicity attained while their community was virtually the national headquarters of Association, Lodge, Brotherhood, or whatever the title of the National or International organization who had been their guests.

One year ago, Atlanta, Ga., established a convention bureau and got after conventions with such vigor that the whole South sat up and took notice. The first annual report of this Bureau has just come out. It shows Atlanta collected 95 conventions during 1913, whose total attendance was 111,192 delegates, and that THESE DELEGATES ACTUALLY SPENT $1,378,944 while they were in the city. Already Atlanta has 47 conventions looked for this year, with more than 100,000 delegates to attend, and every week sees more conventions added to this list.

Practically all of the larger cities of this country possess Municipal Auditoriums today, and with the idea in mind of securing helpful suggestions from these pioneers, the Chamber of Commerce appealed to representative organizations in many places to give Worcester, in terse form, the story of their auditorium development. The result may be seen in the following pages

### SAINT PAUL'S MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

By W. H. Bull

*Publicity Manager, St. Paul Association of Commerce*

In few American municipalities have the citizens themselves raised a more remarkable monument to their public spirit than have the people of Saint Paul, in building and presenting to the city for the perpetual benefit of the public, one of the finest auditorium buildings in the world, seating 6,000 more people than the New York Hippodrome, and 9,481 square feet larger in base area and larger even than the Madison Square Garden and seating 3,200 more people than does even that famous structure. It has proven its exceptional adequacy for the purposes to which it is devoted, it has become an object of especial satisfaction and pride to all the thousands who, moved by generous aspiration for a greater and better city, gave so freely towards its erection.

The enormous structure was conceived in April 1905. On the eleventh of December of the same year the first contract was awarded and operations on a convenient site already purchased were commenced. The agitation for the erection of a suitable building was a spontaneous revival of the old time demand for a "town hall" of suitable proportions and consequence to adequately entertain the people of one of the most beautiful cities in the United States and their guests. In May a committee of eleven was chosen to build a building, with Phil. W. Herzog, a world renowned business man, at the head. No more competent

manager was ever selected in any city for the onerous work of raising funds and vivifying the project with life and thorough business sense.

PRIVATE BOXES IN ST. PAUL'S AUDITORIUM

"This building is to be built at once," Mr. Herzog announced, and he suffered no bending of his will. He collected around him the best men in the city, organized the project as he would have handled the management of a huge business project, and on July 10 a mass meeting was called in the city council chambers and the plan tersely put before the people of the city. When the doors closed that night, $46,400 had been subscribed and people were everywhere hunting for their checkbooks. Within a few days more than $150,000 had been subscribed. In early September, with more than $200,000 subscribed, the committee selected a site. Contracts were awarded, the building was built, and on its completion was turned over to the city of Saint Paul as an edifice belonging to the public forever.

The first opportunity the people of the city had of viewing the beautiful structure came on the night of the opening ball, on the anniversary of the beginning of the auditorium movement, at which 2,000 couples occupied the stage at the same time, while 10,000 people looked on. Many months later, when St. Paul entertained Secretary Taft, 2000 people sat down to a dinner in honor of the famous guest, on the stage alone. Through the great arches opening from the street to the stage, four-horse tally-ho coaches loaded with people are frequently driven, and a full fledged circus and wild west show, complete in every detail, with rings, aerial artists, troops of horses and all of the usual circus features, gave performance after performance on the huge stage, and was not hampered in the least degree for either space or height overhead. On several occasions 10,000 people have been seated in the building at the same time, for the enjoyment of various spectacles. A batalhon of infantry can maneuver on the stage with room to spare.

The Saint Paul Auditorium is an oblong structure, 181 feet in width and 301 feet in length, having an average height of 71 feet. It is designed in the modern Italian renaissance style. The facades are extremely simple and dignified and a very pleasing effect has been secured by the use of dark golden brown brick, with trimmings of terra cotta in the same color. All glazing throughout the building is of green and opal tinted glass, and all exposed woodwork was treated with a dark mahogany stain. On each side of the building are beautiful arcades, facilitating entry and exit, each 300 feet long, 13 feet wide and 18 feet high, with a barred arch broken by pilasters and arch ribs every 15 feet. Each is illuminated by 50 incandescent lights from 16 especially graceful chandeliers.

The remarkable flexibility of the structure, which was secured by methods which were used in Saint Paul for the first time and have been patented, makes it possible to transform the huge hall with its enormous stage, a public gathering place seating 10,000, into a cozy theatre seating 3200 people, in fifteen minutes. The theatre occupies approximately one-third of the length of the building. Along the side walls are boxes, which, with the balcony seats above them, are constructed on huge steel frames skillfully concealed. These great frames, pivoted on the ends, reaching to the rear of the theatre, swing inward at will and the effect is as if great sections of the side walls had suddenly been moved entire, carrying with them boxes and balcony seats. As the hinge box-sections swing inward, the proscenium arch drops downward from concealed recesses in the ceiling, a beautiful velvet curtain falls and the building is a beautifully appointed theatre, with all of the great stage, excepting the footlights, hidden from view. Scenery is shifted into place and in a few seconds the theatre is ready for use, although back of the last stage properties there remains almost the whole of the stage vacant and unused and large enough for a baseball diamond.

From the footlights to the far end of the stage, comfortable boxes occupy the sidewalls. In a few minutes these are fitted with moveable screen walls and partitions and become private dressing rooms, excellently lighted, with hot and cold water and every convenience.

Used as an auditorium for especially large gatherings, the box-sections are again moved back into place, the proscenium arch disappears into the ceiling, the scenery is lifted into lofts far above and the building, viewed from the inside, is a huge rectangle with theatre balconies, and parquet seats in front, with long side balconies at the right and left extending the entire length of the building, under which are boxes. At the far end of the building, a balcony from side to side surmounts immense arches through which trucks loaded with scenery are driven from the street to the stage and unloaded before the footlights. From the footlights to the farthest row of theatre seats is a distance of 160 feet.

The acoustic properties of the building are wonderful. An experiment frequently tried proves that though the building is a city block in length inside, a person standing at the farthest row of gallery seats in the extreme end of the building and high above the footlights, can distinctly hear words spoken in an ordinary tone of voice at the arches at the distant end of the great stage. A single speaker can make himself distinctly heard to 10,000 people, while great singers have en-

A CORRIDOR IN ST. PAUL'S AUDITORIUM

thusiastically praised the structure for its exceptional properties.

"Fine, surpassingly fine!" said Caruso.

Alfred Hertz, conductor of the Conreid Opera Company, said, "So fine a building astonishes me. It is the best for grand opera, aside from the regular theatres, that I have ever seen."

The entire structure is absolutely fire proof. It is built entire of steel, brick and concrete and there is nothing which could burn except the little woodwork and whatever scenery the building happens to contain. The main floor is of concrete, built to sustain 1,000 pounds to the square foot. The balconies are of solid concrete. There is nothing in the entire structure which does not bespeak the most solid, careful and substantial construction. Compared with other great structures the main dimensions are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saint Paul Auditorium..... | 301 x 181 feet | Seats 10,000 |
| New York Hippodrome..... | 200 x 225 feet | Seats 4,000 |
| Madison Square Garden..... | 310 x 194 feet | Seats 7,500 |

The entrances to the building, a dozen in number, open upon a wide lobby, from which a dozen doors lead to a beautiful foyer shut off from the theatre by swinging doors. From the lobby exceptionally wide and graceful staircases lead upward to the first balcony floor, on which is located a beautiful banquet room, with convenient cloak and retiring rooms at either end. Other staircases lead to the enormous second balcony above.

Underneath the foyer are lounging rooms and lavatories, beautifully appointed and simply and effectively decorated.

Throughout the structure, uniform decorative effects have been sought for. The scheme of colors embrased three tints and a background color, and simple mosaic patterns were used. In the main auditorium the designers sought to keep all decorations in scale with the magnitude of the building, and the work was splendidly done. The building presents an especially attractive appearance and its beauty, with its thousands of lights in the evening, has been much commented upon. Heavy and substantial furniture of special pattern was designed for the building, and all electrical fixtures were constructed with especial reference to the decorations and the place in which they are hung.

Thorough business method dominated every step in the construction of the building. The work of building was carried on by a commission, or committee. Every contract and expenditure was subjected to rigid investigation and scrutiny. The result was the construction of a building in which the people have dollar for dollar, and value for investment even to the hairs breadth. The total cost was $460,000. The structure is paid for and is at present under the charge of a city board, composed of practical business men, and a manager.

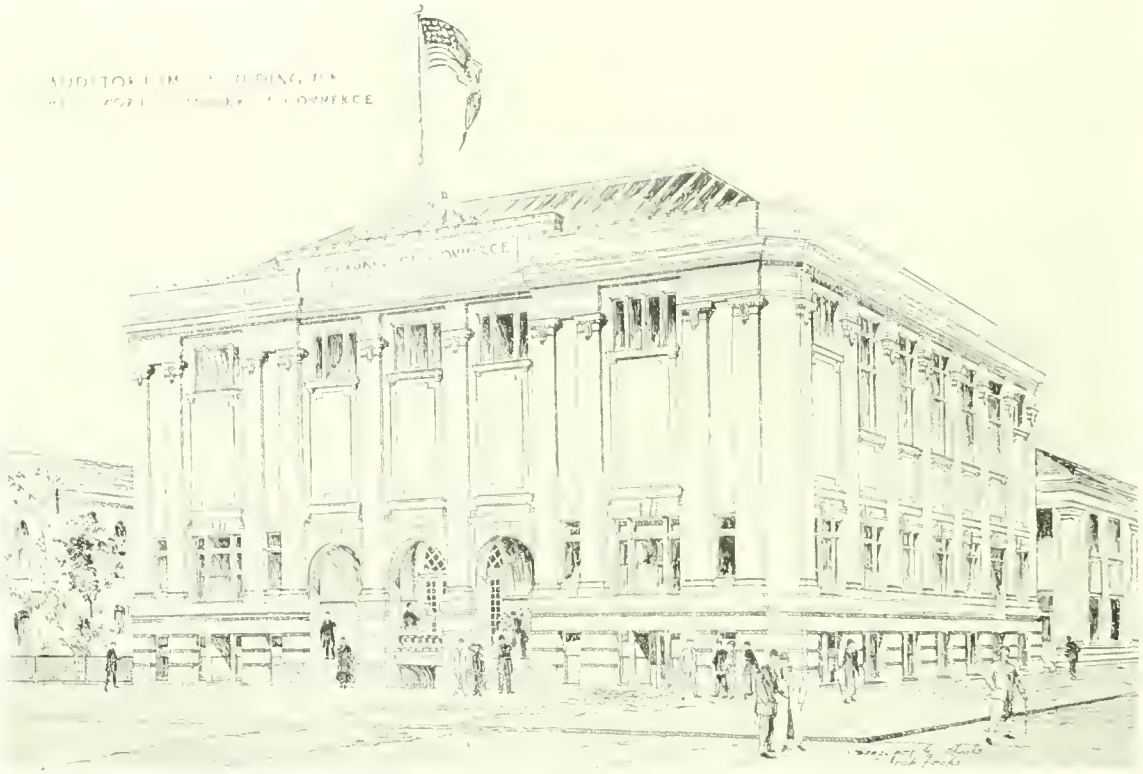
It is interesting to note that the Hippodrome in New York cost $4,000,000. The Chicago auditorium cost $3,200,000. The Madison Square Garden cost $3,000,000.

The new structure is notable for its advanced design and interior arrangement and for the exceptional value received by the people for the money they gave. Its adequacy and satisfactoriness for the handling of the usual gatherings, large and small, which are held in such a city as Saint Paul, in which annually convene many national conventions, is remarkable. The Sunday afternoon popular orchestra concerts are held at the auditorium. The greatest gatherings of the year are held in the same building. It accommodates the one as well as the

Interior View of Main Hall of St. Paul's Great Auditorium

other, giving each especially desirable facilities. It is probable that Denver will soon have an auditorium embodying many of the ideas utilized in Saint Paul. No other American city has, however, as beautiful and commodious a public structure now in use.

to pay 6 per cent. The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce lent its moral support, the individual members of the organization their financial aid, and so the auditorium company became a vital entity. The contract for the building was signed on July 1, 1913, and it will be occupied early in 1914.



Auditorium and Chamber of Commerce Building in Fort Worth, Tex

## HOW FORT WORTH SOLVED THE PROBLEM

By Ro. McCormack

*Secretary Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce*

Recognizing the need for a suitable assembly room—a town hall—a place that could be used for the meetings of conventions or for fairs, bazars, recitals, lectures, flower shows, banquets, fashion shows, and so on, the lack of an auditorium has long been regarded as detrimental to the interests of Fort Worth. For a time that need was filled by the auditorium of the city hall. Increase in municipal offices demanded the diversion of all of the available space in the city hall to strictly municipal uses and that auditorium, for years, has been a thing of the past.

Transportation accessibility has made Fort Worth the most desirable place in Texas for convention meetings. With more lines of railways centering at Fort Worth than any other city of Texas, the selection of the city for convention meetings has only been hindered by the lack of a suitable hall for such meetings. Appreciating the value of conventions to a city, realizing the value of a town hall where the people could assemble and reason together, cognizant of the fact that Fort Worth was lacking in a suitable hall for recitals, lectures and so on, the Directors of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce launched the plan for a Chamber of Commerce Auditorium and office building. Under the laws of the state, bodies organized for such purposes as the Chamber of Commerce could not own its own building. Therefore, a company was organized, with its stockholders all members of the Chamber of Commerce—tyled the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium Building Company and chartered by the state. That company acquired a block of ground, 100 by 100 feet in size, bonded it for the purchase price, $50,000, and secured stock subscriptions to the amount of $75,000, the proceeds of that subscription to be used in erecting the building, the company guaranteeing the bonds

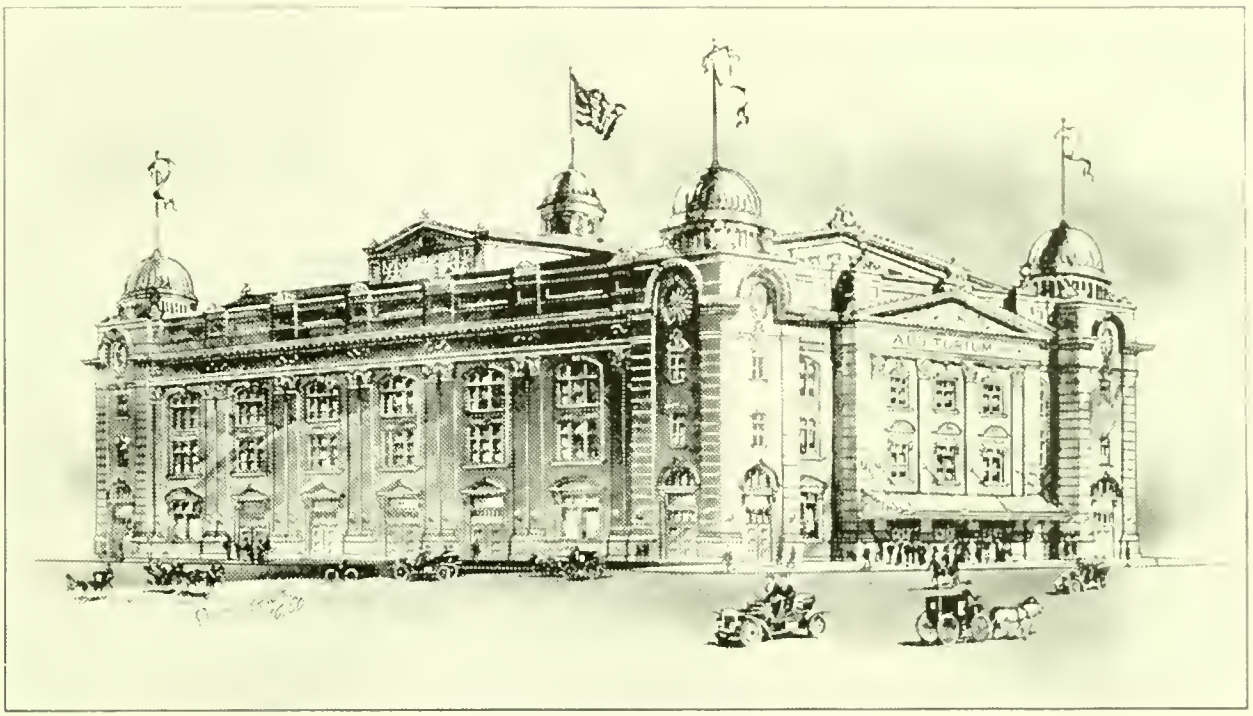
The building is 100 by 100 feet in size, with a basement with an 11 foot ceiling and the auditorium proper, on the main floor. The basement is sunk four feet below the street and in that will be the offices of the several departments of the Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Worth Auto Club, the Texas Business Men's Association (formerly the Commercial Secretaries), the Merchants' Retail Credit Association, the Texas Farmers' Union, the State Livestock Sanitary Board and probably the offices of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. for Texas. From the street level the main floor is eight feet, the approach being by two easy flights of steps, with large and convenient landings. The main floor is level, except there is a permanent raised platform around the sides with fixed seats, the other seats on this floor being moveable. There is also a gallery or mezanine with a seating capacity of 1200, the lower floor having about 1800 seats. The stage is large, for a building of the size and purpose, with a proscenium opening of about 35 by 25 feet. It is supplied with drop curtain and several sets of scenery. There are six committee rooms, available for convention uses, dressing rooms and a well equipped kitchen. The total height of the building is 70 feet. As nearly as possible the building is fire proof, the material of construction being reinforced concrete, brick and stone. Several side and rear exits are provided.

The rents to be paid by the organizations that will office in the building will net about 3 per cent. return on the stock after the 6 per cent. bond interest is cared for. Revenue from the private individuals who wish to rent the building for lectures, recitals, etc., etc., will, it is sure, bring in a revenue that will make the stock a dividend payer. The use of the auditorium will be given free to all conventions invited to the city, and the value of such a building is already proven by the fact that the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce convention bureau has secured for Fort Worth, during the current year, the pledges of 42 conventions to meet in Fort Worth, ranging from the small gathering of 100 delegates to the major ones

of 7000 attendance. Over thirty applications have already been filed for the use of the building that will bring in revenue, and that is but the beginning. While there is reason for believing the stock will be a dividend payer, the spirit that prompted the building of the auditorium was merely a loyal regard for the city's interests.

for their annual gathering, which means that the many hundred delegates from over this country will go away speaking a good word for our city.

The city at large received great benefit from the holding of the Horse Show, the week of October 27th, not only in the circulation of money locally by this event, and the bringing to




DENVER'S FAMOUS AUDITORIUM

## WHAT SAINT LOUIS HAS DONE

By Frank M. Robinson

*Manager Saint Louis Coliseum*

Recently, the question was raised in what way the Coliseum was beneficial to any commercial, social, religious or fraternal organizations of St. Louis, and in what manner it had lent material aid to the advancement of their ambitions.

A band concert was given in the Coliseum July 8 for the benefit of a local church. After paying all expenses, which included a rental to the Coliseum of five hundred dollars, for the evening, the net profits amounted to nearly $1000, which paid off a mortgage of long standing, amounting to $3500. In this way, was the ambition of one individual institution realized, and had not St. Louis had the Coliseum, there was no other building which would have made this possible, as there was no other place with seating arrangement under one roof which would have accommodated a sufficient number to make this amount of money from the sale of admission tickets.

By the fact of the maintenance of the Coliseum, many thousand were enabled to witness the beautiful and impressive ceremonies attending the annual visit of the Veiled Prophet and the coronation of his Queen, on October 7th.

On October 8th, during the German Centennial Celebration, an entertainment was given here which it would have been impossible to hold in the city were not this building maintained, and hundreds of visitors, as well as our own people, were given an enjoyable evening and one filled with a great deal of historical and educational benefit.

On October 13th to 17, inclusive, the Carriage Builders' National Association held their convention at the Coliseum, in addition to a large trade exhibit, this being the forty first annual convention and exhibit. During the last session of this convention, they unanimously passed a resolution which stated this was the most successful convention ever held in the history of their organization, and that at no other place had they received such excellent treatment and satisfactory arrangements

St. Louis of many hundreds of people to attend the affair, but in the wide publicity given the city each day during the show's progress in the various metropolitan dailies throughout the entire country. In this manner, the city has kept before the eyes of many millions.

On November 6th, 7th and 8th, the Missouri State Teachers' Convention assembled in the Coliseum for three days, having in attendance over four thousand delegates. Were not the Coliseum maintained, there is no other single building in St. Louis which would have accommodated all of these delegates at one general meeting.

All of these teachers have returned to their homes praising the city and its ability to entertain and care for such a large gathering under one roof.

By the foregoing, you will see we have shown how a religious body has materially benefitted and realized a fixed ambition. How a social function was given whereby thousands could be the guests of the city. How commercial interests of vast importance are attracted here, and thereby the advantages of our city and vicinity presented first hand as a manufacturing center. How another social and very interesting attraction was the reason of this city receiving many thousand important notices in the daily press of the nation, regarding its activity, and, lastly, how we were enabled to entertain under one roof the teachers of this great State, who, no doubt, for many years will tell their pupils of the splendid convention they had in this city.

All of this has been made possible only by the maintenance and operation of the Coliseum building, and has given St. Louis not only added prestige, but a stupendous amount of national advertising and State wide interest, which could be obtained in no other manner and under no other condition.

The value of the advertising feature of this alone cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but when one stops to consider that one large manufacturing concern in this country spends annually in keeping before the public the name of one of their products, nearly two million dollars, and that article sells for only five cents, he must realize the great value the Coliseum

San Francisco's Auditorium Now Being Constructed

renders to this city in keeping the name "St. Louis" constantly before the eyes of the public.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW AUDITORIUM

By Robert Newton Lynch

*Vice-President and Manager San Francisco Chamber of Commerce*

San Francisco now has under construction an auditorium that will cost $1,275,024 for the building, exclusive of the land, which cost $701,437. Of this amount $1,065,000 comes out of a $5,000,000 bond issue voted by the city and county of San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, the Exposition company devoting toward the construction of this class "A" structure, which will be situated in the new Civic Center, and entirely separate from the Exposition in 1915. The rest of the cost, $210,024, was voted by the city of San Francisco in order to use California granite on the exterior, the original estimates falling short of the final cost.

Last year the city also voted $8,000,000 to build a city hall and provide lands for the civic center. The city hall will cost $4,000,000. The remainder of the bond issue was devoted to buying land for the civic center, of which $701,437 was paid for a piece of property, one block square, upon which will be erected the auditorium. The building will be 401 feet by 264 feet; four stories high, being 67 feet to the edge of the cornice. It will be built of stone with steel frame.

The auditorium will have a seating capacity of approximately 12,000, and space provided in the center for 3,000 banqueters. Each of the minor auditoriums on either end of the main hall will have seating capacity of from 750 to 900 persons. A thoroughly equipped kitchen is provided in the basement, also committee rooms and exhibitors' space on the third and fourth floors. A large stage is provided, with a portable stage which can be folded and stored underneath the regular stage. A magnificent pipe organ will be one of the features of this building. There will be checking space for 3000 persons on the second floor, and for 4000 persons on the third floor, with emergency checking space in the basement.

In the civic center, in addition to the city hall and auditorium, will be a library building to cost $750,000; probably a State building to cost $1,000,000; a grand opera house to cost $1,000,000; in addition to four small service buildings, consisting of a hospital, and for fire protection and police usage.

Through the San Francisco Convention League and the Convention Bureau of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 151 conventions, with a total attendance of between 400,000 and 500,000, have been secured for the year 1915. Without this auditorium the city would have no facilities for handling these immense crowds, and we feel that any city with advantages for the tourist could well afford an auditorium, as it is absolutely necessary as a meeting place for such conventions.

## THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM OF ROCHESTER

By Roland B. Woodward

*Secretary Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce*

Every modern city that fulfills its mission has two distinct functions to perform: First, to satisfy its own community needs and, second, to act as a courteous and interested host to representatives from other municipalities. A Municipal Auditorium presents an excellent and concrete instance of how these two functions may operate. It affords the opportunity for group gatherings of citizens, at slight expense, for discussion and entertainment. It furnishes accessible and adequate accommodation for the entertainment of visiting conventions.

The municipal auditorium in Rochester is known as "Convention Hall". It is municipally owned, supervised and maintained. This hall includes a main building and an annex, the combined size of the buildings being 270 feet by 203 feet, and the floor space, 55,000 square feet. The main building is used as an auditorium and has a seating capacity of 3,425. The annex is utilized for exhibition purposes.

The main building was formerly a state armory. The state, however, deeded the ground and building to the city, with the proviso that the city furnish a site for a new armory. The total cost of this new site and the remodelling of the old building for municipal use was about $85,000. It was soon found, however, that the space available in the building was entirely too small and, in order to relieve the situation, the annex was erected. The total cost of "Convention Hall", as it now stands, including the annex, was, approximately, $215,000, the Common Council of the city authorizing the issue of bonds to finance it.

The supervision and maintenance of "Convention Hall" is in charge of the City Engineer, thru whose office all reservations are made. The hall is not self sustaining and the annual deficiency in maintenance is made up by taxation.

Besides its use for conventions, the hall furnishes a place

for concerts, lectures, political gatherings, social functions and charitable affairs.

The price of rental for concerts, lectures, etc., where admission is charged, is $125.00 per night. If, however, no talent outside of the city participates, such concerts and lectures are held at a charge of $100.00 per night. For charitable organizations and similar functions, the charge is $60.00 per night.

That Convention Hall has justified its existence seems to be evidenced by the fact that, during one year, 90 conventions were held here, each convention being in session several days. The hall has been taken advantage of by hundreds of organizations within the city, and municipal band concerts free to the public every Sunday afternoon, beginning with December and continuing until March, have been an especial feature. Such band concerts provided relaxation, enjoyment and a sense of community feeling. Events such as a "Flower Show" cultivate civic pride. The assemblage of conventions from organizations outside of the city induce local patriotism.

## WHEELING'S MARKET-AUDITORIUM

By Roy Benton Naylor

*Secretary Wheeling, W. Va., Board of Trade*

Wheeling had long felt the need of a public auditorium and its construction was first taken up by the Board of Trade at a meeting held on September 17th, 1909. The subject was referred to a strong committee of ten of which President George W. Lutz was Chairman and the writer, Secretary. In the consideration of various projects, the suggestion that two ends could be served by the erection of a new market with a spacious auditorium on the site of the old Second Ward market house was finally adopted. Architect F. F. Faris designed the structure. The next step was to secure franchise for the Second Ward site, owned by the city, and to provide a financial plan. An ordinance was framed, providing for the formation by the Board of Trade of a Company which should lease the site from the city at a nominal rent and erect the building at an approximate cost of $160,000. The ordinance stipulated that stock be sold at $50 a share and dividends paid at 6 per cent. cumulative, declarable only from net profits. All in excess of 6 per cent. was to be turned over to the city for the purchase of stock, which should be retired and cancelled, but the city was given the right to buy any and all outstanding stock at any dividend period by bond issue or otherwise. In this way it was planned the city should eventually acquire the building. This ordinance passed Council almost unanimously and steps were taken to sell stock. After a few weeks' work, subscriptions amounting to $160,000 were secured from 152 individauls and companies, amounts of $5,000 being taken by seventeen subscribers. On May 1st, 1911, the Market Auditorium Company was formed and later the Directors of the Board of Trade formally turned over to the Company all rights, privileges and benefits granted the Board under the ordinance. On September 14th, the contract was let and work was begun on October 16th. The cornerstone was laid on April 25th, 1912, and the building practically completed last January, the first exhibition being the Tri State Poultry show. The formal opening on May 6th was a great civic rally in which the Mayor and leading citizens took part.

The Market Auditorium, the largest building in West Virginia, is constructed of vitrified brick and structural steel. It is 506 feet long and 40 feet wide at the ends. The entire first floor is used daily for market purposes with 70 modern stalls. The auditorium in the upper center is 52 by 180 feet and will accommodate 2500 people. The large room in the north end, used as a skating rink, is 40 by 132 and the Board of Trade Assembly room at the south end is 36 by 39 feet. The second floor also contains office rooms occupied by the Board of Trade, Business Men's Association, Retail Grocers' Association and the Municipal League.

The new building marks a great advance in municipal progress and has proven equal to the highest expectations. It was indispensable in the big West Virginia Semi Centennial celebration last June, it has taken care of many meetings and exhibitions that would have been out of the question hitherto, and this winter it is the scene of a series of high class concerts in which Melba, Kubelik, Harold Bauer and other great artists have taken part. Besides this, it has provided Wheeling with a modern market which has no superior anywhere. The building is a distinct ornament to the city and its erection has increased the value of all property within many squares.

## BUFFALO'S CONVENTION HALLS

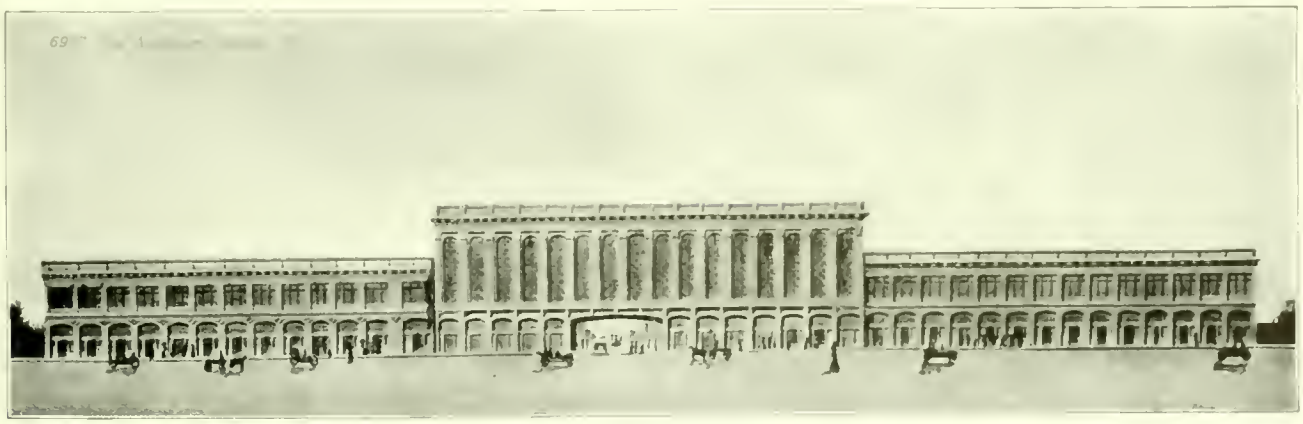
By Richard C. O'Keefe

*General Secretary Buffalo Chamber of Commerce*

Buffalo is the fortunate possessor of two fine Convention Halls, enabling the city to properly provide for any of the thousands of associations which assemble every year in various cities of the country. Both of these halls are owned by the city and they are practically self sustaining, the revenue being derived from their rental for entertainments, balls, large meetings and exhibitions when not in use for conventions.

The older of these buildings, Elmwood Music Hall, is located at Elmwood Avenue and Virginia street and is particularly well adapted to balls and concerts. It seats 3000 persons comfortably and is equipped with a stage. In addition to committee rooms and administration offices, it has a large dining room, with kitchen, and is the permanent headquarters of the local G. A. R. Its chief charm is a splendid pipe organ presented to the city by a former mayor, the late James Noble Adams. This building was vacated by the 74th Infantry when that National Grand regiment moved into its new armory at Niagara and Connecticut streets. It is rented at $100 to $150 a night, according to the use to be made of it.

The Broadway Auditorium, located on Broadway, not more than eight minutes' walk from Main street and the heart of the city, was the home of the 65th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which now occupies the largest armory in the world, on a commanding eminence at High and Masten streets. This hall is particularly adapted to moving exhibits of machinery, the cement base supporting the floor being gridironed with electric power conduits and drains, with outlets on 25 foot centers.



Auditorium and Public Market Combined in Wheeling, W. Va.

Gas, steam and water pipes are carried on side walls, with valves at 12½-foot intervals. This main floor has an area of 50,000 square feet and, with its galleries, will seat 12,000 people. The administration building, adjoining it in the rear, is a massive stone castle built in 1847 as a State Arsenal. It is 60 by 160 feet in dimensions and three stories high, with a dining room 60 by 120 feet on the second floor, a completely furnished modern kitchen, gymnasium, committee rooms, offices, lavatories, etc. It is rented at $200 a night.

When this building was vacated by the guardsmen various uses were suggested for the site and it was once determined to raze the building and erect a technical high school there. The value of this building as a convention hall was then urged by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, which induced the Common Council to acquire a new site for the school and rebuild the armory. This was done at a cost of $160,000, providing the city with an unexcelled exhibition hall, and results quickly justified the change of plan insisted upon by the Chamber of Commerce, the hall being in almost constant demand.

There is no longer any argument in Buffalo about the value of conventions. This year, 125 national, international, state, interstate and district conventions, bringing upwards of 200,000 visitors met in Buffalo. In addition to direct returns represented by the money spent by these visitors and the benefits derived therefrom, Buffalo was able to show these visitors the beauties of this city and its environs and its advantages as a place in which to live and work, and no small part of Buffalo's steady growth is due to this cause.

## THE MASSEY MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, CANADA

By F. G. Morley

*General Secretary Board of Trade of the City of Toronto*

As an example of the benefit which a community derives from the establishment of a permanent and thoroughly equipped public auditorium, the Massey Music Hall, Toronto, Canada, has a history which speaks for itself. Founded eighteen years ago, through the generosity of a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Hart A. Massey, in memory of his eldest son, Charles Albert Massey, this edifice has proved the intention of its founder,—"the public benefit of the citizens of Toronto" as a powerful factor in the intellectual and moral development of the city. In this respect, the City of Toronto is doubly fortunate, for not content with donating the completed building and site as a public trust, Mr. Massey has further demonstrated his generosity by guaranteeing the maintenance of the hall during the earlier years, when its receipts were not sufficient to make it self supporting. Under these circumstances, it has never been necessary to operate Massey Hall for profit and Mr. Massey's continued support has enabled the trustees to restrict the use of it to only the worthiest and most exemplary objects. For the past five or six years, however, the growth of public interest, particularly in music and entertainments of various kinds, has been such as to keep the auditorium engaged for an average of at least two or three nights each week throughout the season. Each year, the number of engagements is increasing to such an extent that the actual cost of operating is more than provided for. Receipts over and above expenses have been devoted, consequently, to alterations and repairs made necessary by changes in the civic by laws and other circumstances. Two seasons ago, a new front of structural iron affording both street shelter and fire exits was added at a cost of $50,000.

Among the prominent local organizations with which the Massey Hall has been identified since their inception is the world famous Mendelsohn Choir, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the National Chorus, the Schubert Choir and several other large musical bodies for which the presence of the hall has made annual festivals and concerts possible. Massey Hall has also made it possible for Toronto to enjoy the visits of the greatest European and American musical artists as well as symphony orchestras and bands. It has also brought Toronto into prominence as a convention city and in this respect, Toronto has the preference over any other city in Canada. Public meetings held in Massey Hall have witnessed the inception of many important movements for both civic and national welfare.

The supervision of the Massey Music Hall is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, composed of three prominent citizens and the mayor, representing the civic government. The management has been for several years in charge of Mr. Norman M. Withrow. The hall has a capacity of 3600.

## DETROIT AFTER OWN BUILDING

By William B. Wreford

*Assistant Secretary Detroit Board of Commerce*

Replying to your letter of inquiry regarding an auditorium, I regret to say that, as yet, Detroit has no public auditorium. We have one or two large halls that are privately owned which will accommodate a large number of people, but not large enough for the City of Detroit in general. We are working for a large municipally owned convention hall.

## CHICAGO ACTIVE

By H. F. Miller

*Business Manager Chicago Association of Commerce*

This city has no adequate auditorium. The old Wigwam on the lake front, erected many years ago, has disappeared. Battery D, which followed it and was used for auditorium purposes for many years, has been long since torn down to make room for a new city park. The Coliseum, which is sort of an exposition building, is the only one near the downtown district and has a capacity of nine or ten thousand people.

In recent years we have heard of many plans promoted by various agencies to erect a large building of this kind. There are some plans under consideration at the present time which have not progressed to any point where publicity can be given, one difficulty in the way being the high cost of real estate in any central location or in any location where transportation facilities would be adequate.

## KALAMAZOO ARMORY-AUDITORIUM

*From the Journal of the Commercial Club*

Last year the Commercial Club raised a fund of ten thousand dollars to add to the state fund in order to double the size of the Armory. The benefit of this to the city of Kalamazoo can be estimated from the recent activities held in the Armory. The Southwestern Michigan Poultry show was this year the largest and finest of any show ever held in Michigan outside of Detroit. It was beautifully staged and will end in Kalamazoo becoming the poultry center of the state. The Automobile Show which is now being presented is by far the greatest show of motor vehicles ever given in this section. It ranks with the Detroit Show in beauty and class and even size. Next month the great hardware exhibition will be held in the Armory with exhibits by manufacturers from every section of the United States. This exhibition and the accompanying convention of the Michigan State Hardware Dealers will bring over a thousand business men to Kalamazoo from all parts of the country to remain most of the week. All of these exhibitions would have been impossible without the Armory. All honor should be given to those public-spirited citizens who contributed to this undertaking from their own pockets.

## LOS ANGELES AUDITORIUM

*Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce*

Los Angeles has had a great auditorium for several years in which the various conventions drawn to that city have found ample room and excellent facilities for conducting their meetings, according to officials.

The auditorium is a private enterprise and is managed and controlled by private interests who cooperate with both city and commercial body in drawing conventions to Los Angeles.

It is considered by Los Angeles people to be a decided asset of the city and the direct cause, many times, of inducing large conventions to select Los Angeles for their meeting place.

# The New Glee Club

## As a Component Part of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the Glee Club Comes Into Its Own After Eighteen Years and Proposes to Celebrate With a Real Old Fashioned Local Minstrel Show

THE approaching minstrel show of the Chamber of Commerce Glee Club to be given in Worcester Theatre on April 14 and 15, brings this pioneer department of Worcester's leading commercial body into the limelight again, this time under perhaps the most favorable and promising auspices in the entire eighteen years of its existence. In the old days the Glee Club was a part of the Worcester Board of Trade practically in name only. Its members paid no dues to the Board of Trade; its entertainments and many excellent concerts were operated by the Club alone and while it had the endorsement of the greater organization in its many endeavors to please an exacting public, it did not have—nor could it have—the direct and spontaneous cooperation which would have resulted had the directors of the organization been held responsible for the success of the club, as one of the component parts of the organization.

Today the Glee Club is as much a part of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce as the Traffic Bureau, the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, the Agricultural Bureau, or any other department of this great commercial body, thanks to the scientific and business-like methods employed when this new commercial organization supplanted the Board of Trade. A director of the Chamber, Mr. Gustaf A. Berg, is chairman of the Glee Club Committee and presides at all meetings with active members of the Club as his associates. Through him the Directors are constantly informed of the progress of the Club, and through him the members of the Club are at all times familiar with the attitude and interest of the Directorate toward their organization.

In other words, cooperation between Chamber and Glee Club has bridged the gap which was apparent in days gone by.

When one looks back and contrasts the old order of things with the new, the wonderful work of A. W. Parmelee, T. B. Hamilton, Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, George N. Morse, Arthur J. Bassett and others, whose names are repeatedly encountered in the earlier annals of the Glee Club, becomes more and more pronounced.

Yet, withal, the Glee Club rendered notable service to the Board of Trade and the City of Worcester. The memories of its invasion of Nova Scotia in 1908 and its triumph of song bringing renown to the Heart of the Commonwealth, are still fresh; the singing of Worcester's fame from Coast to Coast on the Alaska-Yukon Exposition trip in 1909, gave Worcester a full measure of publicity which was at once unique and lasting; and the several concerts given in this city, bringing in as soloists some of the leading singers of America, have been rivaled by Worcester's great Music Festival alone.

There is no question but what all of these achievements could have been enhanced to a greater degree if the Board of Trade had been so constituted as to make the Glee Club part and parcel of its organization; and if we can judge by the general interest which the Minstrel Show is creating, even at this early date, with the Entertainment Committee and the Membership Committee working shoulder to shoulder with the Glee Club Committee to make the affair the leading amateur entertainment of the year, the benefits of its past work to Worcester would have been increased many times over.

While it may be a bit early at this writing to attempt to outline to the members of the Chamber at large and other readers of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE in Worcester, the real treat to be given music-loving and amusement-loving public of this city in the approaching Minstrel Show, it is apparent to the writer and others thrown in direct contact with the preparatory work with its thousand and one details, that the affair will attain a standard seldom reached in amateur productions.

Early in the year the Glee Club began rehearsing its new songs and choruses with Dr. A. J. Harpin, that master of directors, in charge. Its work was so far advanced by the time it became necessary to increase the chorus to 75 or 80 voices for the Minstrel Show that the members of the Club could be of material assistance to the Director in whipping the volunteers into shape. This temporary increase in numbers comes largely from Worcester Polytechnic Institute. From this institution has been drafted the best of its many individual singers, and, above all this, the proffer and grateful acceptance by the Club of the services of the Polytechnic Orchestra. This welcome addition has made it possible for the Glee Club to have instrumental accompaniment at every rehearsal, thus insuring perfect harmony and concord to be attained for every musical number.

Many local productions, despite the most careful preparation and repeated rehearsals, have fallen short of complete success by being unable to convince their audience that they possessed any considerable measure of professional finish. To secure this polish and give its performance every outward appearance of being in a class with the most professional productions of its type and yet at the same time retaining its locality interest, the Glee Club has retained Mr. Wm. R. Finnerty to apply this professional touch. Mr. Finnerty has had considerable experience in directing minstrel shows and in each instance they have been successful. He is giving the Chamber of Commerce the full benefits of his experience, applying the most successful methods of his previous shows and rejecting the common or mediocre; thus insuring a performance which will not only be artistic and complete, but will also be novel in many of its features.

Since the Minstrel Show has become the leading topic along entertainment lines in the Chamber there have been many queries concerning the interesting history of this singing organization. Briefly, the story is this:

The Worcester Board of Trade Glee Club had its inception in 1896 when a number of the members of the Board felt the time ripe to have their organization represented with an aggregation of singers who could mutual-

ly benefit themselves in advancing their love of music and be a desirable addition to the various social events which were held by the Board from time to time. Every charter member of the Glee Club held a membership in the Board of Trade, among them being Messrs. A. W. Parmelee, T. B. Hamilton, C. L. Bancroft, E. R. Cummins, H. C. Robinson and C. S. Stoughton; with Mr. Arthur J. Bassett as conductor.

Mr. Elliott A. Santon, who continued for four years.

During this period the famous Nova Scotia and Alaska-Yukon Exposition tours were made, resulting in widespread and international publicity for the Club and the organization and municipality which it represented.

That Nova Scotia tour was in many ways the crucial period in the existence of the Club. In the early spring of 1908 the organization was passing through a period

THE GLEE CLUB OF 1908-09

PARTICIPANTS IN THE NOVA SCOTIA AND SEATTLE, WASH., TOURS

Mr. Bassett continued as conductor until 1900, when he resigned, and Mr. George N. Morse was elected to succeed him. The Club in the meantime had increased in number and had added a library of popular and classical music. During Mr. Morse's term of service the Club continued its growth until it attained a maximum membership of forty-four, including the conductor, pianist and librarian.

Every year the prestige of the Club was enhanced as it gave concert after concert in Worcester and the adjacent towns and cities.

Mr. Morse continued his able leadership for five years, when death brought to a close the work of this enthusiastic leader.

Mr. J. C. Bartlett was selected to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Morse's demise, and after eighteen months of valuable service he withdrew and was succeeded by

of depression which threatened its very life. A special meeting was called to discuss the future. Various ideas were advanced to revive a fast dying interest in the Club, with Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Hamilton, two of the original members of the organization, taking a prominent part. They outlined a concert tour to some new section, suggesting a summer's outing through Nova Scotia.

The idea was met with enthusiasm on part of the members and without exception they responded to the call. Rehearsals were renewed with increased vigor, while the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Herbert W. Sawyer, made a trip to the Province to arrange dates for concerts and secure the cooperation of the various commercial organizations in the cities to be visited.

The month of August was selected for the tour, a time when the summer season of Nova Scotia was at its height, and it is probably within bounds to say that no trip of a

similar organization, either before or since that time, attracted more attention nor received more courtesies than the Board of Trade Glee Club.

Of the many pleasures enjoyed and the many favors received, the following from a letter of Mr. Hamilton is of interest:—

"What pleasant memories we all have of Halifax! Of the two days and a half in the Citadel Town; of hours of continuous entertainment; of strangers who became never-to-be-forgotten friends; of the unparalleled hospitality of the City Club; of the generous proprietor of the King Edward; of the whole-souled welcome received at the hands of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, and our trip up the Northwest Arm to the Waegwoltic Club; of the limitless capacity of the city to entertain, and the ingenuity of Messrs. Merlin, Medcalf, Bell and Wilson as hosts,—of all these, and more, volumes might be written.

"We felt like the boy at the three-ring circus, 'Give us one ring only, and make the performance three times as long.'

"In the midst of this carnival we gave two concerts at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday nights. On Sunday evening Dr. Harpin sang at the Spring Garden Road Baptist Church, W. I. Brown sang at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a quartette consisting of Messrs. Knowles, Hamilton, Robinson and Snow sang at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Mr. Robinson also singing a solo.

"From Wolfville we took the train for Digby, where, after a hasty lunch, we embarked on the steamer 'Prince Rupert' for St. John. On the dock we were peremptorily ordered to halt by one Paul Yates of Pittsburg, Pa., and Digby, N. S. By profession Mr. Yates is a photographer; by vote of the Club, he is 'the best ever.'

"From the vantage point of the top of a freight-car Mr. Yates photographed the members just before going on board. The pictures were excellent. Arriving in St. John at 5 P. M., after a foggy trip, we sang at the Opera House to a house that made up in interest what it lacked in numbers. Returning next morning to Digby the Club, under the guidance of Dr. Harpin, chartered an 'oxmobile,' in which they did the town, to the amusement of the many American tourists at the hotels.

"Just before the concert the full Club, in evening dress, was photographed by Mr. Yates. By courtesy of this same gentleman we enjoyed a sail over the famous Digby Basin to Bear River. The concert was a great success—standing room only—the majority of the audience being tourists.

"Conductor Clark of the 'Flying Blue Nose' put on a special car for the Club, and 'in state' we journeyed to Yarmouth and our final concert.

"It is but truthful to say that while we were at Yarmouth we forgot Halifax. For the concert the house was completely sold. Yarmouth is very musical, and we realized that nothing short of our best would do. Notwithstanding a piano that was simply bad, our effort to please stretched the programme through encores from twelve numbers to twenty-seven. Members of the Club were entertained after the concert at the home of Stipendiary Magistrate Pelton.

"On Saturday evening, our concert labors over, the entire Club were taken all over the town and its lovely suburb of Milton, where we visited several estates of great beauty. It is doubtful if any member had ever seen anything to equal the estate of Mr. Caie. The terraced lawn, the bank upon bank of flowers in bloom, the neatly trimmed hedges made a picture not soon forgotten.

"The carriages for this delightful ride were sent to the hotel with guides by Mr. E. R. Spinney, one of Yarmouth's leading merchants. Mr. Spinney is now an honorary member of the Glee Club.

"Not the least pleasant memory of Yarmouth is the Grand Hotel and its kind host, Mr. Ellis. On leaving the hotel we gave Mr. Ellis three cheers, when, looking up, we saw a huge flag (the one we love) break out at the top of the cupola.

"It seemed that one-half the town was at the wharf to bid us farewell. As the steamer (this time the 'Prince Arthur') was delayed in starting, the Club gave several selections from the after deck.

"We liked Nova Scotia! Nova Scotia liked us well enough to ask us to come again—and we're going."

The following year came the Alaska-Yukon Exposition trip, the Glee Club accompanying the great delegation from Worcester who made that memorial trade extension tour across the continent. Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Tacoma, Salt Lake City and Denver all heard the glories of Worcester exploited in song as entertainment followed entertainment to the Worcesterites as their special train rolled across the country. At Seattle the party was continuously entertained with the Glee Club in constant demand, the climax being reached on Worcester Day at the Exposition, when the Club sang in the great ampitheatre before an audience of 9000 people.

Here, in Worcester, the Glee Club has also achieved an enviable reputation for its excellent concerts in Mechanics Hall, supporting such soloists as Evans Williams, Daniel Beddoe, Herbert Witherspoon, Arthur Hackett, Walter S. Knowles, Miss Josephine Knight, Nellie Lind Wright, Inez Buss-Knowles, and Dr. A. J. Harpin. Anna Eichorn, violinist, and Frank Raia, harpist, have also appeared at these entertainments.

At the beginning of this year, Dr. A. J. Harpin took the directorship of the Club, succeeding Mr. Arthur J. Bassett. He is being given splendid cooperation on part of the Club members, apparently the greatest in the entire history of the organization. Enthusiasm was never greater, for, in addition to the Minstrel Show, the members are beginning to talk a second invasion of Nova Scotia during the coming summer and a repetition of the Coast to Coast tour in 1915 to attend the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Club, at present, has in its membership thirty trained singers ranging from high tenors to bassos. Rehearsals are held without fail every Monday evening in Chamber of Commerce Hall, with the exception of the summer months. This year there may be no summer recess for, if plans of a late summer tour of Nova Scotia materialize, the time can be used to good advantage.

In such a case, more than usual care would be taken to assure our northern neighbors of the best concerts the Club could produce, for the funds from such a tour would be used as a nucleus of a fund to assist in defraying expenses of the Panama-Pacific Exposition trip.

The officers of the Club are: President, Rupert J. Jeffery; secretary, Clarence D. Evans; treasurer, David Hook; conductor, Dr. A. J. Harpin; accompanist, Walter Rogers.

# "The Nation's Business—Our Responsibility"

## Second Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Attended by Representatives From Every Section of This Great Country Emphatically Proves that the Impulse of 1912 has not become Dissipated but Decidedly Strengthened—a Resumé of the Proceedings

By G. Grosvenor Dawe, Chief of Editorial Division

THE keynote of the Second Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in Washington, February 11 to 13, 1914, was "Power through Reserve."

It was not a meeting of noisy discussion, nor of all-embracing resolutions, nor of many subjects to consider. Its eight sessions were quiet and characterized by a marked unwillingness of the delegates to miss any details or any speech. The same conservatism which was shown at the First Annual Meeting in the matter of resolutions was displayed at the Second Annual Meeting. There was unwillingness to place the National Chamber on record relative to any subjects, concerning which there had not been a gathering of opinion from the constituent members. The resolutions dealt with the following subjects:

Referendum Number 1, in favor of a National Budget.

Referendum Number 3, relative to exemptions under the Sherman Law.

The Joint Conference of Operators and Miners of the Bituminous Coal District. This resolution expressed the hope that the Conference would favor continuous operation of mines pending the solution of questions now in conference.

The establishment of a Department of Social Welfare in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Calling on the Government to protect American interests from discriminations in the customs tariffs of several nations.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of price maintenance in respect to articles sold under trade marks.

Thanks to the Department of Commerce; to the speakers at the Second Annual Meeting, and to the Pan-American Union.

A special Committee to put out a Referendum on antitrust legislation.

The speeches at the meeting can best be summed up as dealing with only five phases of the nation's activities.

The services of commercial organizations;

The relation of the Department of Labor to Industries and Commerce;

Antitrust Legislation;

The maintenance of resale prices;

The valuation of Railroads.

### Commercial Organization Activities

The four speeches relative to the methods of commercial organizations were a stimulating feature of the first day's session. The first speech was by Mr. Douglas A. Fiske, President of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and was entitled "A New Civic Consciousness—the Hope of the Nation." Mr. Fiske made clear that through the patriotic services rendered to communities by the members of commercial organizations there is coming to the business man of America a clearer comprehension of the close relation existing between his success and the prosperity of his community as affected by united effort.

The second address was by Mr. S. Cristy Mead, President of the American Association of Commercial Executives, and was entitled "Methods of Commercial Organizations." The speech was a clear analysis of the forces that have created commercial organizations and also of the possibilities of standardizing their methods.

The third speech was by Mr. E. W. McCullough, Secretary of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, and dealt with "National Trade Organizations. Their Service and Needs." He defined the real power of these organizations today as being measured by their ability to collect data and educate their members in order that they may view as with one mind, their common problems, thus rendering solution of them less difficult.

The fourth speech was delivered by Mr. Paul T. Cherington of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. His general topic was "Training Commercial Secretaries."

### Department of Labor Activities

The speech of Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, on the topic "The Relation of the Department of Labor to Industries and Commerce," was a valuable contribution to an understanding of the services of his department. He developed a powerful argument relative to the mutuality of interests existing between labor and capital. At a certain point in the speech of the Secretary, where he had shown the effect of machinery upon the greater amount of production and upon the higher standard of general comfort, he pointed out that disputes between labor and capital have in our day become more acute because of the almost complete disappearance of personal relationship between employer and employee. At this point, the remarks of the Secretary are quoted in full:

"*To Stop Contention:* When a dispute of that nature arises that results, or is likely to result, in a suspension of operation in any given industry, the temper, the spirit, of both sides has been aroused. They are not so likely to listen to reason presented by each other as they would be if they were considering the proposition in calmer moments. One of the purposes for which the Department of Labor has been created is to step in

when that condition of affairs exists and offer its good offices in an effort to bring the contending parties together, in order to adjust their difficulties, because if it has come to the point where a stoppage of work takes place, then it means an economic loss, but a loss not only to the employers and employees engaged in the contest, but a loss to the entire community of forces that ought to be valuable in producing valuable economic results.

"*To Bring Together:* When the Department of Labor steps in when a condition of that kind exists, the first step that should be taken is to endeavor to get those who are immediately interested in the contest to work out their problem themselves. A great deal depends on getting them to work out their problem themselves. A great deals depends on getting them to realize the mutual interests they have, and if they can sit down around the council table and work out their problems on as nearly a correct and mathematical basis as it can be arrived at.

"*To Act as Mediator:* Failing to secure a mutual consent to consider their own problems and to deal with them and settle them, if they can, then it becomes the duty of the new department to act as a mediator, as a go-between, and to pass between the employer and the employees, not for the purpose of imposing upon either the employer or the employee the particular views of the Department, or the Department head, but for the purpose of trying to find some mutual basis, some basis upon which two parties can agree and thereby eliminate the possible contest.

"*To Suggest Arbitration:* Failing in that, then, to suggest to both parties the advisability for their own interests and for the interests of the community of submitting the questions at issue to arbitration, to some disinterested party. It is very much better to settle it themselves, but failing to settle it themselves, then, in the interest of industrial peace, in the interest of the community at large, it is necessary to submit the questions at issue to disinterested parties and allow them to determine such questions.

"In proposing that as a means of adjusting industrial disputes, I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not want to be understood as proposing compulsory arbitration, because I do not believe in compulsory arbitration, as applied to industrial disputes."

### Antitrust Legislation

The morning and afternoon session of February 12 were devoted to a discussion of antitrust legislation. Delegates, without an exception, declared subsequent to attendance upon these two sessions, that at no other time had they participated in a more valuable meeting, nor had the great industrial questions of the day been placed before them more clearly.

In view of the recent message of President Wilson to Congress relative to Antitrust Legislation and the later introduction of bills purporting to express the convictions of the President, nothing in the way of a public meeting could have been more timely, nor more influential than the discussions which took place relative to antitrust legislation as a whole.

The two sessions will have marked effect upon the national mind relative to the problems involved in antitrust legislation; for from the beginning of the morning session until the end of the afternoon session, the speakers, each in his own way developed some phase of the subject so that the speeches taken all together practically cover the tremendous problems involved in; first, concentration of industry in the United States; second, interlocking directorates and holding companies; third, the rights of private parties to make use of government action under the Sherman law; fourth, the proposed Interstate Trade Commission; and fifth, the question of the industrial efficiency of the trust form of business organization.

### Secretary Redfield

The whole subject was opened for discussion by Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce. It will be noted by the following quotation that Secretary Redfield regards the trust form of organization as being in danger of industrial inefficiency.

"I doubt if there is any expert production engineer today who would argue any more that the way to get efficiency in cost production is to take ten, twenty or thirty factories unrelated and unite them into one gigantic organization. I believe myself that it was true, as was told me twenty-five years ago it would be true, that this particular phase of combination carried with it the seed of its own decay. I believe that that decay is already here. I believe it would be stated by most thoughtful producers today that the strength of one of these great organizations is no greater than the effectiveness of its most effective plant, and that millions have been lost in winding up the plants of minor efficiency in order to make those that are more effective carry the burden better."

### President Van Hise

Mr. Redfield was followed by President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin. The statements made by President Van Hise led, on his part, to the following conclusions:

"1. The Sherman Act has been useful in preventing unfair practices and punishing those who indulged in them; and its influence in this field is likely to become much greater in the future than in the past. Manifestly the act should not be modified so as to interfere with its efficiency in this respect.

"2. The Sherman Act was useful as a club to prevent a general advance of freight rates, before the enactment of the clause which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to suspend proposed advances pending investigation.

"3. But the most important effect of the Sherman Act to the present time has been the acceleration of concentration of industry by driving organizations from the pool to the trust, from the trust to the holding corporation, and from holding corporation to complete merger, an effect the very opposite of that intended by those who favored the passage of the law.

"4. No advantage has been shown, nor is likely to be shown from dissolution of public utility corporations under the Sherman Act, which are already under the control of the commissions, state and national. These are illustrated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, etc. On the contrary there is every likelihood that the public will suffer from dissolutions of organizations of this class. The above statement does not necessarily include lines of business of a non-public utilities nature which may be owned or controlled by a public service corporation.

"5. To the present time it cannot be shown that any advantage has accrued to the public from the disintegration of such industrial organizations as the Standard Oil Company, etc. While the evidence is not wholly decisive, its weight is rather that the public has suffered from their dissolution through increased prices.

"6. The foregoing conclusions, combined with other facts, lead to another direction than disintegration as the solution of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with concentration of industry; that solution lies along the following lines:

"*a*. There should be created interstate and state trade commissions which should have powers in regard to those industrial organizations so large as to be affected with a public interest, and in regard to those which by cooperation control the market, similar to those which the national and state public utilities commissions have in regard to the public utilities.

"*b*. The Sherman Act should be supplemented by another act, which shall forbid all combinations and contracts in restraint of trade which are detrimental to the welfare of the people and which shall make the presumption that all such combinations and contracts are thus detrimental; but permit the trade commissions to allow such reasonable contracts and combinations in restraint of trade as are not inimical to the welfare of the people.

"7. This program to create interstate and state trade commissions and permit reasonable cooperation will result in the following benefits:

"*a*. The efficiency which goes with industrial magnitude will be securable and the resultant profits may be fairly distributed between the producer and the consumer.

"*b*. The farmers cooperative movements will become lawful.

"*c*. Labor organizations will be free to act in all legitimate ways.

"*d*. Exploitation of the natural resources may be carried on in harmony with the principles of conservation."

### Victor Morawetz

Mr. Victor Morawetz of New York, whose knowledge of corporation law is nationally recognized, followed President Van Hise. The speech as a whole traced the history of evolution in interpretation of the Sherman Law between 1895 and recent months.

### Frederick P. Fish

Mr. Frederick P. Fish of Boston, former President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, followed Mr. Morawetz. The thought running through Mr. Fish's speech was that research should precede legislation.

### Henry R. Towne

Mr. Henry R. Towne, President Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, and former President of the Merchants' Association of New York City, followed Mr. Fish. His speech and that of Mr. Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, dealt, in differing forms, with an analysis of the present proposed anti-trust legislation.

### Professor Henry R. Seager

The speaker who followed Mr. Towne was Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University of New York City. The speech as a whole held very closely to a discussion of the proposed Interstate Trade Commission, its scope, its possibilities, both favorable and dangerous.

### Louis D. Brandeis

The closing speech of this symposium on antitrust legislation was delivered extemporaneously by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who came direct to the session from a session in connection with the rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### Maintenance of Resale Prices

Closely associated with seeming purposes to extend government supervision into broader fields than hitherto considered necessary, was the discussion relative to the maintenance of resale prices. Because of recent decisions rendered in the highest courts the whole subject has become acute within the past two years. It seems possible that it may lead to a discussion of the extension of Federal law into the retail fields of merchandising, thus bringing under consideration all activities, from the crude state of raw material through every phase of manufacture, wholesaleing, jobbing, retailing, until the ultimate consumer is reached.

Consequently the speeches relative to the maintenance of resale prices will lay before the awakened business thought of America opinions relative to the manufacturer's and the retailer's rights. The subject is new and is entitled to immediate and earnest consideration, in view of the fact that the field of the retailer is the greatest field of all; as it embraces every purchased necessity of the many millions who make up the population of the United States. There were three speakers: Hon. Joseph E. Davies, commissioner of Corporations; William H. Ingersoll of Ingersoll & Bro., New York City, and Donald Den of Syracuse N. Y.

It will be noticed with satisfaction that a resolution was passed by the Second Annual Meeting instructing the President of the National Chamber to appoint a separate committee to investigate the subject. The resolution follows:

"Whereas: Fixing and maintaining of resale prices on articles sold under trade marks and other means of identification, which embody the good will of the producer, is a matter of vital importance to the public and to the whole business community which should be carefully investigated from the standpoint of producer, dealer and the public.

"Now Be It Resolved, That a separate committee be appointed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to investigate the subject in its economic, public and business aspect and report its conclusions and recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America."

### Valuation of Railroads

In the preparation of the program for the Second Annual Meeting, it was realized that an adequate survey of the complicated relations of business would not

be complete without reference to the present problems of the great transportation interests. As the valuation of railroads is now in process of execution under a Federal law, passed early in 1913, the speech of Hon. C. A. Prouty arrested the attention of the business men in attendance. It gave the first official statement relative to the problems involved. The speech was in the form of a prepared manuscript and therefore may be regarded as a deliberate estimate relative to cost, benefits, methods of execution, etc. The immensity of the task will possibly come as a surprise to the general public. It involves more than the valuation of today; it involves the complete history of every railroad system and all the originally smaller elements brought together to form a system. It proposes to bring together every fact relative to railroad activities and promotion of the past, back to the very beginning, and also to set a valuation upon the railroads as of today.

### Change of Presidents

After two years of vigorous and broad service, recognized in its importance all over the nation, President Harry A. Wheeler, at the Second Annual Meeting, gave back his authority to the organization that originally conferred it. Mr. John H. Fahey, of Boston, who was a leading force in all the conferences in Washington and elsewhere that preceded the meeting of April, 1912, and who has been Chairman of the Executive Committee for two years, has now been elected to the Presidency by the directors. A splendid summons to the loyal support of all new officers was made by President Wheeler in his annual address. He said in part:

"The life of your organization is going to depend upon the new blood which you can infuse into the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, fresh and enthusiastic, bringing new ideas and new ambitions into this great work. As a matter of fact, whether it be as a director, a vice-president, a treasurer, or a president, it is worthy of the best service that the best man in this country can give; because it stands, in my judgment, as an organization bringing hope for the permanence of conditions in this country through creating a force comparable to every other force created heretofore; competent to combat, where combat is necessary; competent to counsel, where counsel is desired; competent to set over against these other forces an organized business opinion that shall be truly representative of the whole nation and in fact, that opinion which American commerce desires to have accepted by our national government."

### Growth of the National Chamber

The Second Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America will mark another important step in the progress of this federation of the organized business forces of America.

An annual meeting is a period of stock-taking for an organization; when the thought is directed backward to review things already done and then forward to things projected.

The meeting, just concluded, ranks in importance with the original organization meeting in April, 1912, and the First Annual Meeting in January, 1913. It has proved that the impulse of April, 1912, has not become dissipated but has become strengthened. The question in April, 1912, was as to whether the time had come for the business forces of the United States to co-operate in dealing with national business problems, mainly as affected by legislation. The full answer is found in two forms: first, through the statistics of the National Chamber's own growth; second, through its touch with the great questions of the day.

From the viewpoint of growth, the figures here included will indicate, beyond all question, the timeliness of this organization. On May 31, 1912, the National Chamber consisted of 41 organizations with 37,472 members in 15 states, including the District of Columbia; July 31, 1912, the National Chamber consisted of 105 organizations consisting of 76,828 members in 26 states, including the District of Columbia and the Insular possessions; January 31, 1913, the National Chamber consisted of 283 organizations with 159,951 members in 42 states, including the District of Columbia, the Insular possessions and the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople; June 30, 1913, the National Chamber consisted of 349 organizations with 212,013 members in 43 states including the District of Columbia, the Insular possessions, the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople and in Paris; December 31, 1913, the Chamber consisted of 488 organizations with 211,603 members in 47 states, etc.; January 31, 1914, the National Chamber consisted of 506 organizations with 211,870 members in 47 states, etc.

During the year, by authority of the amendment of By-laws which took place in January, 1913, the addition of individual members, entitled to receive the services of the Chamber, grew from zero to 1,716. These individual members are scattered in varying numbers through 38 states. The distribution by states becomes of interest because, as will be seen in the proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting, a distinct limit of 5,000 is placed upon individual membership. Special reference to this Resolution also appears in the Annual Address of President Wheeler. The present distribution of individual members is as follows:

Illinois, 242; New York, 239; Minnesota, 201; California, 157; Ohio, 133; Wisconsin, 113; Massachusetts, 102; Pennsylvania, 83; Washington, 61; Michigan, 51; Missouri, 52; Oregon, 52; Colorado, 41; North Dakota, 23; Texas, 22; Montana, 21; Tennessee, 21; Indiana, 16; Iowa, 13; Virginia, 10; Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 7; Connecticut, 7; Nebraska, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Maryland, 4; District of Columbia, 3; North Carolina, 3; Paris, France, 3; Louisiana, 2; West Virginia, 2; New Jersey, 2; South Carolina, 2; Vermont, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

The above statements relative to membership totals will give to the members and to the officers, as well as to the general group of organizations yet to become affiliated with the Chamber, a positive assurance relative to the value of the work involved in creating a National Chamber.

The Second Annual Meeting stimulated all who attended it. The National Chamber now moves forward to its third year, each official expectant that on the foundation work already laid shall, through equally devoted labors, arise a superstructure of increasingly useful service. The organization at its inception, was designed to supply a lacking focus for public opinion. In two years it has come into merited appreciation. The beginning and the end of the National Chamber is service. To that the officials and the members are devoted.

# Professor Samuel Paul Capen

## Prominent Worcester Educator Appointed to the Extremely Important Post of Specialist in Higher Education in the United States' Bureau of Education

THE educational eminence of Worcester, placing the Heart of the Commonwealth in the ranks of the foremost intellectual communities of the Universe has, on innumerable occasions attracted signal attention from the world at large. Sometimes it has come through additions or increased scope of work in her many institutions of learning; again through the congregating here of educational leaders of the country to deliberate upon policies calculated to inspire world changes in educational methods; repeatedly through discoveries and research work on part of our world renowned Clark University.

To the character, the intellect and the ideals of the men at the helm of these great institutions, Worcester has always paid homage. This city realizes and appreciates that without them it could never have attained the heights so gloriously reached.

Time and again other institutions, other cities and the State itself, have been drawn to Worcester through the work of these men alone, seeking many times to tempt them away to fields anew. Some have accepted, but more often the chosen one has preferred to remain with us to bring to a successful termination the task of whatever nature he has committed himself.

The Nation, too, has acknowledged this supremacy of Worcester men, but in these instances there has been no hesitating, no faltering—invariably they have responded to the call—placing personal ideals and locality plans aside, sometimes forever, to be of greater service to their country at large.

PROF. SAMUEL P. CAPEN

Thus Worcester looses Samuel Paul Capen, professor of German in Clark College and lecturer on School Administration in Clark University.

Personally, Professor Capen may have preferred to remain with the great institution in which he has had such an active part in recent years. But with the Government selecting him above all others in the Republic to fill the extremely important post of Specialist in High Education of the United States' Bureau of Education, he could do little else than obey.

Close friends, learning of his appointment, though loath to lose his inspiring companionship from their midst, were the first to press upon him to enter this broader field. They felt, as all Worcester feels today, that this city is sending out another genius destined to create a new order of things—a personage as broad gauged, as energetic, as progressive as the very country itself.

Worcester as a community treasured Professor Capen. His recent entrance into municipal affairs as a member of the School Committee, was reckoned one of the greatest acquisitions in municipal affairs in the history of the city. Worcester's loss, however, is the Nation's gain—a sacrifice willingly made in the interests of Higher Education throughout the country.

Fortunately, for himself and also for his country, Professor Capen enters his new duties without old customs to abolish nor partially completed plans of a predecessor to confront. When the office was created two years ago, Dr. Kenyon Babcock, now dean of the University of Illinois, was selected to direct its work. His resignation, shortly afterward, left the post vacant, and, excepting for special detailed work, the department has been temporarily inactive. Consequently, Professor Capen can determine his own basis of operation for an exhaustive study of all institutions of higher learning in the United States, for this is his comprehensive and important charge. It is a mighty task but Worcester has no misgivings—it has confidence in Professor Capen.

# Worcester A Quarter Century Ago

## March 1889

### Raising Funds for Municipal Necessities

Worcester's recent study of its financial condition to provide ways and means of creating additional revenue to meet contemplated additions to schools and other departments considered imperative this year, and which has resulted in the passing of an ordinance raising the limit of the city tax rate from $12 to $14 per $1000 valuation, is no new problem to confront this city.

The files of the newspapers of twenty-five years ago reveal an almost identical situation. At that time the Municipal Indebtedness Act had been in force two years, fixing the tax rate for municipal expenses at not more than $12 per $1000 valuation.

Worcester's revenue for 1889 under the act based the average valuation for three years would permit the raising of but $713,100, which with $100,000 additional from corporation taxes gave the city $813,100 for all expenses of the year. New school houses, a new engine house, the proposed $50,000 expenditure for the year on the addition to the Free Public Library, all considered absolutely necessary during 1889, showed city officials that the expenses of the city would be at least $1,122,365.

In an effort to solve the problem, Mayor Samuel Winslow and other city officials appeared before the Legislature, petitioning for a release from the $12 limit for a period of two years and the establishment of a $14 limit, the increase to be gained thereby to be used for the public necessities as outlined.

The matter was taken under advisement with promise to report as soon as possible thereafter.

### Trolley Extensions

The extensive experiments with electricity as a means of motive power for trolley cars had become so far advanced in 1889 that in presenting petitions for extensions to City Council in March, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway, for the first time in the history of Worcester, incorporated a section in relation to motive power to include this since indispensable agency of locomotion.

President Charles B. Pratt, of the Consolidated, in answer to questions from members of the Board of Aldermen, stated that the matter of the use of electricity for trolley cars had not then been perfected to a point where any sound road was willing to invest money in any of the plans, but that further investigations then under way seemed to warrant the inclusion of the clause and that "it looks as if in the near future electricity would be the motive power for street cars".

Franchises for two extensions were being sought by the Consolidated at the time. One was for a continuation of its Washington Square line through Grafton street, on which there was but one remonstrant, the Boston & Albany Railroad, which contended that the laying of tracks and passage of street cars over Grafton street crossing would create a dangerous condition of affairs.

The other petition sought a franchise to build a street car line on Park Avenue. Against this petition there appeared two classes of remonstrants, both represented by counsel. The first was a group who had previously appeared in favor of the establishment of a line of cars on Piedmont street. They contended that the Consolidated should not be granted a Park Avenue franchise until the Piedmont street section had been provided for. The other remonstrants were those who opposed any street railway on Park Avenue.

### Grafton & Upton Railway

The town of Upton came into direct railway communication with Worcester in March, 1889, with the completion of the Grafton & Upton steam railroad. The new road extended from West Upton to Grafton Center, where it joined with the North Grafton railway, from where direct connections could be made to Worcester.

The opening of the new line in March, 1889, was attended by great demonstrations both in Grafton and Upton, and special trains were run over the roadbed throughout the day. The round trip fare from Upton to Worcester was fixed at 75 cents.

### The New Armory

Plans for the new armory building for Worcester militia companies were completed and a drawing of the proposed new structure presented to the citizens of the city through the newspapers in March, 1889. The building was to grace the site given the city at Salisbury and Grove streets, and the illustration showed the front face of the building just as it appears today.

The building, of Early English style, was designed by Fuller & Delano, and the contract to build awarded to Cutting & Bishop. It was planned to start work on the foundations at once and have the building ready for occupancy in March, 1890.

### City Affairs

Some idea of the development and growth of Worcester as a municipality can be secured by comparing the estimates of department heads for the year 1889 with the recommendations of Mayor Wright on the budget for 1914 just submitted to City Council. The total estimates for 1889, and these all subject to pruning on part of the Mayor, amounted to $1,218,461, while in 1914, after the most careful and economical consideration, the appropriation bill carries estimated expenses of $3,986,774.60.

Expenditures of the City of Worcester for February, 1889, as reported by the City Auditor, totaled $70,998.51.

The net debt of the City on March 1, 1889, was $2,581,040.93.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## Commission Government

If one can judge from the attendance and the marked disapproval of those present at the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities in the Common Council Chamber on February 20th, Worcester wants no part of Government by Commission.

The hearing resulted from the filing of a Bill in the General Court on part of members of the Progressive Party in this city, seeking authority to have the Two-Chamber form of government with its executive, legislative and administrative departments separated, abolished and a Commission plan adopted.

No public hearing in recent years brought out a more representative nor larger delegation of taxpayers and citizens and the spacious Common Council chamber was filled to overflowing.

Not only was the number of speakers opposed to Bill greater than those in favor, but a vast majority of those present absolutely opposed to the change, as was recorded when the Chairman of the Committee asked for an informal vote on the proposition after both sides had presented their arguments—a scarce handful, in comparison with the total attendance, favoring the bill.

The bill proposed that the elective officers of the city would consist of five supervisors constituting the city council and three members of the school committee and no others. Election of these officers would be at-large by the qualified voters of the city. One supervisor would be supervisor of administration and ex-officio, mayor; another would be supervisor of finance, another of health, another of public works and the fifth, of public property; and all elected for a term of three years. Each supervisor would have charge of the city affairs indicated by his official title, subject to the reservations of power and duty to the school committee.

The supporters of the bill argued that such a plan would promote economy and greatly increase efficiency in the operation of city affairs.

The great objection to the plan was on this same point, the opponents maintaining that such power as was outlined would practically turn the city over to a small group of men, who could draft and carry out any policy which they might determine without a check or balance to retard them; and that there would be grave danger of mismanagement and incompetency if men with selfish motives at heart or no qualifications for office were elected.

## City Council

**February 2, 1914**

In a message submitted at this meeting, Mayor Wright urged the Council to go on record as opposed to any legislation which will add to the city's share in the cost of any proposed bridge at Lake Quinsigamond. He said in part:—

"I recommend that you take immediate action in this matter. This is of great importance to the City of Worcester and it should be part of our fixed program for keeping municipal expenses down as low as possible. I believe that the additional expense which it is contemplated to shoulder upon the City of Worcester, may be regarded as unnecessary expense from our point of view."

**February 16, 1914**

Mr. Peter Baker appeared before the Common Council at this meeting of City Council and explained his reason for resigning from the Park Commission a few weeks previous. He stated that he did not consider the other members of the Board guilty of mismanagement, but that their views on distribution of funds in the various park departments so conflicted with his own, that he could no longer feel justified in remaining on the Commission.

The Board of Aldermen met in joint convention with the School Committee and elected Dr. Frank Hamilton Hankins, assistant professor of economics at Clark College and instructor in economics and sociology at Clark University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Samuel P. Capen. He had one opponent, Charles W. Bruninghaus, who opposed Professor Capen at the polls in the municipal election in 1913.

**February 24, 1914**

After the most careful kind of scrutiny, Mayor Wright submitted his appropriation bill to the members of City Council at this meeting, cutting the estimates of the various department heads to nearly $500,000 in the aggregate. According to the estimates as recommended by Mayor Wright, they total $3,986,774.60, with unexpended balances of $462,905.52, against estimates submitted by the various departments amounting to $4,979,905.52. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration without debate.

An ordinance was adopted at this session fixing the city rate at $14 per $1000 valuation, against $12, the old rate. The Mayor's budget was estimated upon the proposed new rate.

## School Committee

**February 3, 1914**

Discussion as to the advisability of following the automatic rule of increasing salaries of teachers at the February meeting on account of the threatened large increase in the general tax levy featured this session of the Committee; but a majority decreed that the recommendations of the Superintendent and fixed rules should not be disregarded and adequate compensation for the teaching staff maintained, and all recommendations of the Committee on Teachers were adopted.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## The Case for Big Business

The two most remarkable addresses delivered at the recent session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, were delivered, one by a president of a college, Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin and the other by a business man, W. H. Ingersoll of New York. Dr. Van Hise spoke on "The Concentration of Industry in the United States" and Mr. Ingersoll, on "The Necessity for Price Standardization."

As the brooks flow into the rivers and the rivers flow into the sea, so there is a great natural law of cooperation in business that will find expression and outlet no matter how many Sherman acts are passed against it and no matter how frequently and how drastically combinations are dissolved.

It is perfectly thinkable that men might be confined in prison for contending that there is such a thing as a law of gravitation, but it is not thinkable that by their confinement in prison the law of gravitation would be suspended.

The economic laws of supply and demand are not more fixed and certain than the law of increasing cooperative effort, and it will not abrogate that law to call it a monopoly in restraint of trade or to hang on it the more horrid names of holding company or merger. For the first time in the history of this country Dr. Van Hise furnished a full, perfect and complete defense of so-called *Big Business* and he demonstrated beyond peradventure two things: First, that the government fosters and protects big business when indulged in by the farmer and the labor unions and only prosecutes it when indulged in by the business man; and, second, that in every case of record the dissolution of big business has been followed not by a decrease but by an actual increase of commodity prices to the ultimate consumer.

The trust alone is in a position to keep the price down. When it is dissolved the overhead charges in the individual constituent companies are so great the price of the article to the consumer must necessarily be raised.

Mr. Ingersoll's paper on the necessity for adhering to one price for trade-marked goods, and the unwisdom and economic folly of selling some goods for less than they cost in order to induce people to buy other goods for more than they cost, was almost equally illuminating. His statement that it had been discovered in a chain of tea and coffee stores in New York City that coffee out of the same bin was being sold at from 26 cents to 36 cents a pound and tea out of the same canister at from 25 to 70 cents a pound, according as the customer demanded a cheap or an expensive article, gave his hearers a new view of merchandising by conscienceless dealers.

Mr. Ingersoll believes that a manufacturer who puts out a product and stands behind it—replaces it if it is found defective or unworthy—is entitled to fix the price at which that product shall be sold and that he shall not be used as a target—his goods being sold at less than cost on account of their drawing qualities—the gross profit for the dealer being made up through charging an excessive price on other little known and non-trade marked goods in his possession, which are not similarly backed up and which may be of a competitive character. This system of price cutting on standard makes operates as a penalty on advertising, merit and enterprise.

## The American Hero

In these days of muck raking run mad, when politician and press rival each other in destroying reputations and in picturing humanity as composed of scurvy rogues whom 'twere base insult to call men, it is mighty refreshing to read, as we did, of the heroic conduct of the officers and crew of the wrecked Old Dominion steamer Monroe, when she was rammed in that January fog off the coast of Virginia by the Nantucket.

Not only was the command "Women and children first" literally obeyed on the doomed steamer, but the crew, blacks and whites alike, in many instances actually denuded themselves of their life preservers and handing them to the frantic passengers, plunged without a murmur to watery graves, so that in this case at least it became a cry of "Women and Children Only."

The men who thus went to their deaths were not cultured cultivated gentlemen, the cream of centuries of fine breeding. On the contrary, they were just ordinary rough swearing deck hands, before the mast men, the sort of chaps one sees polishing up the brasswork or in the early morning hours washing down the scuppers with a deck hose.

These men knew that their deaths brought them no fame. Life to them was as sweet at it is to us. Many of them left behind families and loved ones, little children perhaps who never again will see father's rough and bearded face nor have the poor consolation of following his ashes to their last resting place.

We like to think of these men, black and white alike, as typical Americans. Fame and glory and honor are but baubles after all. All this fantastic grasping after notoriety with which the newspapers are filled, is but the froth on the small beer of our lives. It will all pass away and be forgotten and the cheap honors that have been heaped upon any of us will fade away and vanish even before we do.

The newspapers teem with advertisements of all the quacks in Christendom from the statesmen down, telling us how to live.

Thank God once in awhile, over and above the infernal clamor and din of a civilization, which finds its relaxation in the law courts and its pleasures in the stews, we hear strong, resonant and clear, the vibrant chords of humanity itself strung to its very highest pitch. And then we learn how to die—

For whether on the gallows high
Or in the battle's van
The noblest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH

*Officers*

*President*, J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
*Vice President*, ALBERT A. SPAULDING
*Secretary*, HERBERT N. DAVISON
*Treasurer*, H. WARD BATES
*Auditor*, HENRY H. KNAPP
*Clerk*, DANA M. DUSTAN

*Directors*

WALTER H. ALLEN
HARTLEY W. BARTLETT
ERNEST P. BENNETT
GUSTAF A. BERG
JOHN E. BRADLEY
CHANDLER BULLOCK
MOSES GROSS
EARLE BROWN
J. HARVEY CURTIS
C. HERBERT DEFOSSE
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
FRANK S. FAY
ALBERT H. INMAN
WALLACE T. MORLEY
CHARLES H. NORTON
WALTER D. ROSS
WILLIAM H. SAWYER
MARK N. SKERRETT
ALBERT A. SPAULDING
WILLIAM J. WOODS

*Executive Committee*

WALTER H. ALLEN, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
CHANDLER BULLOCK, *Chairman New Enterprise Committee*
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
ALBERT H. INMAN, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, *Ex officio*
ALBERT A. SPAULDING, *Ex officio*
HERBERT N. DAVISON, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

FRANK S. FAY, *Chairman*

DR. D. W. ABERCROMBIE
GEORGE F. BOOTH
FREDERICK BRYANT, M. D.
IRVING E. COMINS
PROF. C. WALDO CUTLER
FERGUS A. EASTON
HERMAN ELDREDGE
HERBERT A. MAYNARD
CLARENCE W. HOBBS
WILLIAM B. SCOFIELD

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
JOSEPH H. LANE
*Rate Clerk*
HENRY A. ROUSSEAU

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*

EDWARD B. CLAPP, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


# Special Directors' Meeting

**Officials Endorse and Offer Cooperation to the Glee Club on Matter of Conducting Minstrel Show—Committee Appointments Confirmed and Various Other Matters Disposed Of**

A special meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce was held Friday, January 30, 1914, at 8 o'clock. Present, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President, Albert A. Spaulding, Vice-President, William J. Woods, William H. Sawyer, Wallace T. Morley, C. Herbert DeFosse, Hartley W. Bartlett, Moses Gross, Walter D. Ross, J. Harvey Curtis, Walter H. Allen, John E. Bradley, Mark N. Skerrett, a quorum. Absent, Charles H. Norton, Fayette A. Amidon, Ernest P. Bennett, Frank S. Fay, Gustaf A. Berg, Earle Brown, Chandler Bullock.

The records of the last Directors' meeting and the several Executive meetings were read and approved, after which the President announced the following Committees, and on motion of William H. Sawyer it was voted to confirm committees as reported.

A communication signed by Herman Schervee, David E. Sherin, and Hiram E. Barnard, accompanied by a large number of petitioners, asking for an investigation of the rates charged for commercial electric lighting in this city, was referred to the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A letter was received from Mr. Charles T. Tatman, forwarding a communication from J. P. Tucker of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, soliciting an appropriation to help defray the publicity expenses of that body. Matter referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The draft of an ordinance calculated to eliminate jewelry and silverware sales after six o'clock at night by itinerant venders, was submitted by the Secretary of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs.

After some discussion of the form of the ordinance, it was voted to refer the whole subject to the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs for disposition.

A communication came up from C. H. Aiken, Membership Clerk, complaining of conditions in a bakery operated by one Jamposki, opposite Station 2 on Lamartine street, and it was voted to refer this matter to the Executive Committee for further investigation.

The Secretary read a communication from the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, submitted by the District Manager, Clarence J. Abbott, providing for a new telephone contract for the Chamber of Commerce, covering three trunk lines and six sub-stations at a cost of $298, and it was voted that the President be authorized to sign a contract for that amount with the Telephone Company.

The Traffic Manager, Mr. Joseph H. Lane, sent in a report on the matter of telephone rates between Worcester and Boston, this subject having been referred to the Traffic Bureau for investigation and report. Mr. Lane stated that the Worcester subscribers now paid 25 cents for two minutes and 30 cents for three minutes, with 10 cents additional per minute. He stated that the telephone authorities claim that 75 per cent. of the Boston calls come under the 25 cents charge.

Mr. Sawyer stated that he believed this organization should endeavor to secure a rate of three minutes for 25 cents if possible, and he moved that this matter be recommitted to the Traffic Bureau with instruction to bring that about if possible. It was accordingly voted that the matter be recommitted to the Traffic Bureau with the expression of the Directors accompanying same.

Mr. Lane also sent in a communication which had been sent to the Traffic Bureau, asking this organization to use its influence with the Federal Government to make Providence a port of call by ocean steamships.

Mr. Lane reported that he had investigated the situation and he could not see where the Chamber of Commerce could consistently interfere with this matter. The communication was read for information.

In the absence of Mr. Gustaf A. Berg, Chairman of the Glee Club Committee, the Secretary brought up the matter of a minstrel show which the Glee Club desires to hold under the auspices of the Chamber immediately following Easter. The Secretary stated that it was the desire of the Glee Club, as he understood it, to hold this concert on two successive nights and that if it were held it would be necessary for the Chamber of Commerce to guarantee the rental of the Worcester Theater, where the performances are to take place.

After a general discussion of the whole subject, and the wisdom or unwisdom of engaging in an enterprise of this sort, it was, on motion of Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse

*Voted*. That such profits, if any, as are made shall, after all bills have been paid, be deposited in a separate fund, to be paid out only on the voucher of the Treasurer, so that if the Glee Club disbands, the funds re-

maining in bank shall accrue to the Chamber of Commerce.

It was also

*Voted*, That the President be empowered to arrange for such division of profits between the Chamber of Commerce and the Glee Club as in his judgment he might deem wise.

Mr. W. H. Allen, Chairman of the Traffic Bureau, reported that the Transportation Committee, after a thorough consideration of the existing railroad situation in New England, and taking into consideration the condition of the New York terminal of the New Haven Railroad, felt that serious injury was likely to result to the shippers and receivers of freight in this territory if the New Haven Road was compelled to divorce itself from its Sound line of steamers. He therefore moved that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce petition the proper authorities that the New Haven Railroad be allowed to retain its Sound lines, and it was so voted.

Mr. William H. Sawyer, Chairman of the Bureau of Civic Affairs, brought up the situation in this city and state due to the wasteful extravagance of the Legislature, which had already saddled on the State of Massachusetts a state tax amounting this year to $10,000,000. He said that this was a matter which concerned every civic organization in Massachusetts, as well as every city government, and he believed that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce ought to officially utter strong protest against our mounting state tax rate and call for immediate and searching economies on the part of the General Court, and that we ought to send a copy of this protest to every commercial organization in this state to ask for their cooperation in presenting this matter forcibly to the attention of the State Legislature, and that we should see to it that our own delegation to the General Court was notified of our action and their assistance urged in thus protecting our business interests.

Mr. Sawyer stated that he felt sure if some immediate action was not taken by Massachusetts civic bodies that there was great danger, not only that no new industries would come into Massachusetts, but that we would lose some of those we now have. He felt that this was a time, as far as state expenditures were concerned, for the most rigid and searching economy.

The matter met with the absolute approval of the Directors, and it was unanimously voted that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce take the action proposed, and that the Secretary be instructed to at once communicate our views to the various commercial organizations in this State and ask them to help us bring about a more reasonable tax rate in this State.

The Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, in the absence of Mr. Fayette A. Amidon, Chairman, reported through the Secretary. He called attention to a parcels post map which he had had prepared, showing the territory and cities included in the 150 mile zone (Zone 2) radiating from Worcester. The Secretary stated that this was the most densely populated, intelligent and wealthy 150 mile zone on this continent, and that it offered unusual facilities for the merchants and mail order houses to do business, thanks to the parcels post, at a minimum cost. He said that he believed that there would be a large use for this parcels post map, and he solicited the approval of the Directors to the plan of circularizing the membership of this body to see how many of these maps could be disposed of. He felt sure than an electroplate could be made at a cost of not more than $4, which could be used on the back of the stationery sent out by our members and which he felt would be very helpful to the city if it could be brought into general use by merchant and manufacturer alike. It was voted that the Secretary be authorized to solicit our members for this purpose, and to secure as wide a use of the map as possible.

The Agricultural Bureau reported, through the President, to the effect that he was planning another meeting, under the auspices of the Bureau, on or about February 10, and he felt sure that with the speakers he had secured, the interest would be as great, if not greater, of any meeting so far held.

Mr. Ellsworth had read for information a letter from A. E. Lyons, of the Worcester Publicity Association, asking him to participate in a joint discussion which is to be held under the auspices of the Publicity Association between employer and employee.

A communication from Odiorne Gleason, Secretary of Worcester County Esperanto Society, asking the Chamber of Commerce to print the "Facts About Worcester" to the number of 10,000 in Esperanto, was filed.

Adjourned.

HERBERT N. DAVISON,
*General Secretary.*

# February Directors' Meeting

**Fayette A. Amidon Resigns and Ex-President Albert H. Inman Elected To Succeed Him as Director and Chairman of Mercantile Bureau—Possibility of Securing Conventions Discussed Among Other Matters of Importance**

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday evening, February 12, 1914, at 8 o'clock. Present, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President, Mr. Walter H. Allen, Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, Mr. Chandler Bullock, Mr. Wallace T. Morley, Mr. Charles H. Norton, Mr. Walter D. Ross, Mr. William J. Woods, a quorum. Absent, Messrs. Fayette A. Amidon, Hartley W. Bartlett, Gustaf A. Berg, John E. Bradley, Moses Gross, Earle Brown, J. Harvey Curtis, C. Herbert DeFosse, Frank S. Fay, William H. Sawyer, Mark N. Skerrett, Albert A. Spaulding.

On motion of Mr. Wallace T. Morley, First Assistant Secretary, William J. Conlon, was elected Secretary Protem in the absence of the General Secretary.

The records of the special meeting of the Directors held on January 30 were read and approved.

The following communication was read by the President:

Worcester, Mass., February 6, 1914.

President, Worcester Chamber of Commerce,
Mr. J. L. Ellsworth.

Dear Sir:—On account of recent illness, I find that I shall not be able to give proper attention and time to the Mercantile Bureau.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I hereby tender my resignation as Chairman of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs and also as a Director of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce to take place February 10, 1914.

Yours truly,

Signed F. A. AMIDON.

On motion of Mr. Walter H. Allen, seconded by Mr. Wallace T. Morley, it was voted to accept the resignation.

Mr. Wallace T. Morley then placed the name of Mr. Albert H. Inman in nomination to succeed Mr. Amidon as a Director of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, seconded by Mr. Walter H. Allen. The Secretary was instructed by unanimous vote of the Directors to cast one ballot bearing the name of Mr. Albert H. Inman, which was so done, and the President declared Mr. Albert H. Inman elected.

The President then announced his appointment of Mr. Albert H. Inman as Chairman of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, and on motion of Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Walter D. Ross, the Directors unanimously voted to confirm the appointment.

A communication was received from Mr. Arthur C. Comins, urging the Chamber of Commerce to use its efforts to keep its members familiar with various bills now before the Legislature of this Commonwealth. In a discussion which followed, Mr. Comins' communication received the endorsement of the Directors, and it was voted to refer same to the Committee on Massachusetts Affairs with a request for prompt action.

A communication from Mr. Hartley W. Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Information, suggesting that one of the monthly luncheons of the Chamber be devoted to the subject of Publicity, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

A communication from Mr. J. Harvey Curtis, suggesting that the Committee on Sports and Athletics take up the matter of bringing International Athletic Sports to Worcester, and suggesting that the Chamber of Commerce ought to arrange to give recognition to Worcester athletes who achieve national fame, was referred to the Committee on Sports and Athletics.

A communication from Mr. A. K. Gammon, 25 Foster street, urging the Chamber of Commerce to compile a list of manufacturing plants and business concerns in Worcester whose head offices are located elsewhere and controlled by managers outside of Worcester, with the idea in view of impressing upon these concerns the desirability of purchasing supplies, etc., as far as possible, through Worcester houses, was referred to the Committee on Statistics and Information, on motion of Mr. Ernest P. Bennett.

A communication was received from Chester H. Fay, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Brotherhood Class of Union Church, inviting the members of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce to attend a stereopticon lecture on Good Roads by Mr. George S. Ladd of the Good Roads Department of the Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., on Thursday, February 26, at 8 o'clock, in the Sunday School room. Invitation accepted and ordered posted in the rooms of the Chamber.

A communication from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking the cooperation of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to defeat the passage of a bill (S.3631) providing for the appointment of clerks of the Court of the United States by the President of the United States and limiting their terms of service, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, on motion of Mr. Ernest P. Bennett.

A letter from the Honorary Commercial Commissioners to the United States of America, assuring the Worcester Chamber of Commerce that they still cherish the memory of all the happy relations formed on the occasion of their visit to Worcester in 1909, was read and it was voted that the President and Secretary be instructed to answer the same for the Directors.

A communication from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, seeking the support of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a permanent exhibit building in Hankow, China, by the United States Government, as outlined in an accompanying copy of House Joint resolution 183, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

A communication from the Directors of the International Postage Union, seeking the endorsement of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce on an accompanying petition for the introduction of universal penny postage, said petition to be presented at the International Postal Congress to be held in Madrid, was read for information.

Mr. Walter H. Allen, Chairman of the Transportation Bureau, reported on various matters referred to the Bureau, particularly in reference to the action of this organization in the matter of endorsing a plan to allow the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to retain its line of sound steamers. He stated that the action of this body and accompanying report had already been taken up with the proper authorities in Washington.

President Ellsworth, for the Agricultural Bureau, reported on the very successful meeting of the Worcester County Alfalfa Club held in these rooms on Tuesday, February 10, and announced that at that meeting the Worcester County Improvement League was organized and plans made for its proper incorporation.

He also brought up the matter of having the State Board of Agriculture conduct their annual meeting to be held the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in December, 1914, here in Worcester. He notified the Directors that the Horticultural Society had voted to invite the Board to come to Worcester, and on motion of Mr. Bullock it was voted to instruct the President and Secretary to join with the Horticultural Society and the Agricultural Society in extending an invitation to the Board to hold this 1914 annual meeting in Worcester.

Mr. Walter D. Ross introduced the subject of conventions. He stated that Worcester possesses in the Bancroft an ideal headquarters for the entertainment of delegates and facilities for handling some of the smaller conventions which are held annually in various parts of the country. He also stated that Mechanics Hall would still be available for gatherings somewhat larger than could be conveniently handled in the Bancroft, and that in his opinion the Chamber of Commerce should make an effort to get some of these meetings for the coming year.

In a general discussion which followed, it was brought out that Worcester possessed far more natural advantages, charms, and beauty than the average so-called convention city, and that there was no reason why Worcester should not become to be known as a "Convention City".

At the request of the Directors, Mr. Ross moved that the General Secretary be instructed to gather such information as is possible, so that the Chamber of Commerce might have dates of conventions, number of delegates to attend, etc., of organizations which are planning conventions in the next year, especially in reference to those which we feel we can properly entertain with the facilities now at hand. It was so voted.

As a result of the above, Mr. Charles H. Norton told

the Directors that if he had had the proper authority at the annual meeting of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association held in New York in October, he might have succeeded in inducing the Association to conduct its May, 1914, meeting in this city. He was, therefore, given the proper authority by unanimous vote of the Directors present to invite the Association at its next annual meeting in New York in October, 1914, to come to Worcester for their May, 1915, meeting.

Mr. Chandler Bullock brought up the matter of having the Worcester Chamber of Commerce prepare a properly illustrated booklet on Worcester, containing revised information and statistics of what we have to offer the world. On his motion, duly carried, the General Secretary was instructed to secure the information necessary as to the cost of such a booklet on Worcester.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM J. CONLON,

*Secretary Pro Tem.*

# The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H. LANE, Traffic Manager

**United Protest Against Charging for Spotting Cars**

Of all New England—and no section of this great country more affected—the Worcester Chamber of Commerce was the only organization and only city to be working with the National Industrial Traffic League at what was probably the most important hearing in recent years before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, February 26th to 28th, inclusive, to protest against the plan of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the Commission, to establish a charge ranging from 50 cents to $2.50 per car for spotting and placing cars on industrial sidetracks, including ferry car or trap car service, reconsignment and diversion in transit—all these charges to be assessed in addition to the through rate for road haul.

Though without formal notice of this proposed advance which was included by Mr. Brandeis in the Advanced Rate Case,—Docket 5860 and I and S 333, the National Industrial Traffic League, in which Worcester holds a membership through the Traffic Manager, Mr. Lane, succeeded in bringing together more than 200 representatives from all parts of the country. This meeting followed a session of the League held in Chicago on Feb. 24th, when Middle Western shippers were given opportunity to authorize the League to carry their opposition to Washington.

On account of the fact that Worcester, through Traffic Manager Lane, was practically representing all New England, as far as the work of the League was concerned, he was placed upon the important Advisory Committee, in whose charge the direction of hearing and witnesses were placed.

Concerning the various sessions, the following excerpts from the report of Mr. Lane, filed with the Traffic Committee upon his return, are of interest:

At Chicago, the League, after giving very serious consideration to this subject, decided that it would be absolutely necessary to employ the best legal talent possible to obtain, and upon vote of members present, subject to confirmation of such vote at Washington, the firm of Borders, Walters & Birchmore of Chicago and Washington, was employed. These gentlemen have been connected with Interstate Commerce Commission work and they are thoroughly posted as to the seriousness of the case. The Washington meeting confirmed this action and it was voted to empower these attorneys to fight this case to the finish, carrying it to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. It was also voted that an extra assessment of one year's dues be imposed on each member of the Association, which in our case would approximate $25, to cover legal expenses. A refund will be made of any unexpended balance later, if receipts exceed necessary expenses.

One very prominent point was brought out by our attorney to illustrate a condition which might exist if these spotting charges were allowed to go through, taking into consideration the question of the handling of grain. A carload of grain being loaded in the Northwest on a through Bill of Lading to a central eastern or New England point at a rate applying from shipping point to destination shown on Bill of Lading. When this car was loaded, say at North Dakota, spotting charge would be assessed when car was placed; when this car reached Chicago spotting charge would be assessed for the unloading of same into the elevator, upon the placing of an empty car for the reloading of this shipment into eastern car, still another placing charge would be assessed, and upon arrival of the car at destination a fourth spotting charge would be assessed for the unloading. If this shipment was moved further on a through Bill of Lading, additional spotting charges might be made, but in any event, four such charges, amounting to from $4.00 to $8.00, might be assessed against the car. This is a particularly strong illustration of what might happen, as a matter of fact, is not at all exceptional, because many commodities are handled on a milling in transit basis such as is noted here.

Towards the latter part of Saturday's hearing it seemed very apparent that Commissioner Harlan was prepared to take this matter out of Mr. Brandeis' hands and extend the hearing. At 5:30 P. M. he did announce that considering the importance of the facts presented by the National Industrial Traffic League, and the members present, he would re-open the hearing Monday, March 2nd, at 9:00 A. M. at Hotel Willard, closing same at 11:00 A. M. on account of another hearing being set, and re-open our hearing again at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon at the Interstate Commerce Commission rooms. Beyond that he would not commit himself, but assured the witnesses that they should remain at Washington if possible, and be ready for whatever might happen on Monday.

It was the general sentiment in Washington among hundreds of interested persons who watched this case closely, that this was the most important hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission that has been held for years, and that a greater amount of pressure was brought on the Commission than has occurred in any other case for a long time. Furthermore, all admitted that the case was exceptionally well handled and that no one could have presented the facts better than the attorneys representing the National Industrial Traffic League. Personally, I have increased my respect for this National Industrial Traffic League, of which we are members, a great deal, and I realize that such association is very valuable to us not only from the fact that we can bring united pressure to bear on any question at a minimum expense, but that also the acquaintances and associations that I have been able to form at this meeting will result in great benefit to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

So far as the effect of this radical move upon our city is concerned, I will call your attention to the fact that we have as members of the Chamber of Commerce something over 500 industrial concerns, and of this number, 160 have industrial side track privileges and are served by something like 119 different side tracks. Speaking in a general way of this situation in Worcester, I can say that there are something like 2000 cars placed every month on industrial side tracks, and that at the very least 50 per cent. of these cars are spotted, that is to say,

placed in a particular spot for unloading. By figuring this proposition on a comparatively minimum charge per car, it is easy to see that the interested shippers of Worcester would be called upon to pay additional charges to the transportation companies in the neighborhood of $100,000 or more per year, and with the revenue which might be derived from the other radical changes involved in this same issue, the total expense to our city would be considerably more.

**Retaining Carload Rating for Vacuum Cleaners**

Upon examination of Docket No. 17, of January 31st, this Bureau discovered that the Official Classification Committee in its recommendations to the Uniform Classification, had neglected to continue any carload rating on hand operated Vacuum Cleaners, and furthermore had raised the less than carload rate from second to first class. This elimination of carload rating would seriously affect at least two of our large manufacturers in Worcester, and upon notification to them by the Traffic Manager, it was decided that he should immediately prepare to attend the Official Classification meeting in New York on February 11th, 12th and 13th, to enter a plea for satisfactory rating.

Our Traffic Manager appeared before the joint bodies of both Committees, together with various railroad officials, and made what is believed to be a successful plea for the retention of a carload rating, and also the continuation of the present less than carload basis. That this elimination would be a serious blow to Worcester can be seen from the fact that some four to five thousand dollars addition freight charges would be called for during the coming year, or as soon as the change was effected, from the two principal concerns interested. We, therefore, feel that our mission was of great benefit to all parties interested.

**Reduced Express Rates**

After many extended conferences with the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, your Traffic Manager received advice on March 4th, that, effective March 20th, Worcester as well Fitchburg, Marlboro, Webster and Ware, would enjoy the 50 cents per hundred pounds basis to the squares designated by these places. This is the basis which Boston enjoyed effective February 1st, and we have fought hard for an equalization, as our rate was 60 cents, or ten cents higher than Boston. The Public Service Commission is now working out the details of this arrangement with the express companies.

**Owner Liable for Deficit Resulting from Sale of Goods for Freight Charges**

Both by contract and at law the carrier has a right to make a charge as compensation for the carriage of the goods, and for the responsibility and risk which it takes upon itself. Therefore, after the carrier has performed the service contracted for, it is entitled to recover the amount agreed upon, or as lawfully published in its tariffs, as freight upon the goods, and any sale made for its charges, as above outlined, would not amount to a conversion of the property, and any deficit existing after the sale could be recovered from the owner.

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# Increasing American Sales in France

The following letter to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce from Hon. Frank H. Mason, Consul General, Paris, France, will be found of unusual interest to Worcester exporters:—

Paris.

The Chamber of Commerce, Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:—

This Consulate General has recently, by personal interview and correspondence, compiled, and now has on record, a comprehensive and classified list of upwards of 500 Paris firms desirous of obtaining the agency for France of American exporters of both raw materials, and all classes of manufactured goods.

In order that this constantly increasing interest in our products may be taken advantage of to the fullest extent by would-be exporters in the United States, I beg to advise you that we have inaugurated a system whereby these import agents are informed of each offer of an agency for this territory, and are invited to visit the Consulate to examine each proposition, and the accompanying catalogues, etc., and I should be glad if you would communicate this information to such of your members and correspondents as may be interested in export trade.

It is essential that all correspondence concerning the granting of an agency in France should state explicitly the terms of sale and commission, and should be accompanied by at least six catalogues, (to allow of proper distribution), and a sample, if possible.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul General.

36 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, France.

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# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., March 3, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 195 | 205 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 227½ |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 187½ | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 43⅛ | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | | |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 39 | 41 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 86¾ | |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | | 90 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 66½ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester preferred | 180 | |
| Providence & Worcester | 220 | last sale |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | 70 | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay pfd | | 103 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 125 | 130 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Noreross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Reed Prentice common | 65 | 80 |
| Reed-Prentice pfd | 94 | 98 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 235 | |
| United States Envelope common | 140 | 145 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Envelope pfd | 100 | 102 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 280 | 290 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5s | 72 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 98 | 100 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | | 101½ |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 97 | 10 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry 1st 4½ | 90 | 95 |

## Local Failures

Figures compiled by Mr. O. C. Ansley, manager of the Worcester office of R. G. Dun Co., show Worcester County to have had, in February, seven failures, with liabilities aggregating $161,078, and assets of $127,186. The same period in 1913 showed 12 failures with liabilities of $256,081 and assets of $96,201.

## Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for February, 1914, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, totalled $9,701,666, a decrease of $1,450,667 from the same month in 1913.

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Post Office for February, 1914, totalled $41,581.97, an increase of $2,434.87 over the same month in 1913.

## Current Events

### General

February 2. Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D. A. R., votes to buy Paine estate on Paine street for Chapter House.

Alhambra Council, K. of C., opens three nights' Kermis in Mechanics Hall, proceeds to be used for building fund.

Founders Day formally observed by Clark University and Clark College jointly.

5. Massachusetts Cattle Owners Association have annual meeting at the Bancroft. C. W. Wood of Shrewsbury reelected President.

Mass meeting in Washburn hall attended by 600 in protest against Sunday moving picture shows.

Sidney L. Reed, resigns as letter carrier, after 32 years service.

6. Walter L. Jennings elected president at 11th annual meeting and banquet of Worcester County Sons of Harvard.

10. Seismograph at Holy Cross College registers slight earth tremors in Worcester and vicinity.

Former Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and Senator Albert Bacon Fall of New Mexico debate the Mexican situation before members of Economic Club at Hotel Bancroft.

12. Cold wave strikes Worcester, thermometer drops to 27 degrees below zero.

13. Council of Interchurch Federation of Worcester vote to petition Mayor Wright to appoint a recreation commission to thoroughly study the question of Sunday recreation in Worcester.

14. Heaviest snow fall in 15 years demoralizes traffic and causes suspension of business in stores. Fifteen inches of snow fell in twelve hours.

15. Rev. Dr. Clifton H. Mix, pastor of Plymouth Church resigns on account of ill health.

20. Dr. Joseph W. O'Connor appointed assistant surgeon of Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.

22. Rev. E. M. Saunier resigns as pastor of Lincoln Square Baptist Church to accept call of Fourth Baptist Church of Paterson, N. J.

Rabbi Elias Solomon outlines plans for establishment of new religious school for Young Worcester Hebrews.

23. Washington Club observe Washington's birthday with banquet at the Bancroft. Ex governor James H. Higgins of Rhode Island, principal speaker and guest.

25. State Board of Agriculture accepts invitation of Chamber of Commerce and other Worcester organizations to have annual 1914 meeting in Worcester in December.

Worcester Lodges of Knight of Pythias observe Fiftieth Anniversary of the Order with elaborate exercises.

### City Affairs

February 2. Mayor George M. Wright leaves on business trip to visit manufacturers of automobile fire apparatus.

5. W. Francis Hyde, supervisor of Municipal Playgrounds, submits his resignation and plans to enter broader field of work.

6. Committee on streets recommends change in name of Manila street to Federal street.

Plans for 10 room schoolhouse at Rice Square recommended by Committee on Education.

10. License Board votes to discontinue issuing of licenses for Sunday moving pictures.

16. Dr. Frank Hamilton Hawkins elected to School Committee to succeed Professor Samuel P. Capen, resigned.

Committee on Public Buildings gives public hearing on petition protesting against employment of non citizen labor by the City.

City Council votes to fix salaries of officials at same figures as in 1913.

20. City auditor's statement of January expenses shows disbursements of $506,164.96, an increase of $56,728.61 over January 1913.

20. Legislative Committee on cities conducts hearing in Common Council Chamber on bill to create Commission Government in Worcester with sentiment of majority in opposition.

21. Committee on Ordinances give hearing on proposed measure to increase City tax limit from $12 to $14.

25. Legislative Committee on cities recommend reference to 1915 on bill for general revision for Worcester Charter.

### Industrial

February 5. John H. Fahey of Boston buys The Worcester Post and will assume active management.

7. Third annual glee fest of employees of Brewer & Co., held in Continental Hall.

Worcester Trust Co. engage Frost & Chamberlain to draft plans for new Franklin street block.

13. William J. Woods, Worcester, and Edward J. Murphy, Springfield, buy Dexter Block, at 550 to 558 Main street, assessed valuation $117,300.

24. Louisa B. Chamberlain heirs' property at 19 Elm street bought by Robert Balxheimer, Baltimore, and plans announced for remodelling of building as studio for Louis Fabian Bachrach Co.

Norton Grinding Co. favored with order for 35 grinding machines to equip new Ford Motor Co. plant at Detroit.

27. Plans under way for new 11 story office building to cost $900,000 on land bought by Foster Associates at Main and Franklin streets.

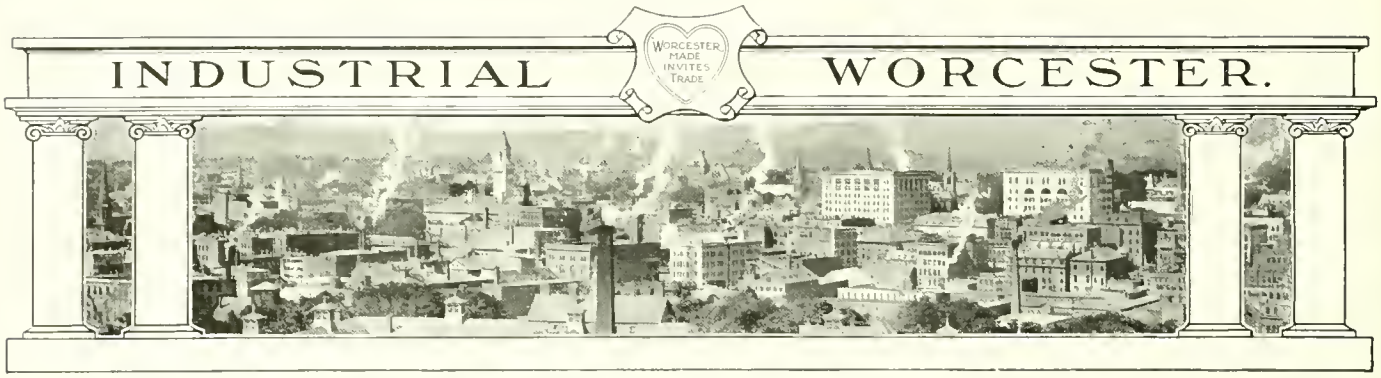
### Necrology

February 5. Of pneumonia, at sister's home, 131 Pleasant street, Mrs. Mary J. (Ambrose) Eastman, widow of Rear Admiral John Robie Eastman, U. S. N., aged 73 years, 10 months and 29 days.

17. Of bronchitis, at his home, 1 Castle street, Caleb Colvin, president and treasurer of the L. W. Pond Machine & Foundry Co., aged 85 years, 1 month and 7 days.

19. Of hardening of arteries, at his home, 893 Main street, Horace F. Ball, member of State Police, assigned to Buildings Inspection department, aged 68 years, 4 months and 5 days.

At his home, in Lynn, Rev. Alonzo Sanderson, former pastor of Laurel Street and Park Avenue churches, aged 76 years, 2 months and 24 days.




# Fifty Years in the Shoe Trade

**The Heywood Boot & Shoe Company Commemorates the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Establishment of Business By Occupying Its Latest Addition and Increasing Its Output Fifty Per Cent.**

The Heywood Boot & Shoe Company, established in Worcester in 1864 by Samuel R. Heywood, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary during the past month by getting under way in its latest addition and increasing its output of shoes by practically fifty per cent.

The new factory building and addition to the old were under construction during the greater part of 1913, and since their completion the Company has been readjusting departments and increasing their capacity, to be prepared for the rush of spring trade in 1914.

Already 450 hands are employed, nearly 200 more than could be accommodated before these last extensions, and the total output of the plant has increased to 1800 pairs of shoes daily. It is expected that when all enlarged departments are in efficient operation that this output will be increased to 2000 pairs daily with a corresponding increase in the number of employees.

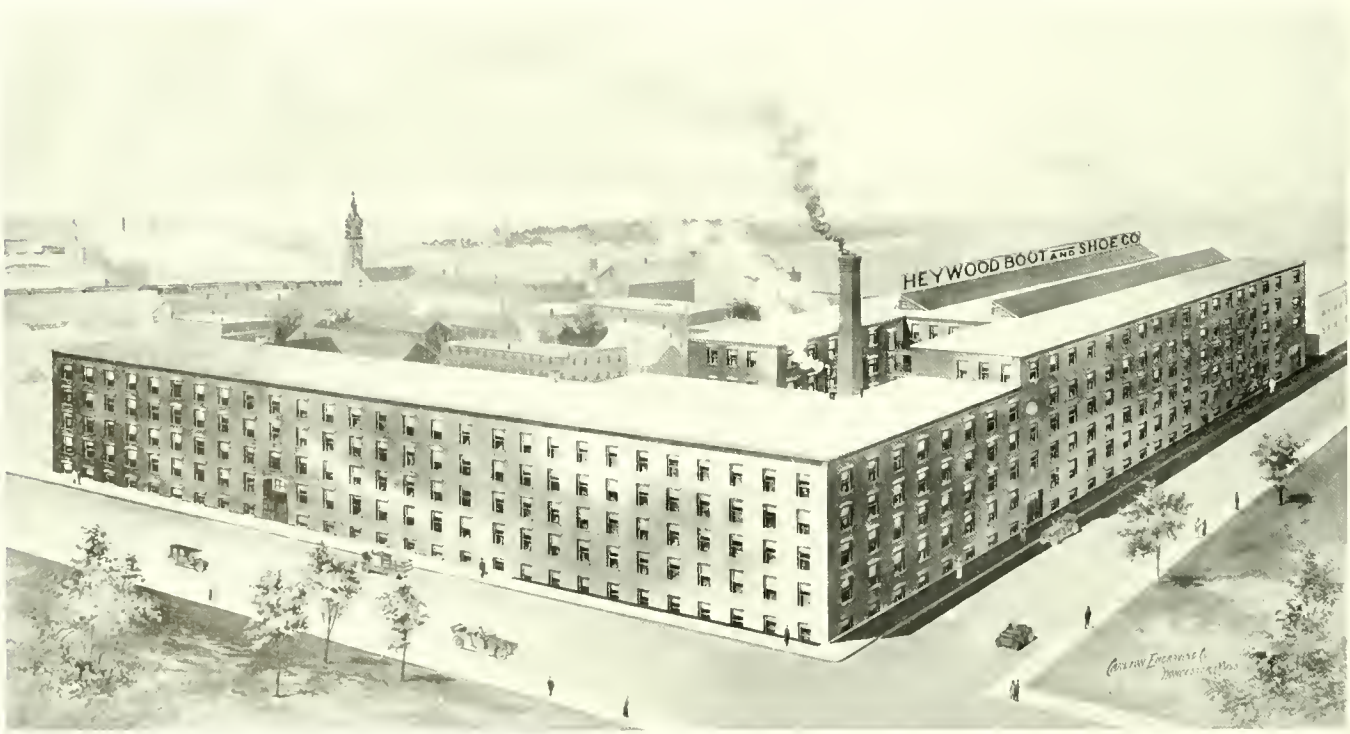
The company first planned this expansion about a year ago when negotiations were entered into with the David Welch heirs to purchase a tract of land on Winter and Burt street adjoining the shoe concern's main factory building. This deal was closed in May, 1913 and immediately the Company announced plans for its additions.

These plans called for the construction of a new factory building with a frontage of fifty feet on Winter street and a depth of 90 feet through to Burt street, to be of modern mill construction, built of brick, five stories high with basement. The addition was to be made a continuation of the existing Winter street factory building, to which there was also to be added another story.

E. J. Cross & Co. was awarded the contract to build and the work was taken up. It was carried through in accordance with the announcement of the company, without interfering to any great extent with the continuous operation of the existing plant, and turned over to the company in season to thoroughly prepare for the present year's trade.

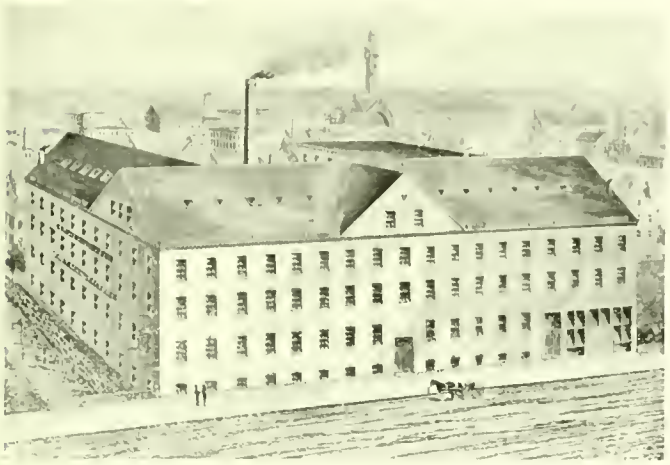
At the time the extensive development was brought out, the announcement caused more than usual attention through the fact that Mr. Samuel R. Heywood, the founder of the business was then living and still at the head of the now internationally known concern of Worcester. Like other pioneers in the industrial life of Worcester, he possessed indefatigable persistence and tact and erected an institution to endure as a permanent part of the industrial side of this city. Commenting editorially upon the announcement, The Worcester Gazette expressed the general sentiment of Worcester in the following:

"The Heywood Company is an exponent of the progressive




The 1914 Plant of the Heywood Boot & Shoe Co

spirit of Worcester. Time was when this city used to be high in rank in the boot and shoe industry. In the early eighties a change came in the industry. The country suddenly decided it had enough of boots and chose to wear shoes. A good number of the factories which had been making boots went out of business soon or late. The Heywood Company, with its motto



THE FIRST WINTER STREET FACTORY 1880

"No shoddy here" stuck. It had no easy task in changing from the making of boots to the making of shoes. But nothing daunted, it pressed on. It turned from meeting the demands of one generation to fulfilling those of the next. It survived the tempest in the sea of an industrial change while a goodly number of its colleagues in the boot making industry went by the board.

"The Heywood Company could not make a Brockton or a Lynn out of Worcester, but it did save to the city an industry which had been one of its mainstays from the earliest times when manufacturing thrived."

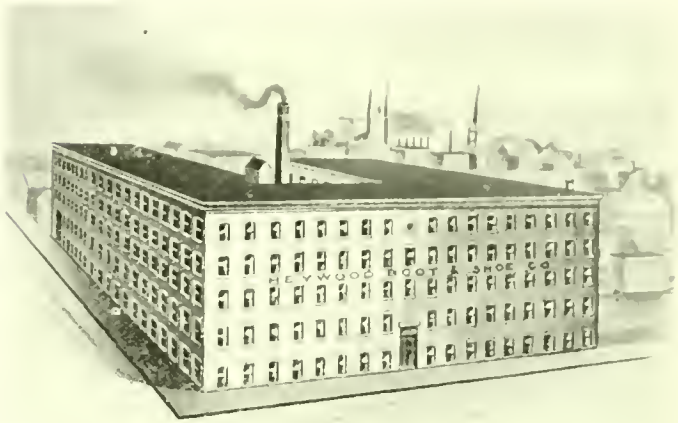
THE 1894 EXTENSION

When Mr. Heywood began making boots in a small way, he was associated as junior partner with Mr. C. C. Houghton, under the firm name of Houghton & Heywood. The business was established in a small plant at Lincoln Square, and, after two years, Mr. Heywood bought his partner's interests and assumed control of the entire plant.

Mr. Heywood continued to operate the business alone until 1873 when Mr. Oscar Phillips was taken in and the firm name of S. R. Heywood & Co. was adopted. This arrangement continued until 1883 when Mr. Frank E. Heywood, who had just graduated from Harvard University was taken into the partnership. He continued as one of the most active factors in the business until 1899 when death cut short his busy life and removed at the age of 39 years, one of the greatest assets of the Heywood establishment.

The business was incorporated as the Heywood Boot & Shoe Co. in 1884. Mr. S. R. Heywood was elected president; Mr. Frank E. Heywood as vice president and Mr. Oscar Phillips as treasurer. These officers continued until 1889 when Mr. Phillips withdrew from the corporation. Mr. Frank E. Heywood then became both vice president and treasurer.

At the death of Mr. Frank E. Heywood, his brother and another son of the founder—Mr. Albert S. Heywood—was elected to the vice presidency and also became treasurer of the corporation. The office of assistant treasurer created, to which Mr. B. S. Newell, a valued employee of the corporation, was elevated.




THE MAIN FACTORY AFTER 1905 EXTENSION

The concern remained at its Lincoln Square location but three years when demand for its product necessitated enlarged quarters. A location was secured at 562 Main street where operations were continued until 1880. Then the concern secured the first of its present Winter street holdings and erected a thoroughly modern factory building. Here the interests of its ever increasing customers were served, until 1894, when another

THE HEYWOOD PLANT AFTER THE 1907 ADDITION

extension was made—the first addition to the original factory building. In 1905 and 1907 other additions were constructed, giving the company a total of 60,000 square feet of floor space. These served until this last and greatest extension—practically doubling the plant.

Mr. S. R. Heywood died in 1913 at the advanced age of 92 years. Through the many months of his enforced inactivity Mr. A. S. Heywood was at the helm and succeeded his father as president. With him he has these associates: vice president and treasurer, Bertram S. Newell; assistant treasurer, Chester D. Heywood.

In addition to selling throughout the United States, the concern has extensive business with Great Britain, South America, Australia, Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands.

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## Midgely's Improved Hand Stripping Cards

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**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

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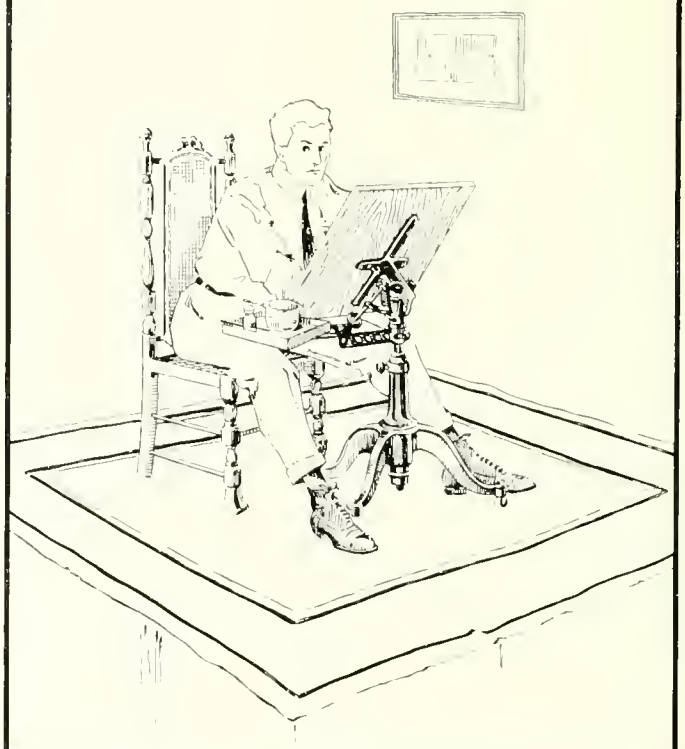
Local and Long Distance

*Meet us at the TEXTILE EXHIBITION, Mechanics Bldg.*
*Boston, Mass., April 27 to May 2nd, 1914*
*Booths No. 49 and 50* *Dept. A*

# *Illustrating your Catalogue*



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

"A Home For Every Citizen"—In This Issue

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

Worcester's New Branch Libraries, a Gift from Andrew Carnegie

APRIL, 1914

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

15 cents the copy

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Rear Axle Housings
Ball Cups
Segments
Shims
Hub Caps
Hub Flanges

Brake Drums
Brake Guides
Quadrants
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## *For Automobiles*

We specialize in cold hollow drawing, pressing, forming, coining, punching and stamping parts for motorcycles, bicycles, cream separators, textile and electrical machinery, and for other purposes to order.

In steel, brass, copper, aluminum, monel metal and other sheet metal alloys.

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Chicago Office, 1213 Peoples Gas Building
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New York Office, 151 Nassau Street

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# H & R Self-Loading Pistol

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Harrington & Richardson Arms Company

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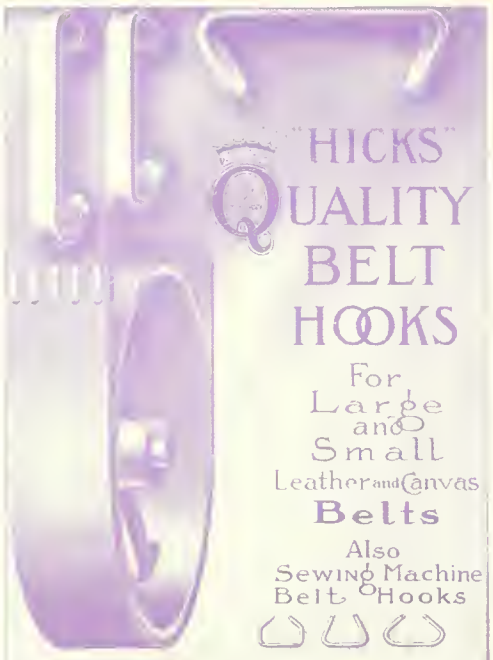

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QUALITY
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For Large and Small Leather and Canvas **Belts**

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*Send for Samples and Prices*

*"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"*

THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY

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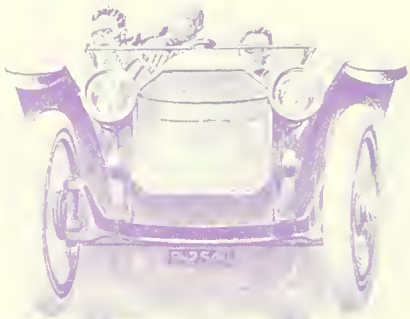

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Gears, Axles, Crank Shafts Steering Knuckles and other parts where strength and reliability are required are best Drop Forged and toughened by our heat treatment

We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

*Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice*

THE WYMAN & GORDON COMPANY

WORCESTER MASS
CLEVELAND OHIO

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. APRIL, 1914 No. 4

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year, single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered at the Worcester Post Office as second class matter. Herbert N. Davison, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor. William J. Conlon, Assistant Secretary, Associate Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
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VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

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Textile Feed Roll Fluting Planers
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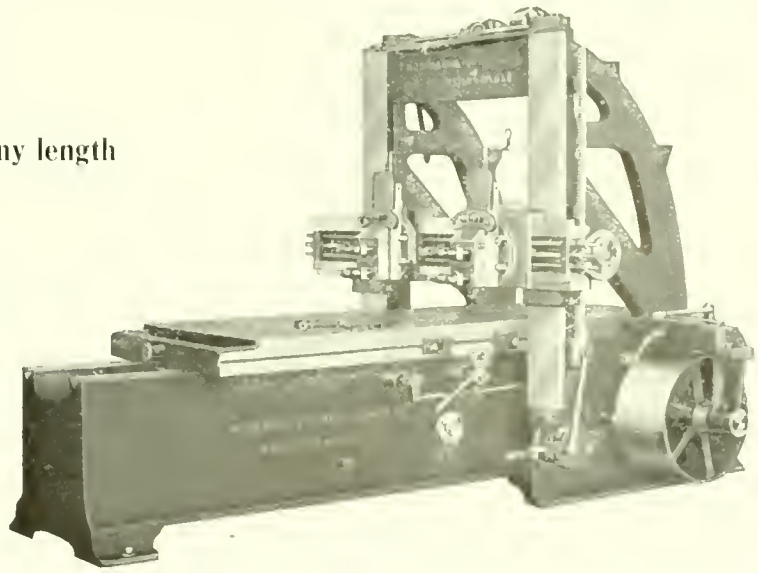



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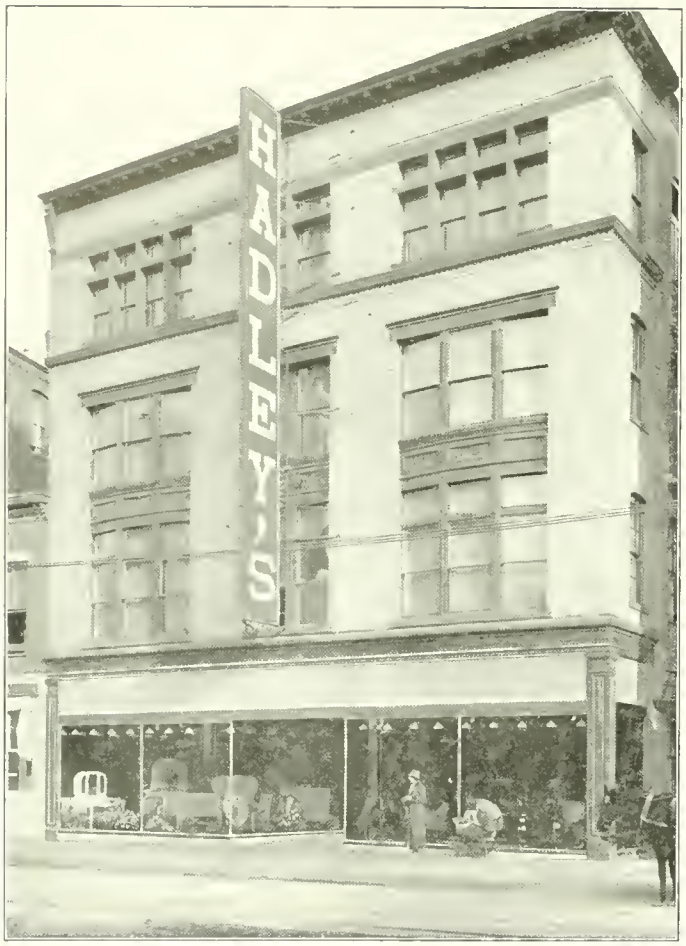
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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## THE GEORGE W. CARR CO.

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

518 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

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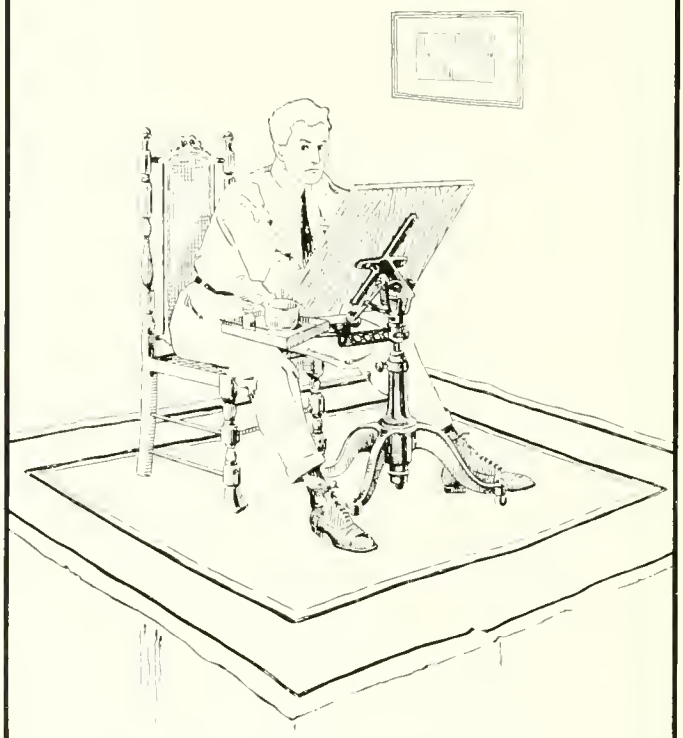

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START the Season right by ordering a barrel of "POWERO" Gasoline for your garage. It is not only the best and most economical way to buy, but eliminates all the troubles that come from the use of poor gasolines. Our Lubricating Oils and Greases are of the same high grade as "POWERO".

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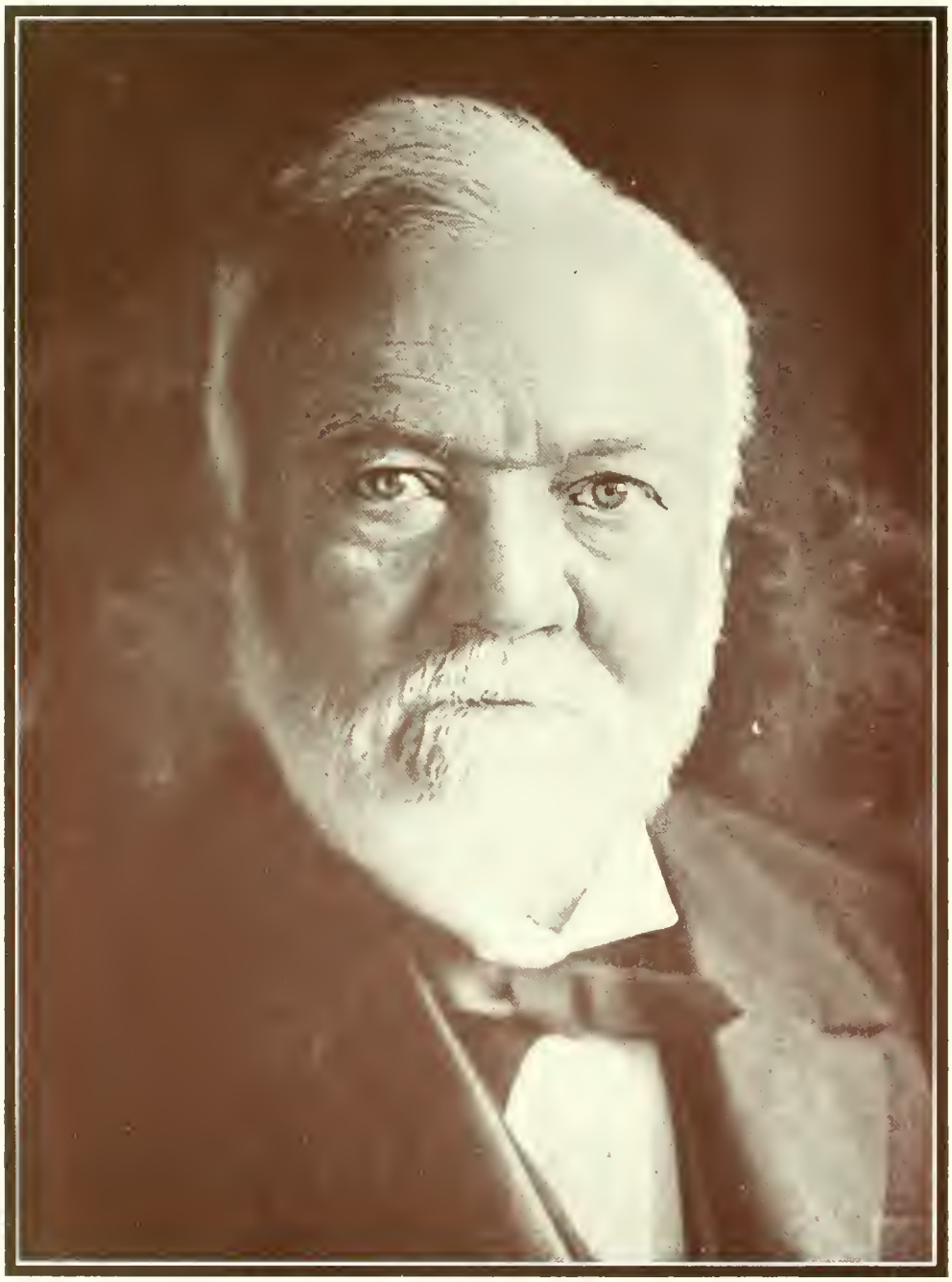

Mr. Andrew Carnegie

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

APRIL - 1914

# The Carnegie Branch Libraries

## Worcester Dedicates to Posterity Her Latest Addition for Increasing Her Already High Standard of Citizenship, Made Possible Through the Generosity of Andrew Carnegie, Worcester Manufacturers and Her Own City Council

OPINION may be divided among Worcester citizens as to the location and design of a new Central Library building to replace the Free Public Library on Elm street; but so far as branch libraries are concerned Worcester is united today, firm in the belief that the three buildings provided through the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and located in the heart of the thickly populated suburban districts of South Worcester, Quinsigamond and Greendale, fill a long felt want and have provided not only for the generations of today but for at least one generation to come.

The story of the Carnegie Branch libraries in Worcester is still fresh in the public mind. Just a year ago Mr. Carnegie came to this city and participated in the cornerstone exercises of the three structures which today are public property, for the use of all of the people of Worcester. At that time THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE featured the work under title of "An Object Lesson in Co-operation", giving the world the story of Hon. James Logan's successful efforts as Mayor in interesting Mr. Carnegie in the matter; the response of that philanthropist to the amount of $75,000, to be equally divided in the construction of three buildings; the free gifts of sites on part of manufacturers, and the co-operation of the City Council in authorizing an annual expenditure of $7500 for the maintenance of the branches. The Chamber of Commerce had two objects in presenting the article of 1913 in such a light. First, to emphasize the virtues of co-operation in other municipal movements which might come up in the future; and, second, to serve as an inspiration to other communities throughout the country, reached by this magazine, giving them the benefits of our experience in co-operative methods.

This month, THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE can complete its story and announce to the world the completion and dedication of these three branch libraries and present for the first time photographic reproductions of the structures, attesting to the architectural taste in exterior plans and perfect appointments in the various departments of the interiors.

One night was set apart for the dedication of each of the branch libraries, with ex-city officials prominent in the movement for their establishment, Mayor George M. Wright and the city officials of 1914; Judge Frederick H. Chamberlain, president of the Trustees of the Free Public Library and his associates on the Board present, in addition to the throngs of citizens who by their presence placed the final stamp of public approval on the latest work of the City in providing for the increased efficiency in the citizenship of Worcester.

Various thoughts on the value of such institutions to Worcester and the generosity on part of Mr. Carnegie, Worcester manufacturers and the people themselves through the City Council, were expressed at each dedication.

Ex-Mayor Logan spoke at the Greendale dedication and for the first time the citizens of Worcester secured an intimate knowledge of the reasons for his mighty labors in bringing to a successful culmination the Branch Library project, unselfish and patriotic work on part of a busy man. His address, though written for the Greendale dedication, is equally applicable to the other branches, for it gives his views on the public library as a great public institution. He said:—

"We are meeting here tonight to dedicate this branch library, the gift of my friend and your friend, Andrew Carnegie. He has given evidence of his friendship in this substantial way. He believes, as I believe and as all who appreciate a library believe, that a library is a great creative agency.

"It is not simply a storehouse for books, but rather a great reservoir in which, through the medium of the printed book, is stored the wisdom of the ages, which is made to flow out into the world of men through the coming years.

"Mr. Carnegie in giving a library makes two conditions:—

"First, that the city shall provide the site for the building, and this has been done by the generosity of the firms and corporations at Greendale for the benefit of their industrial family.

"Second, that the municipality shall guarantee to provide the funds to maintain it as an efficient unit in

THE INTERIOR OF THE SOUTH WORCESTER LIBRARY

the educational, industrial and civic system of the city.

"This library, so equipped, is to be a mental workshop for Greendale.

"In the printed book we see more than the paper and the impressions of the type; we see the lives of men, and by the book the circle of our friendships is enlarged and we can count among our intimates the good and great men and women of the past and of the present, even though we are so near to some of them that we see their limitations and their human imperfections.

"Through books our world is enlarged and by these new friends who are introduced to us through the printed page, purifying and making clear our ideals.

"As one of our foremost writers has well said: 'The springs of genius are purified and directed in their flow by the process of training, but they are fed from deeper sources;' and it is our hope and expectation that this library may be one of the sources which will feed the mind of the youths who are to make the Worcester that is to be.

"Throughout the length and breadth of this land, yes, throughout the world, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln has just been celebrated. Men marvel at the literary power of Lincoln, but it is not to be wondered at when we consider that there was given to him a wonderful mind, which he trained and cultivated by the use of the printed book so that he made himself a master of English prose, and where could he have found finer or more efficient silent teachers than the Bible, Robinson Crusoe, Æsop's Fables, Pilgrim's Progress and a few other books; and the man with the open mind who will study and absorb the great fundamentals laid down in these books will become an educated man.

"Later on in life Lincoln became acquainted with Shakespere and Burns, that great human poet, not only of my native land but of all the world, and so through the printed book he became intimately acquainted with the great men of the earth and lived so near to them that he caught their spirit, and he, too, became great.

"He read Weems' 'Life of Washington.' He saw Washington through the mind of Weems, and that book laid the foundation of his political education. He saw beyond the printed book the man, George Washington, and he became his great exemplar.

MAIN ROOM IN THE QUINSIGAMOND BRANCH

"As a recent writer has truly said: 'Our nation could get along without some of its territory, without millions of its people, without the masses of its hoarded wealth, but it would be poor, indeed, without the memory of Abraham Lincoln,' who during his lifetime, over and over again, said that his whole life had been marked by what he had read. His stock of books was very limited, but he had a few and those he not only read but absorbed, so that they became a part of his very being.

"Until the great book of Time and Eternity shall be opened, we shall never know how much we owe to the men who wrote the books that marked our great martyr president.

"To the man with the masterful mind, the library building with its equipment may not be a necessity, but we are not all gifted with the masterful mind and most of us need to be helped to get the larger and better things of life which, after all, are not the material things.

"In the matter of Church attendance, there may be those who think they do not need the church building nor the assembling of themselves together for worship, but most of us feel the need of the help that we get from coming together.

"We need the fellowship of association, and so this library building is to be the rallying point in Greendale, where young and old will meet upon common ground, to get acquainted with the great men of the past, and draw inspiration from the record of their lives, and so equipped, to go out into a busy world to do the work of men and women, and, as the great John Bright of England once said, when speaking of libraries:—

" 'The young man who drinks at this fountain shall still thirst with an unquenchable thirst, and still thirsting for knowledge and still drinking, he will grow to a greater mental and moral standard, more useful as a citizen and more noble as a man.'

"Mr. Carnegie has given us a lot of his money. You wonder why he became interested in libraries. When he was a little fellow a man in the city where he lived had a library of 2000 volumes, and he invited a little company of boys to come to his house and make use of it.

"It was a new world into which he was introducing those boys.

"At that time, Andrew Carnegie resolved that, if the time ever came for making similar provision for other boys he would do it. The generosity of that man so marked Mr. Carnegie that he had the opportunity to mark a great many others. During my term of office as Mayor, the Free Public Library celebrated its 50th anniversary, and I was then surprised to know that I had been served by the Free Public Library for 15 years.

"I took out books every week. My father was a great reader. He filled a very humble position. But he was a great lover of books. We lived just this side of the Leicester line. Ours was the last house that was in Worcester. Because we lived in Worcester my father could have a card in the Free Public Library in Worcester, but the boys on the other side, in the next house to mine, couldn't have that privilege.

"My father's card I used every Saturday. I used to come down here and change books when I was 10 years old. I got acquainted with some of the great men in the printed pages about that time.

"I have just been down to South America, but when I was 10 years old and reading about Pizzarro and the Incas, I never dreamed that I would visit the scenes in which they lived. But when I got down into Peru and entered the cathedral and also entered the house in which Pizzarro lived, I felt that I was visiting the house of an old friend."

All three branches were thrown open for public use the day following the dedication of each. Numerous volumes from the Free Public Library were transferred to the branch institutions, to be later supplemented with additions bought especially for the branch libraries through funds provided by City Council.

The branches will be open every afternoon and evening, in charge of competent librarians and assistants, the staff to be increased as the demand for service on part of the public grows. This is expected by the Trustees to be in the near future, for already the people are showing their appreciation of the institution provided by the large attendance recorded.

A View in the Greendale Library

# A Home For Every Citizen

## How Battle Creek Has Solved the Housing Problem and Made It Practical and Possible for Every Workman to Own His Own Home—An Investment Paying Gilt Edged Returns in Good Citizenship

*The widespread interest in the work of the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce during 1913, and the indications of even greater activities and interest in this year to come, not only among the members of this organization, but in other organizations of Worcester cooperating in this movement, inspires the following article. It is intended to show the hundreds of readers of The Worcester Magazine in this city, what a sister city has done to assist the American workman to own his own home.*—EDITOR'S NOTE.

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BATTLE CREEK, Michigan, that Middle Western community who boldly asserts that it "Breakfasts the World," and backs up its claim by its ever increasing annual production of early morning appetizers, believes in making every citizen, from its highest salaried producer to the common laborer, become a member of that class labelled "self-supporting," and whom the city fathers in their disbursements from the city treasury never reckon as an expense to the community.

Battle Creek is probably one of the strongest supporters in the world of the theory that if it were possible for every workingman in a community to actually own his own home, that charitable institutions, almshouses and the like would eventually cease business from lack of patronage; and that the ever and alarming increase in the cost of maintenance of penal institutions and forces for the preservation of law and order would be reduced to a minimum.

It has unbounded faith in the character of the American workman; that if he is shown that the community desires to help him man fashion in acquiring a plot of land and a house he can call his castle, and removing forever the fear of foreclosure of mortgage, which some agents are only too ready to serve when misfortune comes—as it does at one time or other in the lives of all of us—he will respond by bringing into play the finer principles which are inherent in all mankind, and be proud of the place in which he lives and live in it so that his place will be proud of him.

Mr. C. W. Post started Battle Creek along this line of thinking when he began several years ago to build homes for his own employees and selling them to his workmen on a monthly payment plan equivalent to what they would be obliged to pay for rental alone if the property was in the hands of development companies eager for all possible profit obtainable from the property. Through the Post Land Company he developed a section of Battle Creek now known as Postumville, where there are today 375 modern cottages, with ample land on all sides, actually owned outright by their occupants—men who are today permanent citizens of Battle Creek, alive to its possibilities, thoroughly loyal and, above all this, self-supporting.

Today, Mr. Post is developing a second section of Battle Creek, on the opposite side of the city, where, through his land, company cottages are being erected by the Battle Creek citizen, whether he be an employee of the Postum Cereal Company or not. This section, on which work was started in the fall, now has 27 houses, all erected within a few months and sold on sight to Battle Creek citizens on the monthly payment plan. Within another year it is estimated that this number will be several times increased, thanks to the almost unlimited capital which Mr. Post places at the command of the development company.

This Post Housing Plan is not a remunerative or great financial investment in cash for Mr. Post. He never intended it to be such. He believes that himself and other manufacturers and producers of Battle Creek get their returns through the sort of law-abiding and efficient citizens who are drawn to Battle Creek with this as an incentive.

And Battle Creek today agrees with him. In its energetic Chamber of Commerce there has been added a department on Home Building, which has struck terror in the hearts of the loan shark and real estate manipulator who prospers on the ills and misfortunes of citizens in every community through heavy interest tolls and seizure of property when these tolls cannot be met.

This department has for its purpose the aiding of home owners in keeping up their payments and tiding them over business depressions, or when accident or sickness robs the household of its money earning members. It has a guarantee, or loan fund, which may be used to assist workingmen to preserve the equity on their homes which they are buying on a contract. It is a business proposition on part of the Chamber, for which a nominal charge is made for investigating the case, verifying the abstract, etc., but the rate charged for this temporary loan is only about one-quarter of what the same charges would be, were the money secured from a loan shark. Battle Creek found, to its shame, that many times in case of accident or sickness, the workingman who owned an equity in a piece of property was harassed by unscrupulous dealers, and time and again had lost a considerable amount of this equity, if not all title, by reason of not knowing just how to handle his problems.

This adjunct of the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce helps the workingmen handle such problems, advise with them from both a real estate and legal standpoint and save them from loss whenever possible. This department confines its operations to the winter months only and does not loan money to any wage earner after May of each year, nor to any person or firm who is buying on speculation.

The main object of this department is to help home owners or would-be home owners who are paying for their homes on the installment plan, and in the estimation of the leading directors of the city, it is accomplishing its purpose at the expense of but little trouble and

money, carrying these workingmen over obstacles, which to them seemed enormous, and they have responded by becoming better and more contented citizens and actual property owners of the city, fearing neither the loan shark nor the almshouse, and proud to exclaim that they are "citizens of no mean city."

The story of the development of the Post idea in home building is an interesting one. It is outlined briefly in the following, our authority being no less important personage than Mr. Post himself:—

"Those who understand workmen at all realize that first and foremost they do not want to be subjected to a lot of gifts and charities that would place them under lasting, servile obligation to the donor, their employer. Their sub-conscious manhood rises in revolt, and they hate to meet the boss on the street. They are embarrassed and don't feel right. The American workman wants an honest, first-class price for his labor, and then he wants to be let alone, and to follow his own individual ideas as to his ways of life, and the use of his money. If he is badly in need of a book, there are ways that he can get one without being under obligation to the boss for it. If he wants a bath, the same thing is true.

"Pay men the highest standard wages, and they will pretty well take care of themselves, and meet the boss with a straight-up head, clean eye, and the honest respect that passes from man to man.

"The welfare work that I believe in is that which makes it possible for the man to help himself, but it does not include the holding of a milk bottle to his lips after he is weaned.

"Now, one way to help him help himself is to make it easy for him to own his own home. A man without a home which he actually owns in fee simple, feels that he is in a way only a transient—not really part of the government—not one of the solid oak timbers in the great structure, but that he is only one of the chips to be swept out when the owners wish. Feeling thus that his family and himself can be coolly put into the street once his active earning ability ceases, he naturally believes that there is something radically wrong with society, and that any general upset would be welcome. It probably would not hurt his condition, he thinks, but rather give a very fair chance of something better to come his way.

"When God created man as his highest concept and endowed him with the mind of a God, he made each an individual with infinite possibilities curbed only by the disintegrating tendencies which each individual allows to dominate him.

"It is my belief that the wise Creator never intended His highest creation—Man—to fall back into the nebulous state of the protoplasm or the level mass, as taught in Socialism. Once an individual, God intends man to always be an individual, and to rise by his experiences into ever greater power to master matter and conditions.

"The adoption of Socialism and the driving back of the God-created individual into a mass with one com-

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|---|---|
| Price of Lot | $ 175 |
| Contract Price for House | 1800 |
| $19.75 a Month | $1975 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Lot (Extra Size) | $ 800 |
| Contract Price for House | 1800 |
| $26.00 a Month. . . . . | $2600 |

mon level would mark the certain destruction of a once great people made great by the acts of the individuals.

"To stop this down-slide towards disintegration must occupy the thought of our best minds. We are here to solve problems, and press toward better conditions, not drift to worse. Let us look, then, to some practical plans for help to maintain and further cultivate individualism.

"We might easily first adjust affairs so that the manual worker can secure a real home where he can rest in safety when sickness comes on, or old age puts upon him its palsying hand. A place where he may be sure that his children and their children, from generation to generation, may dwell free from the fear either of eviction or that distressing goal, the almshouse.

"Let us make it possible for the workingman to have a home owned in fee simple, and his alone, without any sort of 'string' attached, or possibility of dispossession.

"About seventeen years ago plans were made to supply such homes for the workers in the Postum and Grape-Nuts factories in Battle Creek, Michigan. First, land which then constituted a farm, was purchased at $200 an acre. This was laid out into blocks 264 feet square, allowing 66 feet for streets. These blocks were subdivided into lots of 33 feet each fronting on the street, and extending back 132 feet in depth. There should have been an alley in the rear, 16 feet in width, taking 8 feet off each lot, but this was not provided because of an oversight. However, when the street was accounted for, 66 feet on the front and side of each block, we had 264 feet square for sixteen lots.

"Such blocks with adjoining streets required about two and one-half acres, equal to about $500 per block divided by sixteen lots equals $31.25 per lot, first cost.

"Then must be added the cost of surveying, working and grading the streets, on which thick top dressings of gravel were placed; also the cost and planting of about 1000 trees. The municipality put in water and sewers, and private companies supplied gas and electricity.

"The lots were then put on sale at from $175 to $600 each, depending on location, and herein lay the only money profit in the enterprise.

"Houses of from five to seven rooms were planned by a competent architect. The greatest economy was observed, consistent with substantial construction, and only

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Lot | $ 275 |
| Contract Price for House | 1154 |
| $14.29 a Month. | $1429 |

one house of a given type of architecture was permitted on any one block. The same type might be reproduced on blocks further away. This preserved individuality — most important to the general plan.

"Then workmen who had been employed at least a year (thus proving desirability) were offered selection of homes. There were many different plans to select from, and the only restrictions were desirability of individual and ability to meet the monthly payments.

"All sorts of material was bought in large quantities at the lowest price for cash, and most of the houses have been built under direction of the superintendent of construction.

"Houses were thus produced at a very considerable saving over what they would cost in the ordinary way. No profit was expected on the cost of the houses, the only profit being (as explained before) in the land, and this was made known to purchasers.

"When the buyer moved into his new home, he paid down the money for the first month, which was one one-hundredth of the total cost of the place; for instance, if the house and improvements cost $700 and the lot $200, a total of $900, the buyer paid on the start $9.00, and a like amount each month.

"The homes were sold at prices ranging from $800 to $3000 on written contracts, deed in fee simple to be delivered to buyer when last payment was made. Sometimes the ambitions of a proud wife had to be curbed, and her hopes of far outshining her neighbors of like earning capacity destroyed.

"No workman could purchase a home beyond his means, and about 20 per cent. of his earnings was considered the limit. For instance, a man earning $45 per month could pay on his home $9.00 and would therefore be entitled to a property costing $900, and another workman earning $80 per month could buy a home costing $1600 and pay $16 per month. He could not purchase a more expensive property unless he could show financial resources outside his wages.

"Each monthly payment was applied to the payment of interest at 6 per cent. per annum and the remainder credited on principal.

"It is most important that a stipulated sum be named, in order that the workman may plan his monthly ex

penses exactly, and he must not be subjected to an annual or semi-annual burden for a mass of unpaid interest.

"In this plan the monthly payments are just about what would be a good rental and naturally the money-getting manufacturer might ask himself, 'Why not hold the ownership and simply rent to the employees.' Such a course would nullify the entire good of the plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Lot . . . . . | $ 275 |
| Contract Price for House . . . | 1016 |
| $12.91 a Month. . . . . | $1291 |

"It is of great importance that the new home-owner when he moves in be impressed with the fact that *he is really the owner* and not a tenant. The change which comes over that man and his family is a sight worth seeing for any person with even a few drops of the milk of human kindness in his make-up.

"The sense of proprietorship, of responsibility and citizenship makes an entirely new man of him and curiously enough, perhaps, the old ghosts of apprehension seem to quickly vanish into thin air. 'Here at last,' he says, 'is a home of my very own, where I can rear my little family, sleep when I am weary, be at peace if ill, and rest my bones in content when too old to work.' Then he looks away off yonder into the misty future and pictures his grandchildren, and theirs enjoying the certainty of a home of their own for time without end. A big part of the old age pension problem has been solved for him, and by his own sturdy right arm and his inherent manhood.

"Do you realize how much more self-respecting he has become? And in the same proportion and for the same reason he becomes a better and gradually a higher paid workman.

"In the majority of cases the home-buyer pays voluntarily a larger sum per month than he has agreed to pay, thereby shortening the total time of payment. Usually he sets out a few fruit trees, grape vines and berry bushes on part of the lot, and also maintains a vegetable garden of considerable assistance in supplying his table.

"It is noticed that these home-owners are much more inclined to remain at home than to wander off to public resorts. An increased sense of thrift seems to possess them, which is shown in personal appearance and in the appearance of their homes.

"On their own initiative many of them keep their homes attractive, the grass plats smoothly shaven, flower beds put about and well kept, and vines and climbing roses over the porch. There is a general air of tidiness throughout the entire place.

"In order to stimulate matters in this respect, five annual prizes of $25 each for the best kept grounds, and ten prizes of $12.50 each for the second best have been paid for several years.

"The decision as to the winners has usually been made by a committee of ladies, members of the Woman's League, and although their decisions have sometimes been criticised by contestants, still in the main they have been quite satisfactory.

"After the workman gets his home paid for (and most of these homes are now paid for) his habits of thrift and proper economy lead him to continue to put away a sum of money each month in the savings bank where he gets four per cent. interest. After a small sum has accumulated he frequently finds some mortgage loan at six or seven per cent. interest, thereupon becoming what I choose to term a working capitalist, maintaining the income derived from his manual labor, and adding to it the earnings of his capital.

"This kind of a man does not need any poor laws, work houses, old age pensions or charity of any kind. He is a self-sustaining and self-respecting individual—to my mind the best type of citizen, the most reliable, and helps to form the most prosperous community.

"Don't make the mistake of thinking that our workmen live like paupers in order to pay for their homes and secure savings accounts. They live comfortably, the majority of their homes give evidence of much more than the average amount of luxury, and all of them evidence a degree of comfort and homelikeness.

"There are now in this industrial village between five and six miles of streets quite closely built up on each side.

"This article has been prepared with the especial intent to bring before manufacturers the great importance of preserving individualism among their employees. Make it possible for them to secure homes, and by the procedure herein defined, inculcate in them the spirit of thrift, proper economy and upright manliness.

"Some manufacturers would object to undertaking a plan of this kind on the score of lack of capital. It would be quite possible to make a start in this direction even if that start be small. A few acres of land secured at a low price and a few houses erected to make a start, and as the houses are sold more can be built by borrowing money on the sale contracts if no more convenient method appears.

"If the manufacturer esteems intelligent, high-grade employees with peace and content in his works, he will strive to carry out a program which includes good wages, fair terms, and freehold homes for his people.

"The plan is thoroughly practical because it works. In the interest of manufacturers, workingmen and industrial peace, I earnestly recommend the policy to all employers."

# A New Plan For Community Cooperation

## Aiming at a More Constructive Work for Factory Development, the Lincoln Commercial Club Inaugurates a New Idea—Bringing Into Play a Junior Civic and Industrial League

By W. S. Whitten, Secretary Lincoln Commercial Club

A COMPREHENSIVE plan of factory development by community co-operation has been worked out by the Lincoln Commercial Club which is now conducting a "*Buy at Home*" campaign on what is thought to be an entirely new plan.

The new Lincoln way differs from the "flash of the pan" movement of this kind heretofore attempted, not only in Lincoln but in other cities. The old way was to placard the town with "*Buy at Home*" signs, depending almost, if not entirely, on that simple announcement to bring about the results desired. All such campaigns have failed and the money spent on them wasted. The new Lincoln plan is effective, because it not only concentrates the line of attack but starts in the right place, which is all important. The plan adopted by Lincoln is first to placard the workrooms in the factories, the storerooms and warehouses, the jobbing houses and the offices with cards with this heading: "*Spend the Money You make in Lincoln for Lincoln Made Goods.*" It is essential to the success of the "Home Patronage" proposition to first convert to this policy the very people who are operating factories and the employees of those plants, before it can be reasonably expected that the ordinary citizen will support the issue.

The first step was the organization of the Lincoln Manufacturers' Association. There are one hundred and thirty manufacturing plants of record in Lincoln. One hundred and two of these firms belong to the Lincoln Manufacturers' Association. They meet and take luncheon together every Friday at the Commercial Club at noon. Twenty minutes is devoted to the meal, and forty minutes divided between two manufacturers to tell one hundred other manufacturers about the line of goods they are making; what they are doing to encourage the consumption of Lincoln made goods by the employees in their factories. The other one hundred members of the Association are advocating the same co-operative ideas with their employees. Lincoln manufacturers are not relying upon the placards nor their once-a-week meetings to accomplish the work. They have gone a step farther—"Get Together" meetings between employers and employees are being held in all Lincoln factories. The "*Buy Lincoln Made Goods*" campaign has been explained to the wage earners and their co-operation enlisted. The results are most gratifying, and what is of no little consequence is the better feeling which these informal meetings between employer and employees have brought about.

The retail dealers, not to be outdone by the manufacturers, and realizing at last that the increased consumption of Lincoln made goods means more factory employees and that, of course, means more customers, a larger volume of business, increased profits, and following this out—prosperity for all,—organized themselves into a boosting committee.

As an auxiliary to the Lincoln Manufacturers' Association and the Reatil Dealers' Association, there has been organized in the public schools what is known as the Junior Civic and Industrial League, comprising the boys in the high school and in the ward schools, fifth to eighth grades. Twelve hundred boys are enrolled as members of the Junior League. They are divided into squads of two hundred and accompanied by their instructors meet at the Commercial Club every Thursday morning at 9.30, where they are addressed by a prominent business or professional man on what constitutes a desirable citizen, an efficient employee, and subjects of Civic development. At the close of these meetings the boys are divided into groups of twenty-five and escorted to eight different factories. A member of the firm of the plant to be visited meets them at the Club and accompanies them through the plant. As they go along their escort tells the class about the line of goods manufactured, and all the details from gathering of the raw material to the distribution of the finished product. The work of the Junior "Leagner" does not end when he has completed a trip through one of these industrial plants. As a matter of fact, his work has only begun. It is now a part of the school work that when the students return to their schools, oral discussion is had regarding each of the departments of the factory visited. This is followed by papers and discussion until the students have the different factories and their products firmly fixed in their minds. It is through the school children that the Lincoln Commercial Club hopes to reach the *purchasing agent* in the families. By developing civic pride in the child it is believed it will prove the most effective way of reaching the grown-ups; and further, because when the children attain their majority, Lincoln will not be obliged to educate them again along this line of what it means to the community to foster the home industry.

In combining those three forces,—The Lincoln Manufacturers' Association, The Lincoln Retail Dealers' Association and the Junior Civic and Industrial League,—Lincoln believes it has gone further than any other city which has so far undertaken to solve the "*Buy at Home*" problem.

Relative to the new Junior Civic and Industrial League, the following, from the report of the Committee, members of which worked out the detail, should be of interest to Worcester:—

Dec. 26, 1913.

To the Honorable Board of Directors, Lincoln Commercial Club, Lincoln, Nebraska.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your committee, upon the organization of a Jun-

ior Civic and Industrial League, beg to report as follows:

One of the most patent needs of this community as of every other is specific training for efficient citizenship. The permanent prosperity of any community depends upon nothing so much as upon the personal efficiency of a great majority of its people. The public schools and the business and industrial institutions of this city should unite in an effort to help direct the young of the community, a great majority of whom must enter some industrial pursuit, to know the industries and the commercial and business life of the city, to think seriously about a place in it for themselves, to choose wisely such a place and to prepare themselves definitely for it. In other words the business interests of Lincoln should guarantee their own future by providing through the schools some comprehensive and wisely directed system of vocational guidance.

It is planned in accordance with this view to organize a Junior Civic and Industrial League. The purposes of this League shall be to study through first hand contact with the civic and industrial life of the city the city's civic and industrial needs; to learn individually and collectively the obligations and responsibilities of young citizens to their community; to study the vocational opportunities for young men in this city; to make the schools serve more directly the highest interests of the community.

The constitution of the proposed League should be as follows:

### Article I—Name.

This organization shall be called the Junior Civic and Industrial League of Lincoln, Nebraska.

### Article II—Purposes.

The purposes of the organization shall be (1) to study the civic and industrial life of the city by first hand observation; (2) to learn what opportunities the industrial life of the city offers to young men; (3) to teach its members to think seriously and wisely concerning the various vocations studied; (4) to assist in preparing its members to take an active and efficient place in these vocations; (5) to connect more closely the work of the public schools with the life of the community; (6) to teach its members to aid effectively in meeting the civic needs of the community and to assist every civic institution in promoting the general welfare of our city.

### Article III—Organization and Membership

Section 1. The Junior Civic and Industrial League shall be composed of the Junior Civic and Industrial Clubs organized in the various public schools of the city.

Section 2. The boys of any school maintaining five grades or more may organize a club.

Section 3. Any boy in the fifth grade or above may become a member of the club in his school, upon committing to memory and reciting to his teacher the "Ephebic Oath," which is as follows:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

### Article IV—Officers

Each club, as organized in its own school, shall have its own officers, consisting of president, vice-president, and secretary. The president of each club shall be a member of the Board of Directors of the League. The officers of the League shall consist of a Board of Directors, composed of the presidents of the various clubs. The Lincoln High School representative shall be ex-officio president of the Board of Directors and shall be president of the League. The other officers of the Board of Directors shall be vice-president and secretary, and shall be chosen by the members of the Board. A committee of the Lincoln Commercial Club shall be official sponsors for the Board of Directors of the Junior Civic and Indutsrial League.

### Article V—Elections

Each club shall elect its officers before October first of each year. They shall serve one year.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the League shall be the first Saturday of October at 9.00 A. M. at the Commercial Club building. At this meeting the officers of the Board shall be chosen. The Board shall meet at all other times upon call of the Committee of Sponsors.

### Article VI—Plan of Work

On Thursday morning of each week one or more of the Junior Civic and Industrial Clubs shall meet at 9.30 A. M. at the Commercial Club building. At this meeting a short address shall be given by some Lincoln business or professional man upon one or more of the following named topics:

1. What constitutes a good citizen.
2. How boys may become good citizens.
3. How boys may help to make the city better, more beautiful and more prosperous.
4. Necessity for some useful employment.
5. Respect for hard and useful work.
6. Opportunity for boys in his (this particular business man's) line of business.
7. What this line of business requires in the way of preparation.
8. How to go about it to prepare specifically for this line of work.

The business or professional men who shall speak to the various clubs shall be chosen by the Directors of the Commercial Club and the committee of sponsors.

After the address the members of the club will be conducted to the factory or place of business represented by the gentlemen giving the address, and to three or four other such places of business. The parties will then be conducted through these plants and their operations will be explained in detail.

The grouping of the clubs will be as follows:—

| GROUP I | | GROUP II | | GROUP III | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bancroft | 50 | Capitol | 110 | Elliott | 165 |
| Belmont | 20 | Saratoga | 80 | Randolph | 10 |
| Bryant | 95 | | | | |
| | 165 | | 190 | | 175 |

| GROUP IV | | GROUP V | | GROUP VI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayward | 45 | Clinton | 115 | Prescott | 115 |
| Park | 85 | Everett | 85 | McKinley | 70 |
| Longfellow | 10 | | | | |
| | 140 | | 200 | | 185 |

| GROUP VII | | GROUP VIII |
|---|---|---|
| Whittier | 145 | High School |
| West A | 10 | |
| Hawthorne | 15 | |
| | 170 | |

The superintendent of schools is to send to the principals and teachers of the schools the following outline connecting the work of the proposed League with the instructional work of the schools:

The work of this League should be an integral part of the work of the upper grades in our schools. Conduct, personal efficiency, and civic relationships constitute a large part of the objectives of our school system; the consequent direction of a portion of our academic activities specifically into this channel cannot but make our school work more effective in the results we desire to accomplish.

This work should be accomplished through several means outlined as follows:—

1. Compositions on Prevocational Topics.
   - *a.* Oral.
   - *b.* Written paragraphs.
   - *c.* Written themes.
2. Study of the Business Life and Industries of the Community.
   - *a.* Visitation of business and manufacturing houses under guidance and leadership of business men.
   - *b.* Talks by business and professional men of opportunities offered by various callings and preparation for them.
   - *c.* Study of industries in class room.
   - *d.* Exhibits of industries studied to be made by pupils.
3. What Constitutes Good Citizenship. (Conduct and morals class.)
   - *a.* Knowledge of our city and its needs.
   - *b.* Willingness to help meet them.
   - *c.* Ephebic Oath.

     Story of boys of Athens.

## School Guard

**A Plan for the Protection of Hasty and Thoughtless Children**

By Walter S. Doane

*Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen*

In the present era of rapid and heavy transit in our public thoroughfares it is deemed very wise and thoughtful that school children should have instilled into their minds that civic as well as brotherly protection should be exercised to the utmost.

The great dangers that befall children in our crowded and busy streets from so many kinds of self-propelled vehicles, horse-drawn and even human propulsion, loose and dangerous animals, fire apparatus, and lastly the quickest in fatality, live wires, should be studied and guarded against.

The plan of the writer has been conceded to be well worth the trying.

A School Guard (wearing a suitable badge if they could be secured) should overlook the safety of children at the closing of the sessions of graded schools at the gateways, street crossings and any other dangerous place or position into or under which a child might pass.

A delegation on congress of pupils with teachers in buildings of more than one room should meet at the beginning of each term and decide upon how many stations or points should be guarded, and the number of guards that would be required from each room.

Then each room should select its quota of guards and they should serve one week more or less as the congress might decide.

1st. The guard of each week should elect a captain whose duty it would be to assign his privates to such stations as have been approved.

2nd. The guards should leave the school rooms in advance of the other pupils and go to their stations and remain on duty five minutes or more as might be necessary.

3rd. The duties are to prevent if possible any kind of an accident that might happen to the children or the loss or theft of anything upon leaving the school buildings and grounds.

4th. It should be the duty of the captain to keep some record of any valuable or heroic action of any of the guard.

In conclusion, let me remind you of Carnegie Medals that await anyone for brave or heroic action in saving human lives.

## A New Volume on City Planning

The Chamber of Commerce has been presented with a copy of an illustrated volume of more than 250 pages prepared by the City Planning Committee of the Erie, Pa., Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, under the direction of Mr. John Nolan of Cambridge. The volume presents one of the most elaborate treatments of the subject of City Planning ever produced by one community in this country, and, on account of the expense of publication, the Committee has found it necessary to secure $1.25 for every copy, outside of those furnished gratis to commercial organizations.

The copy received by this organization has been placed on file in the general office, where it will be available to all members interested in civic development and city planning.

As one review of the volume says: "The peculiar value of this volume consists in its complete study of city planning as related to Erie, and then the inclusion of much suggestive matter relative to city planning in this country and abroad, and some peculiarly effective results that have been secured. In addition there is a report on urban transportation facilities, on the development of commerce and on the legal aspects of city planning."

The volume is divided into several chapters as related to Erie, each dealing with a different subject. It has many appendices and twelve plans and sketches relative to various features of improvement. These sketches are especially valuable in suggestions for other communities. Among the subjects handled separately are, streets, railroads, water front, buildings, open spaces and the indispensableness of city planning.

"Greater Erie," is the title of the publication, and the ideas brought out are intended to show an ideal Erie—a community many times improved at public expense. Just how far the work can be carried rests with the voters.

# A Business Man's View of Foreign Trade

## Some Pertinent Suggestions on This Great National Question Tending to Show the Intimate Intercourse of Commercial Relations to Be the Great Essential in Binding Nations Together

By Hon. John Hays Hammond

IT is unfortunate that the solution of great problems purely economic in character is not entirely dissociated from party politics, but such is, nevertheless, the fact. Legislation affecting the Tariff, the Currency and other problems essentially economic and vital to the welfare of the entire nation is determined too often on strictly political lines—settled, indeed, in a large measure by politicians on the stump, not by business men in boards of trade.

What I shall say with respect to foreign trade is from the point of view of a business man, and I assure you that any criticisms I make may seem suggestive of partisanship are made entirely free from political bias.

I have been requested to speak of our Government's Mexican policy, but, in view of the critical condition of negotiations now pending with Mexico, I would prefer to speak of foreign trade in general. I would say this, however, that, irresponsive of what we may think individually of President Wilson's Mexican policy in the present serious situation, we must back him up collectively.

As a great industrial nation, especially in manufactured products, the United States leads the world. Of the value of these products in the year 1910, amounting to 20 billions of dollars, our home market absorbed 19 billions, or 95 per cent., and our exports amounted to one billion dollars, or only 5 per cent. Authorities regard this as nearing the limit—that is to say, the point of saturation—of our domestic markets, so far as present demands during normal periods are concerned. It is because of the extraordinary capacity of our home markets that our nation hitherto has made no strenuous efforts to exploit foreign markets. England and Germany, on the other hand, with comparatively restricted domestic markets, have paid more attention to the development of foreign trade, and for that reason the value of the annual exports of each of these nations has exceeded that of the United States by 30 per cent.

A new tariff has been recently enacted. It will result, as was designed, in an increased importation of manufactured products, aggregating, probably, a very large amount. The inevitable effect of such imports will be to restrict the capacity of our home markets for domestic products. (I am not discussing the merits of the new tariff, but referring only to its inevitable effect in this one particular.)

Therefore, having regard to these facts, it is obvious that we must either curtail the capacity of our factories, which would result in throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of wage earners, or we must depend upon the exploitation of foreign markets for the relief of our congested industries.

In her foreign trade, Great Britain has followed the lines of least resistance. In the year 1911 she exported to British colonies and possessions, (where she enjoyed preferential tariff rates) nearly 40 per cent. of her entire exports; while only 30 per cent. was sent to other manufacturing countries having a protective tariff, and of the remainder, a large part of her exports was to countries where there was no competition on the part of home industries, *i. e.*, to neutral markets.

America and Germany, on the other hand, have succeeded in developing trade with countries which have highly organized competitive industries in the same lines of merchandise; that is, America and Germany have "bucked the center," while England has "played the ends." Conformable with this policy, Great Britain has given special attention to the development of markets in South America. Until recently her supremacy there was acknowledged, but the extraordinary development of German trade during the past few years has threatened the predominance of English interests in that quarter.

I agree with the optimism which has been expressed as to the great opportunity offered the United States for the development of important markets in South America, and especially on the West Coast, after the opening of the Panama Canal. But we shall undoubtedly have to meet the competition of England and Germany, and we must be prepared to meet other formidable competitors as well—Japan, for example, which is already obtaining a firm commercial foothold even on the eastern coast of South America.

In the extension of her South American trade, Great Britain has given us an object lesson. Within a decade she has trebled her exports to Brazil and to Argentina. While this increase is in a large measure due to special efforts in the exploitation of those markets, it is, nevertheless, the fact—and this is a point I wish to emphasize—that the increase is chiefly due to the investment of enormous sums of British capital in the development of the industries of those countries. Likewise, the experience of Great Britain in many other countries where British capital has been invested demonstrates the proposition that trade follows the investment of a nation's capital as well as a nation's flag. In short, the investment of a nation's capital in foreign countries for the development of their industries is the sesame that opens the door of trade. How wide the door of trade will be opened depends upon the success attending that nation's efforts in securing rapid and cheap communication and transportation; in providing the character of commodities needed by the countries in question in the establishment of banking facilities to meet the requirements both of the exporter and the importer, and, finally, in the fostering of friendly relations by intimate intercourse between the citizens of the respective nations.

Now, in order to stimulate the investment of capital in foreign lands it is prerequisite that the investor be

assured of protection by his government against any unfair interference or discrimination on the part of foreign governments where these investments are made.

If our nation is to pursue a policy of laissez-faire and decline to assume its obligation to afford legitimate protection to its nationals, then its nationals will not be so foolhardy as to risk capital in the development of foreign industries. Or, if in spite of the lack of protection from their government they nevertheless decide to make such investments, they will do so under the auspices of the flags of other nations which guarantee to their subjects proper protection of life and property.

This may be deprecated as "dollar diplomacy", and I would not have such an imputation, because of the invidious interpretation that has been given by sentimentalists to commercial activities in foreign countries where the avowed object is to develop remunerative business. If we are to enjoy our share of the commerce of the world our diplomatic relations must be conducted upon lines which we may perhaps designate by a more euphemistic title, but which essentially must be for the object of legitimate gain; for the investment of capital in the development of the industries of foreign countries is not actuated solely by altruistic considerations, nor is business at home, for that matter, conducted under any such Utopian theory.

It will not be necessary for our government to assume a truculent attitude towards the smaller nations, where investments may be less securely established than in other countries more highly developed politically and industrially. Nor is it to be expected that our Government should in any way guarantee the success of commercial enterprises; for business men are willing to assume legitimate risks in their investments. But it is, as I have said, nevertheless imperative that our Government guarantee the fair treatment of its nationals who have invested their capital in legitimate industry under laws obtaining in the country when the investments in question were made. Certain it is that laws resulting in the confiscation of property legally acquired do not justify a great nation in repudiating its obligations to obtain the redress of legitimate grievances of its citizens. And certain it is, also, that our Nation, if it hopes to compete with other great nations in the development of foreign markets, must accord to its citizens at least the same guarantee of the protection of life and property as is accorded the nationals of our competitors in commerce.

With all deference, I beg to differ with the President of the United States as to the opinions he expressed a few weeks ago in what is known as the "Mobile Declaration," when he states that "interests do not tie nations together—sometimes separates them—but sympathy and understanding do bind them together." Ipsissima verba!

Sympathy and understanding are admittedly essential to binding nations together, but I cannot apprehend how sympathy and understanding can be developed without that intimate intercourse which best results from commercial relations.

The suggestion is certainly idealistic, but I believe that sentimental ties that do not result from community of interests are far too tenuous to withstand the strain of inherent racial and religious antipathies.

What is more idealistic—sublime—than the conception that "marriages are made in heaven;" and yet even the closet philosopher, married or unmarried, knows that that sympathy and understanding which is essential to happy marriages, despite their divine origin, can be developed only by intimate intercourse and by community of interests.

It is community of interests upon which we must depend to maintain the world's peace.

## Isolation

On March 28th, a little fire, insignificant in itself, brought about a complete paralysis of Worcester's local telephone service. In less than 15 minutes every one of Worcester's 20,000 telephones was rendered useless. The fire struck at the very vitals of the system, right where the thousands of cables enter the main exchange. Water completed the havoc in the necessary drenching of the intermediate frames in extinguishing the flames. Fortunately, toll cables were in another location and Worcester could communicate with the outside world though her own local service was stricken dumb.

The Telephone Company is now restoring its service. With the best brains and the best employees available in the East, it is giving Worcester a demonstration of its sincerity in adopting its new slogan, "Service First." Six hours after the fire, branch exchanges were established in various parts of the city for toll service; in 10 hours, hospitals, physicians and others necessary in the conservation and protection of life were provided with temporary service; in 24 hours, business houses were afforded partial relief and hundreds of free messengers were provided; in 48 hours, some 7500 telephones were in commission and the company was adding to this number at the rate of a 'phone a minute and working 24 hours a day to establish a world's record in efficiency as far as telephone service is concerned. Some idea of the gigantic task which the company faced may be obtained from the fact that this little fire made necessary the installation of over 12,000,000 feet of new wire and the individual handling and soldering of over 260,000 connections.

On Monday, March 30th, as soon as possible, the Chamber of Commerce, though its Executive Committee, offered its united assistance to the Company and sent broadcast through the city and county the following public statement:—

The Executive Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, after hearing statements from officials of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and viewing the mighty work of the company in replacing the thousands of damaged wires with new in the Worcester Exchange, feel justified in publicly stating that the company is doing everything within the power of man to restore the present disordered local telephone service.

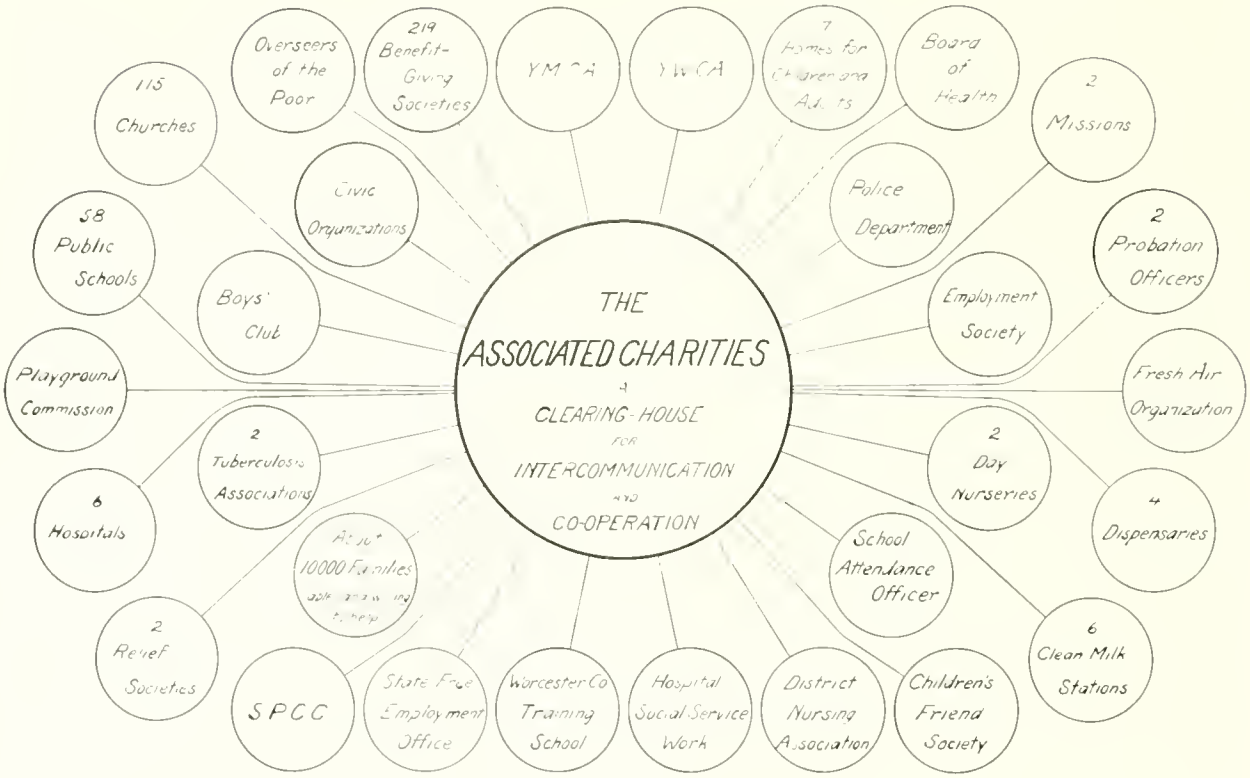
Some 7500 telephones are now in operation and by working crews day and night, the company expects to supply 1500 additional telephones daily. The officials assure us that all lines ought to be in operation by Saturday or Sunday and that reasonably satisfactory local service ought to be given by that time. Toll service continues uninterrupted from the central office and several temporary branches which has been established in various parts of the city.

We would, therefore, advise the residents of Worcester to be patient and assist the company in every possible way to restore order from the chaos which has existed for the past 48 hours. We realize as perhaps no other community in this country can the absolute necessity of and the great public institution which the telephone is today.

The Company is giving a wonderful demonstration of its new slogan, "Service First," expense being of secondary consideration. Let us do our part by co-operating with them until good service is restored again.

# A New Clearing House Report

Presented by the Associated Charities of Worcester




Checks and drafts, the archaeologists tell us, date from the days of ancient Egypt and Assyria. But the clearing-house is a modern invention. "It ascertains and pays the balances of its members (the associated banks) with a minimum outlay of coin and legal-tender notes, and with great economy of time and labor."

What the clearing-house does in the financial field, the Associated Charities attempts in the field of philanthropy. A glance at the accompanying diagram will give some idea of the confusion, the inevitable duplication and waste of time, money and effort which must attend philanthropic activities in Worcester unless a "clearing-house for inter-communication and co-operation" is a loyally supported and conscientiously used.

Down to March 1, 1914, the Associated Charities, in one way or another, has directly befriended 6767 families, comprising not less than 25,000 persons. Moreover, at our office there is maintained a bureau for the confidential exchange of information among the various social-service organizations of the city. Last year we received more than 2200 registration cards, and sent out as many in reply.

These records of thousands of needy families constitute a great fund of information which he who would help without harming can ill afford to neglect. The chances are ten to one that an inquiry at our office about that family which has just been brought to your attention will place you in touch with a relief society, a hospital or some other organization which is already interested in the family. By co-operation you can make your own service more effective.

From October 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914, the number of such families (407) coming to our office was 52 per cent. greater than for the same period of the preceding year, while of such families appealing to us *for the first time* the excess was 80 per cent. These increased cares have made a heavy drain upon our office force. They have also emptied our treasury. Our expenditures from October , 1913, to March 11, 1914, for coal—not including 30 tons, given by two generous men—has been more than 80 per cent. greater than for the same period for the preceding year; for groceries the expenditure has been nearly 125 per cent. greater. Nor is it to be expected that this drain will quickly come to an end.

Meantime, our income has not kept pace with increased demands. In 1910, special effort, largely aided by the Worcester Merchants' Association and by THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE, brought our list of members—contributing one dollar a year—up to 618, and donations to $4267.71. Last year memberships had dropped to 338 and donations to $2168.66. As a result of this shrinkage, at the end of a winter of strenuous service the Associated Charities faces the prospect of a heavy deficit.

Yet, as Worcester grows, the need for the Associated Charities' "clearings-system" work is daily becoming more imperative. Is it not a "business man's proposition" that such a clearing-house of Worcester philanthropies must be given generous support, if inexcusable waste of money and effort is to be avoided?

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## April, 1889

### Cleaning Up Salem Square

A determined movement to clean up Salem Square and have it a creditable part of the civic center of Worcester, a quarter century ago, began in April, 1889.

At that time there still existed in the very heart of the city, a relic of provincial Worcester—the public hay scales. Such scales first made their appearance in the Heart of the Commonwealth in 1840, when an insistent demand on part of the farmers to be provided with such a necessity in order that they might transact business within the city, brought about their introduction. In 1867, Salem Square was selected as a more central location for such business and there the scales remained undisturbed until 1889.

The protest was in form of a petition signed by prominent taxpayers in the vicinity, all of whom attended a hearing before the aldermen in April, 1889. They were represented by Atty. F. A. Gaskill, who summed up their appeal for the removal of the scales by declaring that it was evident to every person in Worcester that the land occupied by the scales was too valuable to be continued as "a barting place and a place for storage of wood" and that, as there were then numerous public scales in other parts of the city, that the Salem Square set should be abolished.

### A New High School

The Committee on High Schools of the School Committee, after mature deliberation, recommended, in April, 1889, that a new high school be established in Worcester, on lines of study rather than sex, as some had advocated before the matter was submitted to the High School Committee.

It was further recommended that, if a new high school was established, making a total of two for the city at that period, that one should be termed the English High and the other the Classical High.

In the judgment of the Committee, the new high school should located either south or west of City Hall, at a distance not to exceed one-third of a mile.

### Worcester Citizen Honored

Hon. John D. Washburn, of this city, appointed minister to Switzerland by President Harrison, was given a flattering testimonial by the members of the Massachusetts Club, at a dinner held in Boston, during this month in 1889. Men of high rank in governmental service and distinguished members of the Republican party from various parts of the country, were present and added their congratulations to those of Massachusetts friends who gathered at this farewell dinner to Mr. Washburn.

### The Northern Grade Crossing Problem

The abolition of the Northern grade crossings in Worcester made another spasmodic reappearance from beneath cover in April, 1889, when the report of the Commission on Abolition of Grade Crossings of the Commonwealth made its report on dangerous grades, which in their estimation ought to be removed throughout the State. This report outlined plans for abolition of crossings which would entail estimated expenditures of over $40,000,000.

With reference to the Northern grade crossings problem—a matter, which, by the way, was only settled a few months ago, with the cost of removal of the grade crossings estimated to be in the vicinity of $1,600,000—it was estimated that the tracks could be elevated at a cost not to exceed $503,000.

This was the tentative plan of the Commission to affect the removal of the grade for such a nominal sum:

Summer and Shrewsbury streets—By depressing the street to 14.5 feet below the tracks and raising the tracks 0.5 of a foot. Exchange street—By raising the tracks 11 feet and depressing the street 1 feet. Central street—By raising the tracks 11 feet and depressing the street 1 foot. Thomas street—By raising the tracks 16.2 feet. School street—By raising the tracks 15.3 feet. Market street—By raising the tracks 14.7 feet and depressing the street 0.3 of a foot. Lincoln Square—By raising the tracks 11 feet and depressing the Square 1 feet.

### Dr. William B. Chamberlain

Death claimed Dr. William B. Chamberlain on April 19, 1889, one of the pioneers of homeopathy in Worcester.

Dr. Chamberlain was one of the best known physicians of the city and one of the most prominent advocates of homeopathy in New England. He was a past president of the Massachusetts Homeopathy Society and one of the founders of the Worcester County Homeopathy Society.

### City Affairs

Some idea of the development of Worcester as a municipality can be secured from a comparison of the following items from the appropriation bill of 1889 and 1914:

| | 1889 | 1914 |
|---|---|---|
| Sinking Fund | $ 8,000 | $422,028.72 |
| Interest | 105,000 | 283,500.00 |
| Schools | 268,000 | 935,000.00 |
| Police | 80,000 | 265,700.00 |
| Fire Dept | 67,500 | 250,300.00 |
| City Hospital | 13,000 | 83,000.00 |

Total of appropriation bill, 1889, $1,126,410; in 1914, $3,986,744.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Council

**March 2, 1914**

Worcester citizens who had occasion to visit City Hall at this meeting of City Council were treated to the extremely rare sight of their representatives in both branches appearing in regular session in full evening dress. Seldom, if ever before, have the members of both Board of Aldermen and Common Council attended a meeting in evening dress, and the spectacle was both novel and elaborate.

No order from His Honor, the Mayor, nor vote of the joint body to insist on evening dress to lend dignity to the sessions were responsible for the change from sack suits; it came from a far different source. Waiting for the legislators at The Bancroft were their wives and sweethearts, for immediately after the sessions a banquet and dance were calendered.

As a result, the sessions of both branches were carried through without delay and adjournment for two weeks followed within an hour.

The recommendations of Mayor George M. Wright for the various departments, favorably reported by the Finance Committee, were confirmed.

An amendment to have the bill, now before the Legislature, seeking longer terms for license commissioners, carry with it a referendum to the people, was rejected, and the Board voted to instruct the City Solicitor to appear in favor of the bill with referendum to the City Council. In the lower branch a similar amendment was offered and adopted by a vote of 17 to 7. The aldermen had adjourned before the report in non-concurrence had been taken, and the matter went over until the next meeting.

The following appointments, submitted by Mayor Wright, were unanimously confirmed:—

Member of Parks Commission for three years, Judge William T. Forbes.

Member of Playground Commission for five years, George S. Barton.

Registrar of Voters, Nicholas J. Skerrett.

Inspector of Petroleum, Joseph W. Hannan.

Inspector of animals, Charles H. Perry.

Fence Viewers, Albert C. Buttrick, Maurice L. Katz, William I. Thompson.

Field Driver, Charles H. Hildreth.

Pound-keeper, Charles H. Hildreth.

**March 17, 1914**

Mayor George M. Wright reappointed the members of the Liquor License Commission at this meeting of City Council and they were unanimously confirmed as follows: Elmer C. Potter, H. Oscar Rocheleau and E. Walter Smith.

He also submitted two messages to the joint body. The first notified the Council of the appointment of Prof. Frederic Bonnet, Jr., of Worcester Polytechnic, to study the subject of proper disposal of municipal waste and to have the assistance of one member of the Overseers of the Poor and the Superintendent of the Home Farm, Thomas Horne.

In a second message, the Mayor suggested a commission to revise the building ordinances, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, an architect, a consulting engineer, a practical builder, an underwriter, a practical plumber and an electrical engineer.

A petition signed by William G. Ludlow, Samuel B. Woodward and several other prominent citizens, protesting any street being put across the Common, was referred to the Committee on Legislative Affairs.

Both branches concurred in cutting an appropriation for the Street Department from $50,000 to $25,000.

**March 24, 1914**

An order to authorize a loan of $75,000 for Water Department construction, failed by one vote to obtain a necessary two-thirds majority to be legally passed. It was thought during the meeting that two-thirds of those present and voting would legalize the order, but this was later found in error, and though signed and ready to go to the Mayor for confirmation, it was held up.

The aldermen adjourned before the Common Council acted upon loan orders for the Sewer Department, and, as this department was without money, it was necessary to call a special meeting of the upper branch on the following day to meet the emergency.

At this meeting of the aldermen held at noon, $45,000 was provided for the Sewer Department; and appropriations of $25,000 for street paving; $25,000 for street construction, and $210,000 for Water Department construction, were made.

## School Committee

**March 3, 1914**

The Worcester Automobile Club presented a letter to the School Committee at this session urging action on part of the Committee to instruct school children in safety rules while on streets, as a means of assisting automobile drivers in the prevention of accidents. A letter along somewhat similar lines was also received from Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, Walter S. Doane. Both communications were referred to the Committee on Public Health, and it was also agreed that Superintendent Homer P. Lewis should be permitted to take the matter up individually with the various school principals.

Two orders, presented by Rev. John L. Sewall, one providing for a calendar of all business to be mailed to members on Friday preceding the date of the monthly meetings, and another providing that no increase in salary be considered that has not been before the Committee or on the calendar for one month, were referred to the Committee on Rules for consideration.

A number of teachers were elected and their salaries fixed, and several transfers of teachers and janitors approved.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## Secretarial Training

The last decade has witnessed the development of the old type of commercial organization into the highly specialized and efficient business body of today, until it has been conceded even by the most pessimistic, that such institutions are a public necessity in the growth and expansion of any American community. Through these organizations, and these alone, is the community provided with a common meeting ground—a melting pot for all that is best in American citizenship, within which questions relating to business expansion and civic development can be deliberated upon and policies formed without thought of, or interference by, politics, creed or racial factions.

Universities and colleges have read the sign of the times and are preparing for the new profession which has sprung up—the commercial executive. Scarcely a year book or bulletin comes out today without either announcing the beginning of courses for the training of commercial executives or the fact that the institution is contemplating such work.

The Graduate School of Business Administration of our own Harvard University began such a course in 1913 under the efficient direction of Professor Paul T. Cherington, formerly of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. He has just issued publicly interesting data concerning the new department, in the course of which he says:—

"In planning this course the School recognized that the task which was before it was not the training of a perfect secretary. It was assumed that the best training ground for the secretary was secretarial work itself. The entire work of the course was laid out with the object, not of turning out a finished secretary, but of turning out a recruit for secretarial work who had trained himself with this work definitely in view.

"The recognition of this central feature of the problem brought with it the necessity of recognizing the fact that the recruits who would be thus trained would be entering the profession, not as it was when the present successful secretaries entered it, but as it will be after these secretaries have had several years in which to even further raise secretarial standards. It is because able secretaries have grown up with the new conditions in chamber of commerce work and have met the new demands that the question of training their successors is serious. Every success achieved by a chamber of commerce enlarges the scope of, and the possibilities for, secretarial work; and the recruits preparing for the work now must be fitted to enter the work in its enlarged form.

"In connection with our new course, we recently sent out a questionnaire to the secretaries of all commercial bodies in the United States having a membership of over a hundred; and among the questions asked was one covering the character of preliminary training of the secretary. One or two interesting facts about the source for secretaries, are to be found in the returns from this questionnaire. Of the secretaries of commercial bodies in cities of over 50,000 population, we received replies from 79. A number of these did not specify what training they had had; but of those who did specify their preliminary training, 34 per cent. had been newspaper men; 21 per cent. had never had any training except in association work; 16 per cent. came into the work directly from college, and 12 per cent. had formerly been in business.

"From cities running in size from 10,000 to 50,000, we received 166 replies; and of those who stated the character of their training, 14 per cent. had been in newspaper work, 21 per cent. in business, and 14 per cent. were trained in association offices.

"These figures no doubt will be considerably modified when more complete returns are received; but it seems entirely safe to say that more secretaries have come through newspaper work than through any other single source.

"Three things we have tried to keep uppermost in mind as the types of knowledge which the college man must secure in order to develop into a satisfactory commercial secretary: First, he must recognize what the demands of the profession are; second, he must know something of what has been done in the way of meeting these demands; and third, he must have some idea of what still remains to be done and what can be done in the future.

"To attain these ends, the course of training for secretaries which we have provided covers two years and embraces a number of the courses given regularly in the School covering such points as commercial methods, industrial organization, banking, railroad rate-making, municipal government, municipal engineering, etc.

"The special work for the training of the secretary includes a half-course the first year on the work and methods of trade bodies, in which the actual achievements of existing chambers of commerce are studied in detail. This work divides into three distinct parts: First, there are talks, conferences, readings, and study of printed reports for the purpose of finding out in detail what various types of chambers of commerce throughout the country have to say about what they are trying to do. Second, there are a number of talks provided for by successful secretaries, as it is believed that the personal contact with these men will be an invaluable feature of the year's work. And, third, in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Board of Trade, and other organizations nearby, the men are required to do a large amount of laboratory work in the way of actual practice as under-secretaries, making industrial surveys, helping to plan membership campaigns, making studies of traffic problems, etc., just as they would if they were being paid for the work. In the second year, this laboratory work is extended into research work, taking a large part of a man's time for the entire year."

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WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
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HERBERT L. FISKE


# March Directors' Meeting

**Various Matters of Local and National Concern Considered and Acted Upon**

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914.

The regular meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce was held this evening at 8 o'clock. Present, J. Lewis Ellsworth, President; Walter H. Allen, John E. Bradley, Frank S. Fay, Ernest P. Bennett, J. Harvey Curtis, Mark N. Skerrett, William J. Woods, Hartley W. Bartlett, a quorum. Absent, Albert H. Inman, Gustaf A. Berg, Earle Brown, Charles H. Norton, C. Herbert DeFosse, Albert A. Spaulding, Moses Gross, Wallace T. Morley, Walter D. Ross, Chandler Bullock, William H. Sawyer.

It was voted to omit the readings of the records of the Directors' meetings and the Executive Committee.

A communication was read from Edward B. Clapp, Secretary of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, requesting the Board of Directors to take up the matter and having arrangements made for connecting tracks of the Consolidated Street Railroad Company at North Grafton with the Milford & Upton Railroad.

The letter stated that the Worcester Consolidated, through Henry C. Page, General Manager, had suggested the wisdom of a hearing to be arranged by Mr. Page at which there could be present Milford and Upton people, the officers of his Company and the representatives of this Chamber, for the purpose of preparing a petition to be directed to the Public Service Commission, praying for the connection as asked for. It was voted, on motion, that such a Committee be appointed by this body to consist of Walter H. Allen, Chairman of the Transportation Bureau, and Albert H. Inman, Chairman of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs.

A communication from the Mercantile Affairs Bureau containing various items of business of an unfinished character coming over from the Merchants' Association, was referred back to the Bureau for further investigation and report.

A lengthy communication was received from Albert R. Rodgers of Boston, calling the attention of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce to the desirability of holding an exposition of a civic, commercial and industrial character in this city either in 1914 or 1915. The matter was discussed at length by the Directors and it was upon motion formally voted that this whole undertaking should be committed to a Committee of three consisting of Wallace T. Morley, John E. Bradley, and William J. Woods, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Rodgers and discussing with him the advisability of holding such an exposition and all other details connected therewith, the Committee to report its findings backs to the Board of Directors.

A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Conlon, First Assistant Secretary, giving the details of the proposed "Prosperity Conference," called by the Governor and to be held in the City of Boston in the near future, to which have been invited the mayors and selectmen of the cities and towns in the State, representatives of the various commercial organizations, and others. The letter was filed for future reference.

A report from the Committee on Massachusetts Affairs having to do with the subject of Legislation as applying to Worcester and Worcester industries, was read for information. It was stated by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. John E. Bradley, that action of a similar character was now pending in his Committee, and it was decided to table the report from the Committee on Massachusetts Affairs until the Committee on Manufactures could make disposition of the subject before them. It was felt by the Directors that some step should be taken to keep this organization informed as to legislation pending at the State House calculated to materially affect the business interests of this city.

A letter was received from Mr. Charles H. Norton, one of our Directors, complaining of the situation at Barber's Crossing, where the track of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway pass over the iron of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Norton stated that he had observed the trolley come off the wire at this crossing no less than one dozen times during the past two years, and that he recently observed a very narrow escape at that point from instant death on the part of the passengers in the street car who were menaced by the approach of a train, the car barely clearing the track before the engine raced past. The letter was referred to the Transportation Committee for investigation and report.

A letter was received from Maurice J. Lacey of the Boston High School of Commerce, accepting the cooperation of this Chamber in a visit to Worcester to be made by members of the senior class of that school. The

Directors of the Chamber of Commerce expressed themselves as being gratified at the visit proposed. Messrs. John E. Bradley, Frank S. Fay, and Ernest P. Bennett offered the freedom of their plants to the visitors, and it was voted, on motion of Mr. Bennett, that this matter be referred to the Entertainment Committee with power to work out the details for the reception.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, embodying a series of resolutions criticising the functions of the proposed Federal Trade Commission, and after a discussion of the subject it was voted to adopt the following resolution as being the sense of this body and to communicate same to the New York organization.

Resolved, that a Federal Trade Commission, if created, ought to be strictly limited in its power of inquiry to those corporations, which in the opinion of the Department of Justice are offending against the law; and investigations, if made, should be limited strictly to alleged tractions of the law and should not be permitted to cover matters of ordinary and legitimate business, the privacy of which has always heretofore been protected by the law.

A communication received from Albert Kiralfi with reference to the participation of Worcester manufacturers in a consolidated exhibit at the Anglo-American Exposition, laid on the table.

Letters were received from A. Colby Hardy with reference to the removal to this city of the Boston Felt & Rubber Company. Accompanying this communication was a letter from Joseph P. Love, President of the Webster & Dudley Business Men's Association, where the Boston Felt & Rubber Company is located. Mr. Love stated that "while we shall sincerely regret to lose your smart little industry from amongst us, we fully realize that you will go and appreciate the great advantages upon which you can depend in a larger place like Worcester."

It was voted that the Industrial Bureau investigate this enterprise and if found worthy be empowered to endorse the same, and if not, that they report back to the Directors.

A question of railway mail pay came up in the form of a letter from Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and after a discussion of the whole subject of the injustice done the railroads through the Government operation of the Parcels Post, as at present conducted, it was voted that the matter of formulating a protest and the authorities to whom it shall be forwarded, whether railroad or governmental, should be left with the Executive Committee with power.

It was moved, on motion of Mr. Fay, that the salary of the office boy, Edwin Grunstrum, be raised to $9.00 a week. It was so voted.

Mr. John E. Bradley, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, had read into the records the recommendation from that Committee to the effect that lack of proper schools in our outlying districts is a serious handicap to all the Worcester industries located at that point.

After a discussion of the subject it was voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to His Honor, the Mayor, making a specific request from this body that a school be erected at the Summit.

Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, for the Committee on Foreign Trade, presented a communication from the American Tour Company, calling the attention of the Chamber to a South American tour to be conducted under its auspices, leaving this country in October for an absence of 120 days on the Steamer Kroonland, which is to be equipped for permanent exhibits to be taken along.

The Secretary was authorized to prepare a list of manufacturers to be forwarded to the managers of this tour.

Communications were read for information from the New Orleans Association of Commerce, asking for our assistance in the passage of the Newlands-Broussard Bill for flood control containing an annual appropriation of $60,000,000 for ten years, and also one relative to the program for the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce from June 8 to June 25 in Paris, France, and elsewhere on the continent.

Adjourned.

HERBERT N. DAVISON,
*General Secretary.*

## Frank Melville Heath

Business associates, friends and the host of Masonic brothers in the Commonwealth who had honored him with elevation to their highest rank, were stunned on March 7th when despatches conveyed word of the sudden death of Hon. Frank Melville Heath of this city, in Hotel Westminster, Boston.

Mr. Heath had left Worcester on the previous day to fill a business engagement, apparently in his usual good health. He retired early on Friday night, intending to return to Worcester the following day. He was stricken as he was dressing for breakfast with an attack of cerebral hemorrhage and died before relatives could reach his bedside.

Few men in Worcester in the past thirty years left greater circles of business, personal and fraternal acquaintances. He came to Worcester in 1880 thoroughly experienced in the paint and oil trade, and immediately engaged in business. This enterprise continued until a few years ago, when Mr. Heath sold out to the Wadsworth Howland Co., under name of which the business is continued today.

Mr. Heath's activity in fraternal organizations, especially Masonic and Odd Fellowship, brought him state wide recognition, and in recent years he contributed both time and energy toward the increasing growth and prosperity of these two bodies. He was one of the organizers and held a directorship in both the Masonic Protective Association and the Ridgely Protective Association.

In Masonic circles, Mr. Heath attained signal honors, being one of the few members of the Supreme Council 33rd degree Masons in Worcester. He was a past master of Montacute Lodge, A. F. and A. M., past high priest of Eureka Royal Arch Chapter, ex-generalissimo of Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar; Most Worshipful Master of Lawrence Chapter, Rose Croix; and second lieutenant, Massachusetts Consistory 32 degree.

He was also president of the Worcester Masonic Board of Relief, and member of the Masonic Executive Committee, Building and Finance Committees. He represented Worcester Lodge of Perfection in the Worcester Masonic Charitable and Educational Association.

In politics, Mr. Heath was a Republican and was

selected on several occasions to represent his district in public office. He served in the Common Council from 1896 to 1900, representing Ward 6. The next year he went to the General Court as Representative from the same district, where he remained three years. He was then selected as candidate for Senator from the Second District and won election and reelection without difficulty.

He was thoroughly interested in the devolpment of Worcester, closely following every project of any con-

Hon. Frank M. Heath

sequent, and assisting in whatever way he could best serve his city. This same interest extended to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he had membership and its predecessor, the Worcester Board of Trade.

## Frank W. Foye

Frank W. Foye, proprietor of the Thomas Smith Co., 13 Cypress street, manufacturer of metal punchers and bolts, and member of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, died at his home, 11 Lancaster street, on March 1st, from influenza.

Mr. Foye was born in Barnstead, N. H., and had been connected with the Thomas Smith Co. more than twenty-five years. He entered the business during the life time of Mr. Smith and worked up to the position of general manager. At Mr. Smith's death he became proprietor of the business.

In addition to his connections with the Chamber of

Mr. Frank W. Foye

Commerce, he was a member of the Worcester Publicity Association, Worcester Congregational Club and Plymouth Church.

## The Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club

The Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club was formally organized on March 20th under the direction of the Agricultural Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, supplanting the Alfalfa Club which came into existence a few months previous, all members of which become members of the greater organization.

The new association is modelled after the successful Hampden County Improvement League, and some idea of its scope and possibilities can be obtained from the Constitution and By-laws which are appended to this announcement.

The officers of the Improvement League and Alfalfa Club elected at the organization meeting are as fol-

lows: President, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, Worcester; Vice-President, Lucius L. Richardson, Leominster; Secretary, William J. Coulon, Worcester; Treasurer, Henry W. Carter, Millbury.

As will be noted in the By-laws provision is made for a Board of Directors of at least fifty-nine members, one from each city and town in Worcester County. Of these, twenty-five towns announced their choice at the meeting of March 20th and their representatives were unanimously elected. The matter of filling vacancies in towns not heard from at that date was left with the Directorate already elected and the Executive officers. Those elected at the meeting were, F. P. Knowles, Auburn; John L. Smith and C. S. Root, Barre; O. F. Fuller, Blackstone; Walter B. Mellen, Brookfield; J. G. Hammond, Charlton; F. O. Miller, Fitchburg; H. D. Staples, Grafton; F. E. Cook, Holden; C. C. Colby, Hubbardston; C. L. Wilder, Lancaster; E. E. Warren, Leicester; C. R. Harris, Millbury; E. C. Valentine, Northboro; J. Williams, Northbridge; W. H. Parkman, Oakham; L. N. Allen, Oxford; H. H. Pike, Paxton; F. H. Drury, Rutland; S. W. Darling, Spencer; G. F. Butterick, Sterling; G. D. Dudley, Sutton; Charles White, Uxbridge; A. I. Hunting, West Boylston; W. V. Thompson, Westboro; Fred Chamberlain, Worcester.

## WORCESTER COUNTY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE AND ALFALFA CLUB

### CONSTITUTION

#### Article I—Name

Section 1. This association shall be known as the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club.

#### Article II—Objects

Section 1. The objects of the association are:

(*a*) To acquire and disseminate information regarding modern agricultural activities; to increase the productivity of farms; to bring about co-operation in producing and marketing farm products.

(*b*) To arouse and stimulate sentiment for road improvement; to bring about efficient road administration, and systematic work for the maintenance of roads within the County of Worcester.

(*c*) To encourage the schools to introduce such subjects and pursue such activities as will fit the boys and the girls to become more efficient in the activities in which they are to engage.

(*d*) To encourage and promote the federation and co-operation of all community forces in the adoption of long term policies, or programs, for work in economic, educational, recreational, civic and religious betterment; for the improvement of roads; for the encouragement, and the rendering more profitable the pursuit of agriculture; for the increase of industries; and, generally, to foster, encourage, and promote all things in the communities of Worcester County which tend to advance, or conserve, the material, educational, civic, moral and religious welfare of the communities.

#### Article III—Officers

Section . The officers of the association shall be a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Board of Directors of not less than fifty-nine members, one to be chosen from each town and city within the County of Worcester.

Sec. 2. The officers of the association and members of the Board of Directors shall be members of the association, and shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of the association, except that all officers and a Board of Directors to serve until the next annual meeting may be chosen at the meeting adopting this Constitution in such manner as the meeting may determine.

#### Article IV—Duties of Officers

##### President

Section 1. The President shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the association and of the Directors. If not present, the Vice President, if present, shall preside; and, in the absence of the President and the Vice President, a temporary Chairman shall be elected to preside.

Sec. 2. The President shall perform all other duties incident to his office, or prescribed by a vote of the members of the association, or of the Directors. In the absence, or disability, of the President, the Vice President shall perform the duties of President; and, in the absence, or disability, of both the President and Vice President, the members shall elect a temporary Chairman who shall perform the duties of President.

#### Article V—Secretary

Section 1. The Secretary shall give notice of the annual meetings, and of all special meetings of the association and of all meetings of the Directors. He shall keep a true record of all meetings of the association, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, and shall perform such other duties as are incident to his office, or shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

#### Article VI—Treasurer

Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all moneys of the association, shall keep accurate books of account of all transactions of the association, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors. He shall sign in behalf of the association all commercial paper, and shall perform such other duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Directors. In the absence or disability of the Treasurer, the Executive Committee may designate some person with power to act in his stead.

#### Article VII—Powers of Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall have the general management of the affairs of the association, and general management and control of its business. They may hold meetings at such time and place as they may determine. They may make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution, governing the agents, employees and servants of the association and the conduct of its affairs and business. They shall fix the compensation from time to time of all agents, employees and servants. They may fill vacancies in its own number, or in any other office of the association, which are caused by resignation, death, failure to elect, or otherwise; the officers, so elected, to hold office until the next annual meeting of the association, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors may create and appoint such committees as they may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying on the work of the association, and shall prescribe the duties of such committees and the rules and regulations for the conduct of the affairs of such committees.

Sec. 3. They shall make such by laws for the government of the association as they may deem necessary, which shall be consistent with the provisions of this Constitution, and they may amend and alter the same at will.

#### Article VIII—Executive Committee

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the President and four members chosen by and from the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee shall, except as limited by vote of the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the association, and may authorize all such contracts, agreements, papers and documents as may be required in the conduct of the business.

#### Article IX—Finance Committee

Section 1. There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Board of Directors from the members of the association. The Board of Directors may prescribe the duties of such committee.

ARTICLE X—MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Saturday of December in each year, at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Committee, and stated in the notice of the meeting.

Sec. 2. The President or the Executive Committee may call special meetings of the association at such time and place as may be stated in the notice of said meeting.

ARTICLE XI—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The regular membership of the association shall be composed of all persons, residents of Worcester County, who shall sign the roll of membership at the time of organization, or make written application to the Secretary, and pay annual dues for one year in advance; the membership to begin with written acceptance by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. Contributing Members. All members who annually contribute more than the annual dues to the current expenses of the association shall be enrolled as contributing members.

Sec. 3. Sustaining Members. All members of the association who annually contribute $100, or more, to the current expenses of the association, or to any guaranty fund created for the purpose of carrying on the work of the association, shall be enrolled as sustaining members.

ARTICLE XII—DUES

Section 1. The annual dues of regular members of the association shall be $1, payable in advance. Failure to pay dues within thirty days after notice that dues are payable shall work forfeiture of membership.

ARTICLE XIII—QUORUM

Section 1. At least twenty members shall be required for a quorum at all meetings of the association, and at least fifteen of the Directors and a majority of the Executive Committee shall be required to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Directors, or of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIV—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the association called for that purpose by three-fourths of the qualified voters present, provided that written notice shall have previously been given to each member of the association, setting forth the proposed amendment, at least thirty days before said meeting.

## The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H. LANE, Traffic Manager

### Traffic Conferences

Two very successful traffic conferences were conducted by this Bureau during the month of March, both of which brought out large delegations of members, all of whom participated in the valuable discussions which followed the addresses.

On March 5th, Mr. John T. Stockton of the Joseph Stockton Transfer Company of Chicago, one of the best posted men in the United States on trucking and transportation problems, particularly as they concern the relations between shippers, truckmen and transportation companies, was the guest of the Chamber. He gave an interesting talk at a noon day luncheon at The Bancroft, attended by some 125 of the business men of the city, and in the evening he spoke before the shipping clerks as well as employers at a conference held in the Chamber of Commerce hall. Both events were under the auspices of the Traffic Bureau.

On March 31, a second conference was held in the Chamber of Commerce hall with Mr. C. Peter Clark, chief of the Rate and Tariff Bureau of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts. Mr. Clark confined himself to a discussion on the forwarding and receiving of goods, particularly as regards their relation with the Express Companies and Parcel Post. His talk was most instructive, as he was formerly General Freight Agent and General Superintendent of the Eastern District of the New Haven Railroad, and is particularly well posted on the relative advantages of the conveniences of both the express and parcels post. He illustrated his talk with a series of interesting charts.

### Mr. Hill on Railway Valuation

In his address before the Investment Bankers' Association of America lately, at Chicago, Mr. James J. Hill made a statement which is of interest at the present time, when preparations are being so rapidly made for a physical valuation of railways under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Hill said:

"There is no present means of estimating the total money value of railroad property. We do know that it represents the greatest property interest in the country next to the land on which we live, and its improvement. It is so far in excess of capitalization that the margin of safety is plainly in view."

He added to this as an offhand statement that at the present time it would be impossible to build another trunk line between Chicago and New York; that the cost of a road from Thirty-fifth street in Chicago to the Harlem River in New York would be $200,000 a mile, and this he considered a very conservative estimate. On the present basis of operating expenses it would be impossible for it to earn *one-half of one per cent.* on this investment.

Referring in the same connection to his showing made six years ago that the actual growth of the transportation business called for an immediate investment of at least one billion a year for five years to catch up with traffic demands, he says that the event has proved that that forecast was under instead of above the cost.

Here are two points which are worth considering at the present moment, coming as they do from one who is admittedly the keenest and farthest-sighted railroad man of the present time.

### Trunk Lines Advanced Rates—Filing of Tariff

At this writing it is expected that by October 16th practically all of the 52 railroads in Trunk Line territory will have filed their tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing 5 per cent. advance in rates. It cost the roads something like $300,000 to prepare same. These proposed advances were suspended at once by the Interstate Commerce Commission and a first hearing will be given by December 1st.

Meanwhile, Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, a prominent Boston lawyer, has been retained by the Interstate Commerce Commission as an attorney to handle the presentation of the *shippers'* case when it comes before the Commission. That appointment would indicate that there will be a thorough invesitgation of the railroad's contention that they must raise their rates.

### Demurrage in England

As the result of several conferences between representatives of the railway companies and of the shippers affected, the regulations regarding the enforcement of demurrage charges for detention of freight cars, which came into force on English and Welsh railways at the beginning of the present year, have been modified to the extent of enlarging the free period at private sidings. For general traffic, the January regulations allow a free period, before conveyance, of one day exclusive of the day on which loading is begun; this free period has now been extended to two days, exclusive of the day on which loading is begun, while the free period after conveyance is now to be three days instead of two, exclusive of the day of arrival. In the case of traffic for shipment two free days, instead of one day, are now allowed before conveyance, and after conveyance four days, whereas, under the January regulations, only two days were allowed for coastwise shipment traffic and four days for foreign shipment traffic. The new arrangement as to shipment traffic is, however, subject to the proviso that the term coastwise does not include traffic delivered to barge or other craft for works or wharves within the port area, and that the South-Eastern & Chatham Railway only allows two days, exclusive of day of arrival, on coastwise shipment traffic. The charges on expiry of the respective free periods remain at 36 cents per car per day for ordinary freight cars.

### Brakemen and College Professors

A young man may enter the service of a railroad as a brakeman and get as much pay as does the young graduate of a school of engineering, and may look forward to earning as much in the road's service as does a full professor in many a college, according to A. W. Thompson, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio. This is not a result of the award made by the arbitration board; it was true before that. With that condition existing the trainmen were yet granted an increase. It is an interesting fact that a young man who has had no preliminary training may become a railroad brakeman and get $85 a month, and that this same man, who begins as a brakeman, may look forward to making over $1900 a year as a conductor. The Baltimore & Ohio has conductors who average $240 a month, which is as much as a professor in college makes. The dean of a certain engineering school makes only $2000 a year. There are in the Baltimore & Ohio service 68 trainmen who now make (without this last increase) $1935 a year, and 1,474 trainmen who make $1273 a year. The Pennsylvania has 1146 men who make $1962 and a proportionate number who make above $1200. Other roads have the same proportion of men making such salaries.

### Owner Liable for Deficit Resulting from Sale of Goods for Freight Charges

Both by contract and at law the carrier has a right to make a charge as compensation for the carriage of the goods, and for the responsibility and risk which it takes upon itself. Therefore, after the carrier has performed the service contracted for, it is entitled to recover the amount agreed upon, or as lawfully published in its tariffs, as freight upon the goods, and any sale made for its charges, as above outlined, would not amount to a conversion of the property, and any deficit existing after the sale could be recovered from the owner.

### $2,909,000,000 Railroad Stock Pays No Dividends

Of the total capital stock outstanding for the railroads of the United States, $2,909,693,873, or 34.35 per cent., paid no dividends last year. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and non-operating companies represented in this statement) was $100,432,752, being equivalent to 7.20 per cent. on dividend-paying stock. The average rate of dividends paid on all stocks outstanding pertaining to the roads under consideration was 4.73 per cent. No interest was paid on $808,464,701, or 7.52 per cent. of the total amount of funded debt outstanding (other than equipment trust obligations). — *Engineering News.*

### Rates of Fare of Public Motor Vehicles

It may interest our readers to note the difference in rates of passenger fare for taxicabs and other public motor vehicles in Worcester and other American cities as compared with those in effect in London, England. In Worcester we charge fifty cents per person for the one mile circumference and fifty cents for each additional person. One dollar, per person, for the one and one-half mile circumference, and fifty cents for each additional person. Distances greater than one and one-half miles, a rate usually agreed upon between passenger and driver. Motors hired per hour will cost in Worcester $4 for the first hour, and $3 for each additional hour, regardless of the number of persons.

In comparison with the last named rates, one or two passengers may ride in London for 96 cents per hour, against $3 in Chicago and Boston, $3.50 in Philadelphia, Newark and Portland, Ore., and $4 in Baltimore, Washington and Minneapolis. For seven passengers the rate per hour in London is $1.56, while in Minneapolis it would cost $7 per hour.

### The Railroad Issue

Before the Traffic Club, at Baltimore, Judge Charles A. Prouty, who, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, delved into the New Haven situation, gave it as his opinion that government ownership of railroads is to become a big political issue. "If government ownership comes," he declared, "it will be because the railroads have not given satisfactory service." And satisfactory service, he pointed out, cannot be given without money. Judge Prouty is peculiarly fitted to speak on a subject like this. He has had superior opportunities to observe changes in the public attitude toward the railroad. There are signs that he is right in his prediction. It is a common argument when there is grumbling at the transportation service that "it couldn't be worse if the government was running the railroads." Service is what is demanded, mainly. Regulation to the point where good service cannot be given at a profit, then, leads towards public ownership. Before this step is taken, it is highly important that the people know whether they are biting off more than they can chew.

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Charleston, S. C., has raised $21,000 to carry on a campaign for "just, reasonable and non-discriminating freight rates" to and from Charleston. The movement is carried on jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the City Government, nearly half of the money being furnished from the city treasury.

## The Mercantile Bureau

EDWARD B. CLAPP, Chief.

## Dollar Day

Worcester inaugurated its first "Dollar Day" on Saturday, March 28th, and despite the most unfavorable weather conditions it was an unqualified success. This method of attracting trade was new to Worcester merchants but its success in other cities, particularly in the West, convinced the Mercantile Bureau that it could be operated with similar success here in Worcester. Consequently the matter was brought up at a meeting of the Mercantile Committee, unanimously endorsed and through the initiative of this Bureau all Worcester merchants were interested in the project.

The manner in which the merchants co-operated in this first general movement since the establishment of the Bureau, on January 1st, was a source of gratification to every member of the Mercantile Committee. They ran special advertisements in all of the newspapers, featuring a wide variety of articles which would be on sale for one dollar on March 28th only.

The way in which the people responded to their efforts repaid every merchant who offered these special inducements. Though it rained continually throughout the day, the stores were thronged with people buying here and there, as they saw some unusual attractive bargain which could be theirs for a dollar bill. The suburban patronage was exceedingly large, considering the weather, the street railway officials reporting considerably heavier traffic for a stormy Saturday.

The success of "Dollar Day" has made the affair an annual event, with this distinct advantage hoped for in another year—fair weather.

## Warnings Worth Money

From time to time this Bureau will send out confidential circulars to members warning them of unauthorized and irresponsible solicitors, canvassers and others who prey upon the business man. We earnestly urge all members to read such notifications carefully and retain them for future reference. They may be the means of saving you many times over the amount of your dues.

## Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., April 2, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 195 | 200 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 230 |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 189 | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 433¼ | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | | |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 37 | 39 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 82 | last sale |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | | 90 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 69⅞ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 180 | last sale |
| Providence & Worcester | | 230 |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay preferred | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 125 | |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Norcross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 235 | |
| United States Envelope common | 130 | 140 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 102 | 103 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 275 | 278 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5s | 70 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 98 | 101 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | | 101½ |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry 1st 4½ | 90 | 95 |

## Report of the Port of Worcester

**Charles W. Pinkham, Deputy Collector of Customs**

The report of the Port of Worcester for the month of February, as compiled by Deputy Collector of Customs Charles W. Pinkham, shows the receipts of 1059 packages, representing a gross value of $57,975. Upon these there was collected in revenue the sum of $2126.62, an amount considerably less than in the corresponding month in 1913, due to material reductions in tariff which have become effective.

Articles received were as follows:—

Great Britain—Machinery, tea, wool, woolen goods, leather, garden seeds, cotton yarn, earthen ware, whiskey, oil paintings, motorcycles and glass.

Germany—Varnish, machinery, leather goods, manufactures of metals and heddles.

France—Church goods, corsets, religious articles, oil paintings, medicine, wall paper, brandy and books.

Sweden—Canned fish, pine oil and pickled fish.

Canada—Carborundum.

## Local Failures

Reports prepared by Manager O. C. Ansley of the R. G. Dun Co., show Worcester County to have had in March, 1914, a total of 11 failures, with liabilities of $125,632 and assets of $65,514.

The same month in previous years show the following:

1913: Failures, 5; liabilities, $507,800; assets, $433,075
1912: Failures, 12; liabilities, $101,480; assets, $34,233
1911: Failures, 12; liabilities, $42,410; assets, $12,935
1910: Failures, 10; liabilities, $242,830; assets, $159,276
1909: Failures, 17; liabilities, $453,787; assets, $50,769

## Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for the month of March, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, totalled $12,272,962, an increase of $800,846 over March, 1913.

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Post Office for the month of March totalled $50,524.59, an increase of $3,287.44 over the corresponding month in 1913.

The report of nine months of the present fiscal year shows total sales amounting to $423,254.90, an increase of $41,040.26 over the same nine months in 1913.

## Current Events

### General

March 1. Rev. Dr. Andrew Burns Chalmers, pastor of Plymouth Church 10 years, reads resignation to become effective on September 1.

3. Representative of employers and employees—capital and labor—speak at meeting of Worcester Publicity Association in Association Hall.

5. Mrs. Fred L. Smith re-elected president of Worcester Animal Rescue League.

9. Miss Mary H. Gaines, twenty years matron of Door of Hope, sends in resignation on account of ill health.

10. Governor David I. Walsh guest of honor at banquet of Worcester County Bar Association at Hotel Bancroft.

20. Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club formally organized to promote the material development of every town in Worcester County.

21. Committee members appointed for Worcester Boys' Club campaign to raise $150,000 for new building.

25. Worcester selected as one place to be visited by delegates of annual convention of the International Stewards' Association to bring 1000 visitors to the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, formerly of Clark College staff, appointed to the chair of Social Biology at University of Oregon.

Fourteenth annual conference of Eastern Swedish Methodist Churches opens in Thomas Street M. E. Church.

26. Annual banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts held at The Bancroft.

27. Despite unfavorable weather, "Dollar Day" in Worcester stores an unqualified success.

28. Early morning fire in telephone exchange completely cripples local service in Worcester.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Clark University observed with appropriate exercises. Alumni present institution with $10,000 scholarship fund.

30. Rev. Leopold A. Nies, pastor of Bromfield Street Methodist Church, Boston, recommended by committee to become pastor of Trinity Church.

### City Affairs

March 3. Committee on Water recommends adoption of two orders to authorize loans of $285,000 for pipe improvement and construction.

5. Richard Healy declines appointment as member of Parks Commission.

Mayor Wright communicates with every member of Worcester delegation in General Court, urging their support in regard to keeping State expenses at a minimum.

6. Sunday Recreation Commission named by Mayor Wright.

10. Mayor George M. Wright favors tax on bill boards as means of increasing municipal revenue.

11. Committee on Streets recommends $50,000 loan for street improvements.

13. Prof. Frederick Bonnet, Jr., selected by Mayor Wright to be head of special commission to consider Worcester's needs for garbage disposal system.

17. Elmer H. Fish, superintendent of Boys' Trade School, submits resignation to become effective on September 1.

17. Free telephone removed from janitors' room in City Hall and Public Pay Station installed.

18. More than 100 women attend hearing in City Hall in favor of position for a woman police officer.

23. Mayor Wright formally notifies heads of departments to practice the strictest of economies in operation of departments during 1914.

26. Playground Commission vote to discontinue eight playgrounds as a result of reduced appropriation.

Legislative Committee on Roads and Bridges visits Worcester and views causeway, the site of the proposed new bridge.

30. Diplomas awarded to 81 students at graduating exercises of the Night High School.

31. W. Francis Hyde, supervisor of Worcester Playgrounds, accepts offer to become recreation manager for the city of Wheeling, West Va.

### Industrial

March 2. Hadley Furniture & Carpet Co. takes over business of Dodge Furniture Co., 615 Main street. Also leases three storied storehouse at 12 Shrewsbury street.

3. Frost Stamping & Stationery Co. leases space in Knowles Building to be vacated by Builders' Exchange.

Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. begins through trolley express service between Worcester and Providence.

5. Plans for new theatre to seat 1550 people at Mercantile and Front streets filed at office of Massachusetts District Police by Strand Amusement Co.

Superintendent of Paving William S. Earle and John Callahan of Concrete Department resign to enter quarry business under name of Callahan & Earle Contracting Co.

10. John W. Higgins elected president at annual meeting of Worcester Branch of the National Metal Trades Association.

11. Irwin P. Dorward buys Brunswick Block, 53 Pleasant street, from Luther Baker, assessed value $48,500.

16. Henry H. Knapp joins Reed-Prentice Co. as office and credit manager.

17. Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank announces remodelling of street floor and basement of its building at Main and Walnut streets.

18. J. M. and C. J. Buckley Co. awarded Boston contract to build six story warehouse at cost of $90,700.

E. Logan Hill resigns as superintendent of electrical cable works of American Steel & Wire Co.

20. Safety First Societies organized at Norton Company and Norton Grinding Co.

23. Cooper Manufacturing Co. organized by Julian J. Cooper as president and treasurer, to manufacture automobile accessories and parts.

24. John E. Bradley awards contract to build eight storied factory building 212 by 100 feet, at Grafton and Franklin streets.

New England Fibre Blanket Co. buys Smith & Green block at 26 to 34 Shrewsbury street, and plan to remodel structure for its own business.

29. Severino Macaroni Co. organized under Massachusetts charter and announce plans to occupy Warren block at Washington Square and manufacture 40 kinds of macaroni.

### Necrology

March 2. After lingering illness, at his home, 21 Clinton street, Henry Walker, former furniture dealer, aged 62 years and 10 months.

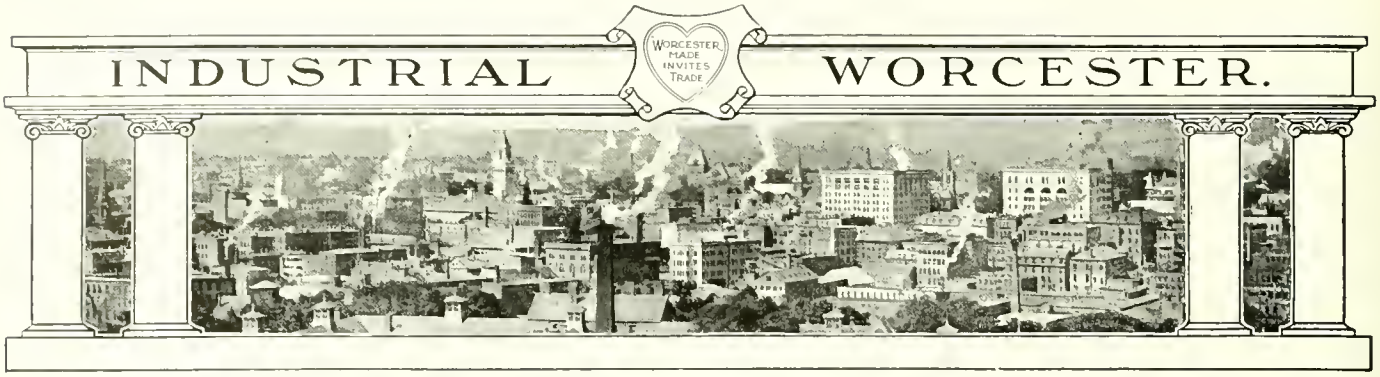
4. Of bronchitis, at daughter's home in Wellesley, Benjamin Dwight Allen, one of founders of Worcester County Musical Association, aged 83 years and 16 days.

7. Of cerebral hemorrhage, at hotel in Boston, Hon. Frank Melville Heath, widely known Worcester manufacturer of paint and 33rd degree mason, aged 61 years, 5 months and 21 days.

16. Of pneumonia, in Westboro, C. Henry Colvin, widely known in manufacturing and business circles, aged 53 years and 11 days.

25. Of heart disease, at Hahnemann Hospital, Julius E. Warren, agent of State Board of Education, aged 56 years, 5 months and 27 days.

29. Of hardening arteries, at Paget, Bermuda, Arthur A. Paget of this city, general agent of National Life Insurance Co., aged 52 years, 2 months and 2 days.




# The New Offices of the Worcester Mailing Co.

Benjamin Franklin once remarked that three removes were worse than a fire, but the expanding business of the Worcester Mailing Company, Grace L. Belknap, owner and manager, which last month, in the Sawyer Building, 393 Main street, opened the finest set of offices possessed by any similar institution in the East, proves conclusively that for once the prescient Benjamin was mistaken. For this was its third move in five years. Mrs. Belknap started her business in 1909 in a small office in the State Mutual Building with one multigraph and a typewriter. In 1910 her business had increased to a point where it was imperative for her to remove to larger and more commodious quarters. She accordingly leased the offices at 526-527 Slater Building and fitted them up with all the modern conveniences for a business of this kind, including four multigraphs, four typewriters, a folding machine, a sealing machine, and a complete office equipment. In spite of this remarkable growth she soon found herself unable to cope with the expanding volume of business that was coming to the company, not only from Worcester and Worcester County, but from the State and Nation. At the outset she adopted the motto of the Chamber of Commerce, "In Worcester We Aim at Excellence", and she translated her determination into action. Her customers early discovered that her advertising letters possessed an individuality that rendered them absolutely distinctive from all others. Her aim has always been to get away as far as possible from the purely mechanical processes and to stamp each letter, whether it were one or ten thousand, with the color of the brain behind it.

Grace L. Belknap

Mrs. Belknap is an intense believer in environment and although she was doing a large and profitable business in the Slater Building and had become established there, she knew that her business was cribbed, cabined and confined in the quarters she then occupied and it could never reach the world-wide proportions on which she had determined to place it until it could be housed in fitting, commodious and artistic surroundings elsewhere.

She accordingly rented the top floor of the Sawyer Building, 393 Main street, comprising nearly 2000 square feet of floor space, scientifically divided into beautiful offices including a private one for herself, ample and well lighted work rooms, stock rooms, mechanical department, etc., in all of which special attention has been paid to the modern requirements along sanitary and hygienic lines for her assistants.

The activities of the business fall naturally under the following departments: A, Advertising; B, Multigraphing; C, Typewriting; D, Mechanical Publicity.

The advertising department of the business is wholly in the hands of Mrs. Belknap. She has not only planned a large number of advertising campaigns through correspondence methods, but the demands upon her to take charge of the entire details of a far reaching publicity promotion program is giving a breadth and scope to her activities little dreamed of when she founded her modest business five years ago.

This is probably due to the tremendous success attendant upon the safe and sane methods pursued by Mrs. Belknap in her correspondence. Mrs. Belknap absolutely refuses to pursue an unwise and unbusinesslike policy in her follow-up letters.

No matter how great the financial inducement, if she finds a customer who is unwilling to follow her advice, she refuses the business, believing that it is better to refuse an order than ultimately to disappoint a customer who is bound to fail through unwillingness to take her advice and follow her suggestions. She has not been content to reverently walk the trails blazed by the pioneers of modern, scientific advertising, but has been courageous enough to blaze new trails of her own. She has never accepted any fact, no matter how profoundly stated, if her own experience proved it untrue or of doubtful value. Wherever the academic view of the psychology of advertising has not checked up with her knowledge of men and women, and the springs of action that govern the human heart, she has abandoned the books and aimed at the heart. In this way she has qualified herself to be not merely an expert in advertising, but rather a sanguine, sympathetic, successful business builder.

In the Multigraphing Department of the business are three hand driven multigraphs and two power driven multigraphs. These machines turn out from 100,000 to 150,000 letters per day, when worked to capacity, and have realistic signature duplicating attachments of the utmost value on long runs. A new multigraph is to be installed with a printing surface of eight inches, or three-fourths of an inch greater than the regular machines allow. This extra width will make a difference of 50 to 60 words per page of multigraphing. The equipment also includes Spanish, German and French types for correspondence in these languages.

The Typewriting Department has five Remington typewriters and a staff of competent operators, presided over by one head stenographer whose duty it is to see that all work is well done. These young women not only typewrite letters either from dictation direct on the machine or from stenographers' notes, but write deeds, mortgages, wills, contracts, thesis, examination

Mrs. Belknap's Private Office

A Section of the General Office

papers, sermons, records, specifications, love letters, salesman's reports, poets' and authors' manuscript; in short, the thousand and one things required of such a concern. Included in this equipment is a typewriter fitted with an 18 inch platen for large forms, also typewriters fitted with Spanish, German and French types. The company makes a specialty of cutting mimeograph stencils, having for the past two years handled all the examination stencils of one of Worcester's largest schools, including Trigonometry, French, German, Latin and Spanish.

It being apparent that the average business and professional man appreciates privacy for his correspondence and quiet for his thoughts while composing and dictating, special facilities of this sort have been provided. Any letters of a confidential nature are forgotten as soon as written, and, for this reason, many letters are typed by the company's force of public stenographers that for one reason or another the writer does not care to send through the usual routine.

Up to date methods prevail in the Department of Mechanical Publicity. In plain English, Mechanical Publicity means—folding, enclosing, sealing, stamping and in no part of the business do efficient methods count more. On account of the absolute secrecy, as well as the scientific thoroughness characterizing the plant, a very large number of Worcester clubs and similar organizations entrust their mailing lists permanently to the company, and all their notices are sent out from its office, materially lightening the clerical expense to each individual body.

This company is equipped with a Universal Folding Machine which has a capacity of from 50,000 to 65,000 letters per day, and can fold them any way desired. Also a Roco Sealing Machine for sealing envelopes, and a Multipost Stamping Machine for stamping them. In addition to all this, an Elliott Addressing Machine of the latest model has just been installed.

Mrs. Belknap is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Housing Committee, and has during her entire business life followed with mathematical accuracy its profoundest theory that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that it is the principal concern as well as the greatest ambition of every Worcester industry to do whatever they do better than it can be done anywhere else.

To this fact and her belief in the future of this city as well as the future of the Worcester Mailing Company, does she ascribe her remaining in this city when urged as she so frequently has been during the last two years to remove to one of the metropolitan cities. Instead she points out that by reason of the economies she is able to practice in her business, she is able to keep her overhead charges down to a point where the metropolitan customer is more and more coming to her. She is also able to secure a very much higher grade of employees in a city of this type than is open to the form letter offices of any other city in the United States.

The Multigraphing Department

The Typewriting Department

WE HAVE the most complete equipment in New England for handling large or small orders of

**Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing and Folding**

ADVERTISING matter of all kinds prepared for the mail. Special attention given rush orders.

WORCESTER MAILING COMPANY

*PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS*

393 Main Street — Telephone Park 393 — Worcester, Mass.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

**Hotel Powhatan**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass.

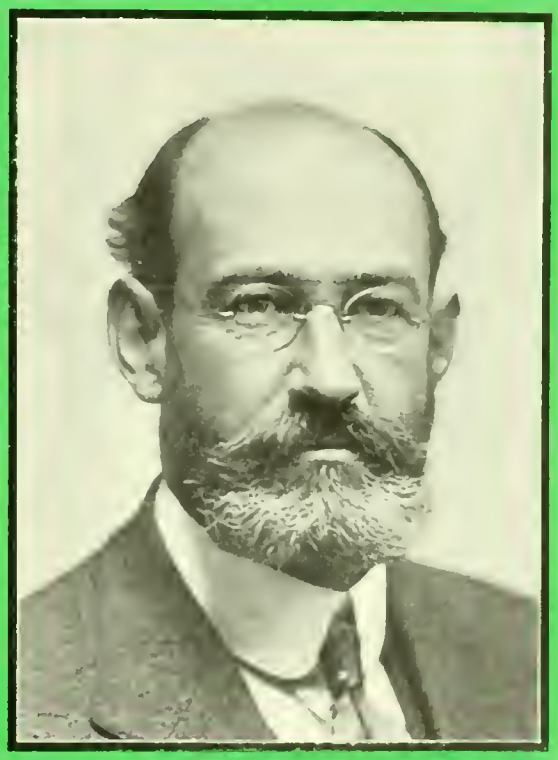


*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

Worcester---A Convention City

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

HERBERT H. RICE, President
National Metal Trades Association



WILLIAM A. VIALL, President
National Machine Tool Builders

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF

## NATIONAL METAL TRADES' ASSOCIATION

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF

## NATIONAL MACHINE TOOL BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

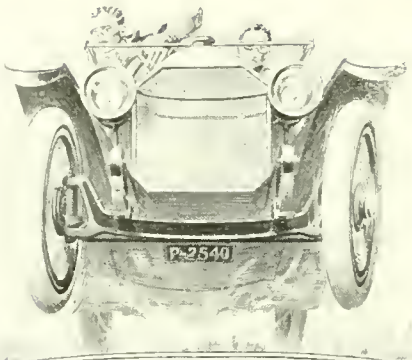
MAY, 1914

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

15 cents the copy

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.




# DROP FORGINGS

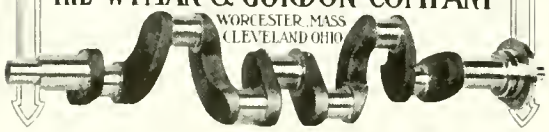
Gears, Axles, Crank Shafts Steering Knuckles and other parts where strength and reliability are required are best Drop Forged and toughened by our heat treatment

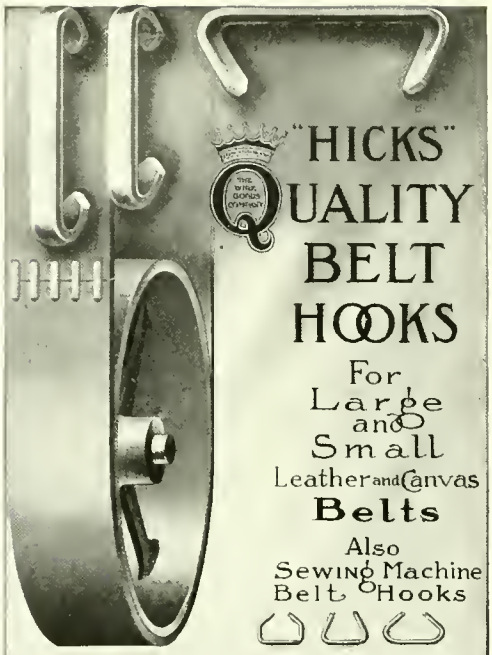
We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

*Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice*

**THE WYMAN & GORDON COMPANY**

WORCESTER, MASS
CLEVELAND OHIO





# "HICKS" QUALITY BELT HOOKS

For Large and Small Leather and Canvas **Belts**

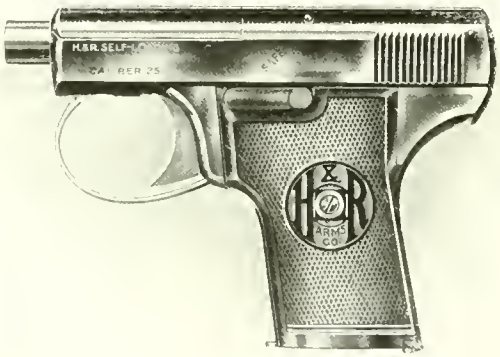
Also Sewing Machine Belt Hooks

*Send for Samples and Prices*

*"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"*

**THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY**

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.




The New

# H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Calibre 25 (6.35 M/M)

A hammerless pistol of the automatic type combining the desirable features of the various pistols now on the market and offering in the highest degree simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalogue of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request

**Harrington & Richardson Arms Company**

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

# Worcester Presteel

Rear Axle Housings
Ball Cups
Segments
Shims
Hub Caps
Hub Flanges

Brake Drums
Brake Guides
Quadrants
Wrenches
Covers
Joint Cases

## *For Automobiles*

We specialize in cold hollow drawing, pressing, forming, coining, punching and stamping parts for motorcycles, bicycles, cream separators, textile and electrical machinery, and for other purposes to order.

In steel, brass, copper, aluminum, monel metal and other sheet metal alloys.

**WORCESTER PRESSED STEEL COMPANY**

Main Office and Factory

Worcester : Massachusetts

San Francisco Office, 333 Rialto Building
Portland, Oregon Office, 520 Swetland Building
Chicago Office, 1243 Peoples Gas Building
Detroit Office, 1417 Ford Building
Philadelphia Office, 418 Land Title Building
New York Office, 151 Nassau Street

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

Vol. XVII. MAY, 1914 No. 5

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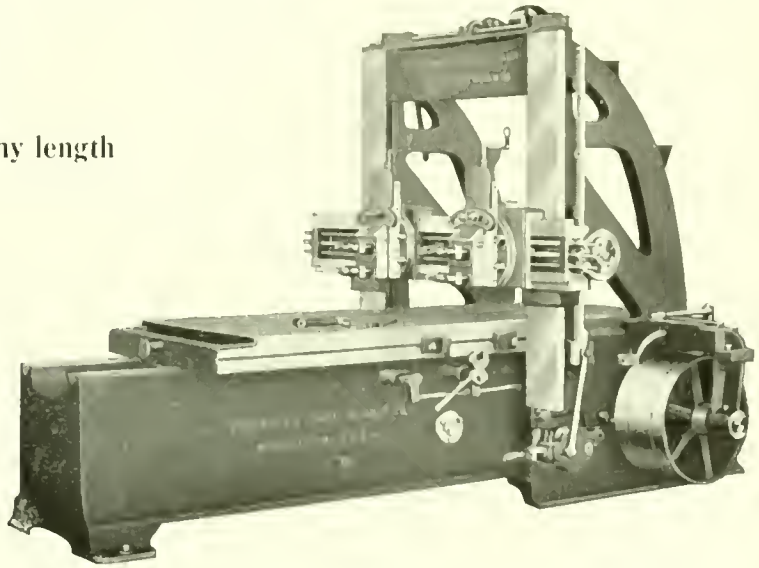
PLANERS

Sizes 24" x 24" to 60" x 60" inclusive, any length
Textile Feed Roll Fluting Planers
Frog & Crossing Planers
Switch Point Planers
Locomotive Connection
Rod Planers

Manufactured by

Woodward & Powell
Planer Company

Worcester, Mass.



1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: WORCESTER, MASS.



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yours, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

DR. G. STANLEY HALL

FIRST AND STILL ACTIVE PRESIDENT OF CLARK UNIVERSITY

*See Page 132*

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

MAY - 1914

# Worcester—A Convention City

DURING the month just closed Worcester had the honor of entertaining the members of the National Metal Trades' Association at their annual convention; and the smaller but none the less distinguished body—the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Both conventions were held during the week of April 19th—the Metal Trades, the first three days; the Machine Tool Builders, the last three days. Both conventions were at The Bancroft—Worcester's new million dollar hotel, and for the first time since the completion of this structure Worcester had a demonstration of its adaptability for convention purposes and its facilities for handling conventions whose delegations do not total more than 700.

The fact that Worcester possessed The Bancroft went a long way in bringing these conventions to Worcester. Without it, it is doubtful if Worcester could have induced either body to assemble here. With it, Worcester was in a position to attract men from the highest rank of the machine tool and metal trades of this country to the Heart of the Commonwealth and, once here, show them her factories, her skilled workmen, her institutions, her homes and everything which goes to make this great industrial and educational city a peer among American municipalities.

The Worcester Branch of the National Metal Trades' Association and Mr. Charles E. Hildreth, on part of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, are entitled to the universal thanks of the people of this city in interesting the members of these two organizations in meeting in Worcester, and The Bancroft for gratifying their every desire during their stay in Worcester.

Worcester as a convention city was really tested for the first time in her history during these conventions and emerged 100 per cent. efficient. Now that we have demonstrated our ability to entertain the convention of this size, we will unquestionably be favored with more, for the favorable publicity to be derived from these two meetings will spread throughout this country and Worcester is destined to reap the benefits.

But Worcester doesn't want to stop here. Conventions assembling from 1000 to 5000 people are always seeking new meeting places. Our first step toward acquiring these was taken with the erection of The Bancroft; our second and just as important step will be taken when Worcester has an auditorium where these great conventions can hold their meetings—a large auditorium, owned and managed by the city itself, without direct profit for the greater development and greater prosperity of the city as a whole.

Worcester should loose no time in getting this project actively under way.

# Worcester Host to the Metal Trades

## First Annual Convention of National Metal Trades' Association to be Held in Worcester Brakes All Previous Attendance Records and Demonstrates the Desirable Facilities Which This City Possesses for Convention Purposes

SO successful were the conventions of the National Metal Trades' Association and the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, at the Bancroft Hotel, the week of April 19, the attendance record at both having been shattered, that it will be a valuable asset in Worcester's favor at some future time when either organization is called upon to determine the next convention city. Both have returned to New York for conventions almost year after year, so why not Worcester when they had the largest gatherings in their histories?

It was the first time in the 16 years' existence of the National Metal Trades' Association that it honored Worcester with a visit, and the 300 odd delegates from various sections of the United States who attended the convention at the Bancroft have nothing to regret. On the other hand it was one of the best advertisements for Worcester that the city could have received and no amount of money could have obtained better results.

Just why an inland eastern city like Worcester should have been the magnet for drawing so many to its borders is a question that only those on the inside can accurately answer. To sum it all up it was unquestionably due to the advance information mailed to the delegates that attracted their attention and offered sufficient inducements that could hardly be turned aside.

The history of the coming of the convention to Worcester, which, heretofore has never been published, is most interesting and shows that one man is responsible for its selection, a man who previous to coming to the convention knew practically little of Worcester or the inducements it had to offer beyond what he had learned through officials of the Worcester branch. In fact, he had never been in Worcester in his life, did not know any of its prominent manufacturers, but yet the accomplishments of its branch for years so appealed to him that he felt that they should be recognized for once as hosts for the national association.

The man for whom credit belongs in selecting Worcester as the convention city is W. A. Layman of St. Louis, who was president of the national association last year. It was last fall that the Worcester branch invited the national association to hold its 1914 convention in Worcester, this being the first time that it ever attempted anything of the kind, principally for the reason that the city could not offer the best inducements in the way of housing the large number of delegates that an annual convention usually attracts. With the new Bancroft Hotel a reality, officials of Worcester branch considered it had nothing to be ashamed of when it came to entertaining any body of men from abroad, and this fact, coupled with the attractions in an industrial way, led them to believe that it would be a mighty fine thing in the way of boosting Worcester, city of prosperity, as well as New England.

The question of where a national convention shall be held is determined by the administrative council of the association, composed of the first four officers and 13 councilors, only one of whom is a Worcester man, John W. Harrington of the Harrington & Richardson Arms Co. The council met at headquarters in Chicago, October 15, 1913, and voted on the invitation of Worcester branch as well as those from other branches, notably New York and a western city. There were 13 at the meeting and the vote was 6 to 6, Worcester and New York each receiving the same number. It was known that President Layman, who does not vote only in case of a tie, had favored New York and Worcester's chances of obtaining the convention looked bad. It was then that the many good things said about Worcester appealed to President Layman and they won him over and he cast the deciding vote in its favor.

MR. DONALD TULLOCH
Secretary Worcester Branch

Previous to that meeting Secretary Donald Tulloch of the Worcester branch was busy and got in some telling work with the councilors in the way of a different worded telegram wired to each councilor, setting forth reasons why Worcester should be favored in the vote. None of the councilors knew that the other had received such a message from Worcester until after the meeting, and then it was that they began to make inquiries as to the identity of Donald Tulloch. Councilor Harrington set them right and between him and Mr. Tulloch they carried the day for Worcester, which will long be remembered by every member who shared in its hospitality.

Another factor in the settlement of the location on Worcester is the fact that the association is strong in membership in the eastern states, particularly New England. The national asso-

ciation is divided into 17 districts, each of which has a branch office. The Rhode Island branch is the largest in the entire association, followed by Springfield, New York, Cleveland and Worcester. New York is considered an eastern city, so that the great bulk of the members are eastern manufacturers. If it came to a vote by branches the east undoubtedly would secure more conventions, but as it is settled by the administrative council, its five eastern members cannot always overcome the decision of the majority.

In the six months' time that elapsed from fixing the date of the convention to its reality, Worcester branch was active in its arrangements for entertaining the delegates, and every suggestion made that meant comfort for the visitors was carried through to the minutest detail. Practically all of the preliminary arrangements were originated and perfected by Secretary Tulloch and the instinct for detail that he secured as a newspaper man played no small part in the successful outcome of the whole affair. When the national officers arrived in Worcester for the convention everything was in shape to go ahead and they had nothing to add or suggest to the complete arrangements that had been so carefully attended to by the hard working secretary.

Mr. John W. Higgins
President Worcester Branch

The preliminary program of the convention opened April 20, with a meeting of the executive committee at 9 A. M., and an administrative council meeting at 2 P. M., the night witnessing the annual alumni dinner in the ballroom and a dinner and reception to all the delegates by Worcester branch in the colonial room. The alumni dinner was private, being confined to the past officers of the association, about 30 of whom attended, a feature of which was the presentation of a handsome solid silver punch bowl to President Layman as a mark of appreciation for his work of the past year. The reception and dinner to the delegates, attended by about 100, paved the way for good fellowship that continued strongly cemented throughout the convention.

The business sessions of the convention opened at 2 o'clock the afternoon of April 21, with President Layman in the chair and an address of welcome by His Honor, Mayor George M. Wright. After the appointment of convention committees by President Layman and the submitting of annual reports by him, Treasurer F. C. Caldwell of Chicago, Commissioner John D. Hibbard of Chicago, and Secretary Homer D. Sayre of Chicago, the latter two having completed their first year in these positions, the balance of the afternoon session was taken up with reports of standing committees. That on industrial education, presented by Chairman Frederick A. Geier of Cincinnati, was discussed by C. A. Prosser of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education of New York City, President Louis H. Buckley and Vice President George I. Alden of the Worcester Trade School and W. B. Hunter, who explained the Fitchburg plan of industrial education.

The only other report submitted was on prevention of industrial accidents by the chairman of that committee, W. H. Van Dervoort of East Moline, Ill., which was discussed by M. W. Alexander, chairman of the committee on safety and sanitation of the National Founders' Association and in a prepared report by William H. Doolittle, National Metal Trades' Association safety inspector. Lack of time prevented further discussion of the interesting subjects and the convention adjourned until 9.30 o'clock the following morning.

The first night of the convention proper was an innovation in the way of a dinner dance and reception to the national officers, at which Worcester branch was host. This gave all the delegates an opportunity of renewing acquaintances and forming new ones and for meeting some of the Worcester members for the first time. The affair was attended by about 250 persons, most of whom, for the first time had an opportunity of admiring the electrical fountain that had been placed in the center of the ball room by the hotel management. No speeches were made after the dinner, but there was plenty of music, dancing and cabaret features and a patriotic finale just before midnight, when dispatches were read regarding the progress of the war in Mexico.

Both sessions of April 22 were entirely devoted to business and the convention was concluded at 11 o'clock at night with the annual banquet, which, like the attendance at the former, was a record breaker. Three papers were read at the morning session dealing with topics of importance, the first being on "Results of Applied Scientific Management," by George D. Babcock of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co., of Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dexter S. Kimball of Sibley College, Cornell University, of Ithaca, N. Y., gave an interesting paper on "Basic Principles of Industrial Organization," and Albertus H. Baldwin, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States' De-

partment of Commerce of Washington, D. C., spoke of the work of the bureau and the plans of the department for its development.

A feature of the afternoon session was a discussion of "Labor Legislation," a paper on the subject being read by Walter Gordon Merritt, representing the American Anti-Boycott Association of New York City, which was discussed by B. B. Tuttle, counsel for the Cincinnati branch, and several delegates.

On reports of convention committees, a memorial presented by the committee on resolutions, protesting against the enactment of any further legislation affecting manufacturing, mercantile, railroads and banking corporations and particularly against house bill No. 15657, was adopted unanimously.

These officers were unanimously elected by ballot and installed by retiring President Layman:—

President, Herbert H. Rice of the Waverley Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, L. H. Kittredge of the Peerless Motor Car Co., of Cleveland, O., (reelected).

Second Vice-President, George Mesta of the Mesta Machine Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Treasurer, F. C. Caldwell of H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., of Chicago, (reelected).

Councilors for two years:—

P. O. Geier of the Cincinnati Milling Co., of Cincinnati, O., (reelected).

H. D. Wilson of the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburgh.

H. N. Covell of the Ledgerwood Manufacturing Co., of Brooklyn.

C. E. Whitney of the Chandler & Taylor Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., (re-elected).

F. E. Beall of the Packard Motor Car Co., of Detroit.

R. H. Jeffrey of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

The new council met at 5 o'clock and elected an executive committee, adjourning to Chicago, where all meetings are conducted.

The new president of the association, Mr. Rice, presided over the remainder of the business session. He is 44 years old, a native of Providence, and before becoming identified with the automobile industry was connected with the Pope Manufacturing Co., when its business was confined to the manufacture of bicycles The refusal of First Vice-President Kittredge to accept the nomination of the presidency gave the honor to Mr. Rice and it was the unanimous opinion of all that it could have been given in no better hands.

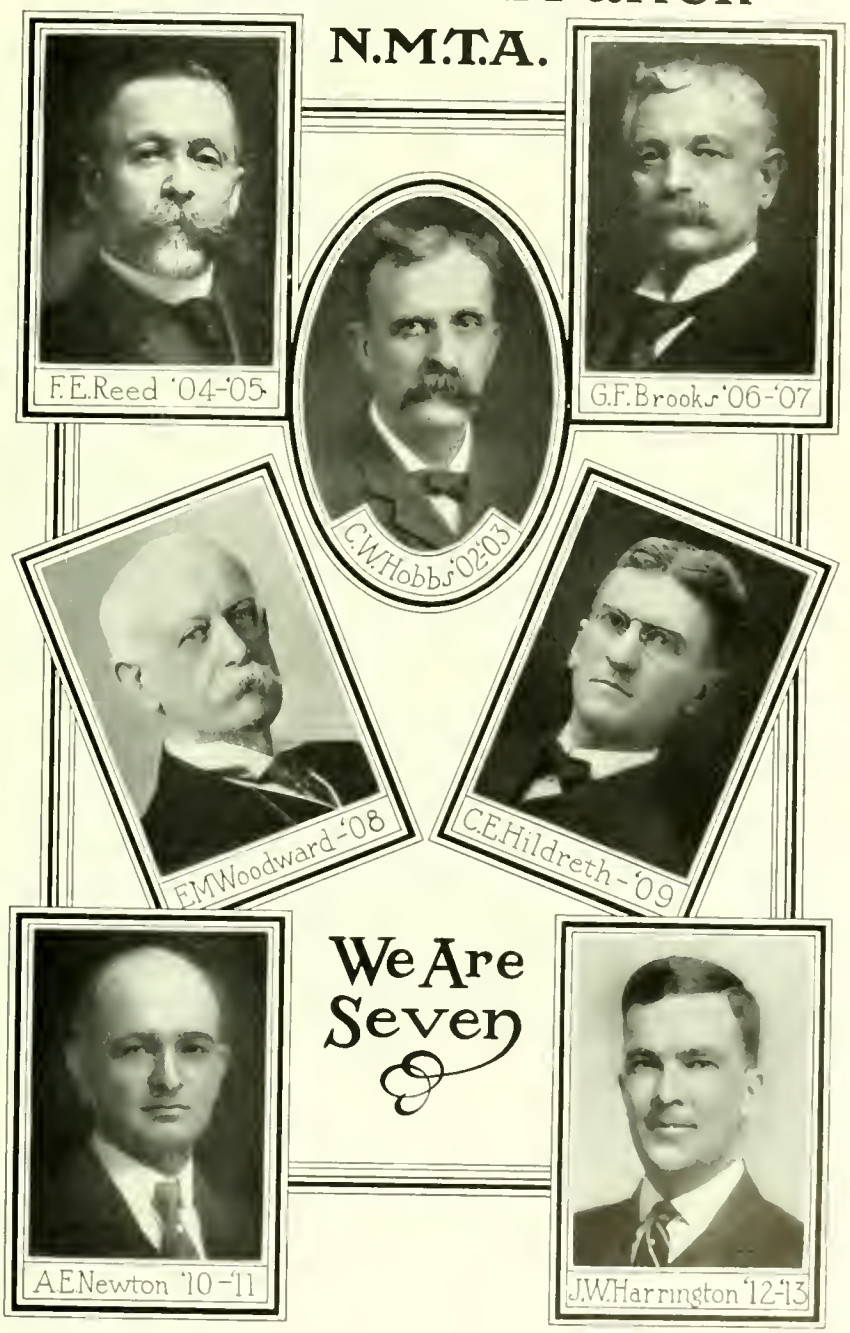
Mr. John D. Hibbard
Commissioner National Association

Before final adjournment, votes of thanks were extended retiring President Layman, the officers and members of Worcester branch for the hospitality extended and the management of the Bancroft Hotel for making possible the success of the convention, by offering every courtesy at its command.

The convention banquet, with which the Worcester branch officials had no part in arranging but were present as guests, was at 7.30 o'clock in the ballroom, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion by the official hotel decorator, Lange, and attended by 256. Those who had attended previous banquets in New York said that none were more enjoyable or largely attended. The music was furnished by the hotel orchestra, augmented to eight for the occasion, and by the Orpheus ladies' quartette of Boston. Ex-President Layman was toastmaster and he presided as masterly as he did over the convention proceedings. There were two addresses, the first being by Dr. J. Lawrence Laughlin, head of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Chicago, whose subject was, "The Disinherited Classes," and the closing by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University of Providence, who spoke on "The Human Factor in Progress." Both were eloquent and held the attention of the audience to the uttering of the last words.

The social features of the convention in the nature of automobile tours and trips of inspection for the delegates, included on Monday visits to the Boys' Trade School, the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and on Tuesday morn-

# PAST PRESIDENTS
## Worcester Branch
## N.M.T.A.



ing to the South Works of the American Steel & Wire Co., while separate groups made a trip to Greendale and inspected the industries there, including the Norton Co., Norton Grinding Co., Worcester Pressed Steel Co., the Heald Machine Co., and the Osgood Bradley Car Co.'s works. The magnitude of all these industries was a revelation to most of the delegates, who said they never dreamed of the importance of Worcester as a manufacturing center even though it had been called to their attention previously in various ways.

For the women who accompanied the delegates to Worcester, the program provided by the ladies of Worcester branch officials was such that there was no time to even think of home sickness or being lonesome. This feature was under the direction of Mrs. Donald Tulloch. For the first night the visitors went to the Worcester Theater, the best seats in the house being reserved for them by Worcester branch. Previous to this they went to Brigham Hill, North Grafton, and had an automobile ride through Leominster and Lancaster, and looked over the Metropolitan reservoir at Clinton, returning through Sterling, where they saw the house of Mary Sawyer, made famous by the story of "Mary's Little Lamb."

Tuesday they visited the Woman's Club house, the Worcester Art Museum and the Royal Worcester Corset Co.'s factory on Wyman street, being tendered a lunch by the latter and presented with souvenirs of a reminder of their visit to Worcester. A trip around Lake Quinsigamond and Shrewsbury concluded a pleasant journey.

Wednesday they passed at the Tatnuck Country Club, where they had luncheon and bowled on the green. That night the visitors and the Worcester ladies were guests of the national association at a dinner in the Colonial room of the hotel, at the conclusion of which they adjourned to the mezzanine floor and listened to the music and speeches of the convention banquet.

No story of the convention would be complete without a few words of praise for the souvenir book entitled, "Worcester, City of Prosperity," which Secretary Tulloch prepared in honor of the two conventions coming to Worcester. It was published by Worcester branch and a copy was presented to 430 delegates to the two conventions with its compliments. The book is one of the most elaborate ever prepared to advertise Worcester and aside from this a valuable fund of information for those who live in Worcester and for those who desire to know more about it. Practically all of its 324 pages were written by Mr. Tulloch, who spent weeks in its preparation, mostly at night after his regular's day duties were performed. In addition to the reading matter there are about 100 illustrations of individuals, buildings and industries that have made Worcester's fame world wide.

Mr. W. A. Layman
Retiring President of National Association

Among the interesting contents are, "Some of the Things Worcester Does," "Worcester—A Manufacturing Center," "Some Kinds of Machinery and Specialties Made in Worcester," "Three-quarters of a Century of Machine Tool Operation," and "Worcester's Valhalla in Mechanics, in Inventions and in Business Management."

The convention was the first at the Bancroft that is given credit for turning people away from the hotel, the latter on one of the days of it having more guests registered than there are rooms in the building. In addition to this it furnished business for all the other hotels, while the delegates left many dollars in Worcester in other ways than through the hotels.

The two conventions in one week furnish an excellent argument for the needs of an Auditorium, for which the Chamber has started the initiative and which, when accomplished will do more to attract other conventions to Worcester than most any other one thing. Meantime the welcome sign hangs high for all national organizations.

There are numerous conventions of the smaller type which, with The Bancroft, Worcester can satisfactorily handle today. To attract some of these is one project to which the Chamber is committed during the present year, and already State conventions of two large fraternal orders are listed to meet here in 1914.

# Mid-Year Session of Machine Tool Builders

## Twelfth Semi-Annual Convention of National Machine Tool Builders' Association Following Directly After Metal Trades' Meetings, Adds to Worcester's Lustre as a Convention City

FOLLOWING closely on the heels of the National Metal Trades' Association annual sessions, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association held its two days' semi-annual convention in the Bancroft Hotel on Thursday and Friday, April 23 and 24. It was the twelfth mid-year meeting of the association and was one of the most successful ever held in the history of the organization. There were 165 delegates on hand for the meetings and when it was over and the last delegate had left, it was agreed that for instruction, as well as entertainment, the convention has never been surpassed. Worcester members of the association added to their laurels by the manner in which they looked after every detail and that the semi-annual conventions will be held in Worcester many times in the future seems assured. The great success of the convention is due to the untiring efforts of General Manager Charles E. Hildreth of the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Company and Treasurer Albert E. Newton of the Reed-Prentice Company, both officers in the national organization, Harry Worcester Smith, chairman of the publicity committee, with his assistants and every Worcester member in the machine tool building business.

Mayor George M. Wright

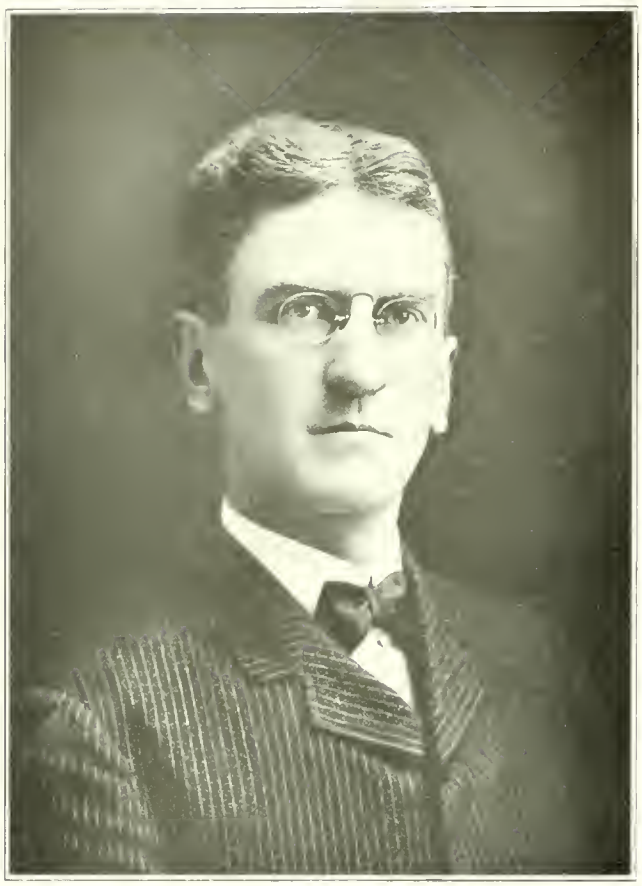
The National Machine Tool Builders' Association was organized in New York City, June 12, 1901, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, with 17 charter members. These members were the American Tool Work Company, Bradford Machine Tool Company, Greaves Klusman & Company, R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company, Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Company, Rolin Mayer & Carpenter Company, and Schumaker & Boye, all of Cincinnati, P. Blaisdell & Company, Draper Machine Tool Company, Prentice Brothers Company and F. E. Reed Company of Worcester; Fairbanks Machine Tool Company and Springfield Machine Tool Company of Springfield, Ohio; W. P. Davis Machine Company of Rochester, N. Y.; Flather & Company, Incorporated, of Nashua, N. H.; Hamilton Machine Tool Company of Hamilton, Ohio, and Hendig Machine Company of Torrington, Conn. The association now embraces 170 machine tool concerns from all over the United States.

The present officers of the national association are: President, W. A. Viall of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I.; first vice-president, J. B. Doan of the American Tool Works Company of Cincinnati, O., second vice-president, D. M. Wright of Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.; treasurer, Albert E. Newton of the Reed Prentice Company of Worcester, secretary, Charles L. Taylor of the Taylor & Fenn Company of Hartford, Conn.; General Manager, Charles E. Hildreth of the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Company of Worcester. In addition there are 10 standing committees, and 16 machine tool committees which are subdivided under the 16 heads into 28 smaller special committees, each with a chairman.

The conventions of the association are held semi-annually, the fall annual convention in New York City by rule of the constitution, and the spring semi-annual convention in the place selected by ballot. It was intended to have the spring convention this year in the Hotel Astor, New York City, and plans were already under way for holding it there, but when the National Metal Trades' Association decided upon Worcester it was voted that Worcester was the logical place, as the two organizations are closely allied in business. All that was needed was a leader to obtain the change and this was found in the person of General Manager Hildreth, who worked until he secured the change from the Hotel Astor to the Bancroft, the convention to be held on the same dates as originally decided upon.

The purpose of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, in brief, is purely educational and constructive. It is educational in the presentation, discussion and study of subjects strictly germane to the industry, such as "best treated gears and machine tools and the development of cutting tools," besides all the varied economic problems of shop management. It is constructive in the study and formation of apprenticeship and uniform cost of systems which have been largely adopted by its members. Above and beyond all, the association has brought competition into a close personal and friendly relation, which, as the acquaintance grows, immeasurably dispels old distrusts and antipathies and is increasingly breeding confidence and respect.

When the convention opened on the forenoon of April 23, President Viall welcomed the delegates and the members were addressed by President J. Lewis Ellsworth of the Chamber of Commerce, who offered them the free-



CHARLES E. HILDRETH, WORCESTER, GENERAL MANAGER

dom of the Chamber. He was followed by Mayor George M. Wright, who welcomed them in behalf of the city. The reading of the minutes was succeeded by the report of the membership committee, of which A. H. Drury of the Union Twist Drill Company of Athol is chairman, and this showed an increase in membership that was flattering to the interest shown in the organization. President Viall gave out the list of the convention committees. He appointed the following:—

Auditing committee—J. G. Oliver of the Bardons & Oliver Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Coolidge of the Fitchburg Machine Works of Fitchburg, and F. G. Harrison of the Massillon Foundry and Machine Company of Massillon, Ohio.

Resolutions committee—Paul E. Thomas of the Keep-Smith Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee; George I. Alden of the Norton Grinding Company of Worcester, and Charles E. Bilton of the Standard Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport.

Press committee—President W. A. Viall of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence; Secretary Charles L. Taylor of the Taylor & Fenn Company, Hartford, and General Manager Charles E. Hildreth of the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co. of Worcester.

General Manager Hildreth gave the delegates some good advice about keeping on hustling and told them to stop worrying over business inactivities. Charles Fair of the General Electric Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., gave an address on "What Features of Electric Motors Can Be Standardized for Machine Tools," and analyzed facilities to obtain methods that will increase results and assure success from past failures. He was followed by John C. Spence, superintendent of the Norton Grinding Co. of Worcester, who spoke on "How Can We Induce Ourselves and Our Men To Earn More Money." His remarks were closely followed and he urged increased efficiency in all departments of the work, not only among employees but by employers. The discharge of help, he urged, be the last resort and he outlined many ways in which a man, perhaps inefficient in some particular line of work could be made efficient and a valuable aid to the concern with which he is employed. His address was discussed at length by Fred A. Geier of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., of Cincinnati; Charles H. Norton of the Norton Grinding Co., of Worcester, and William Lodge, president of the Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Co., of Cincinnati. The forenoon session, for a first day, was a hummer and showed that the spirit of the delegates was to make the most of their two days' convention as regards practical affairs and effect. The afternoon of the first day was given over to committee meetings, each committee meeting, with its chairman, in different rooms in the hotel. These meetings were largely attended by committee members, but the work was of an executive nature and nothing given out to the public. The following committees met:—

Lathe committee, J. W. Carrel, chairman, of the Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Co. of Cincinnati, O.; sensitive drilling machine committee, Charles L. Taylor, chairman, of the Taylor & Fenn Co., Hartford, Conn.; boring machine committee, H. M. Lucas, chairman, of the Lucas Machine Tool Co., of Cleveland, O.; gear cutting machine committee, F. L. Eberhardt, chairman of Gould & Eberhardt of Newark, N. J.; grinding machine committee, C. H. Norton, chairman, of Norton Grinding Co. of Worcester; screw machine committee, E. C. Woolgar,

ALBERT E. NEWTON, WORCESTER, TREASURER

chairman, of the National Acme Machine Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, O.; hammers, punches, sawing machine committee, F. G. Harrison, chairman, of the Massillon Foundry & Machine Co. of Massillon, O.; planing machine committee, B. B. Quillen, chairman, of The Cincinnati Planer Co. of Cincinnati, O.

The second day opened with more committee meetings in different rooms, where matters pertinent to the convention were taken up and lines of activity mapped out to be discussed in the executive session later in the day. These committees met Friday forenoon:—

Radial drilling machine committee, A. H. Tuechter, chairman, of the Cincinnati Bickford Tool Co. of Cincinnati, O.; milling machine committee, E. J. Kearney, chairman, of the Kearney & Trecker Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.; punching and shearing machine committee, W. D. Sayle, chairman, of the Cleveland Punch & Shear Works Co., of Cleveland, O.; shaping machine committee, O. H. Broxterman, chairman, of the John Steptoe Shaper Co., of Cincinnati, O.; portable electric driven machine committee, J. E. Briggs, chairman, of the Hisey Wolfe Machine Co. of Cincinnati, O.; vertical drilling machine committee, A. H. Tuechter, chairman, of the Cincinnati Bickford Tool Co. of Cincinnati, O.; turret lathe committee, C. A. Johnson, chairman, of the Gisholt Machine Co. of Madison, Wis.

Mr D M Wright, Hartford

The convention committees reported at the afternoon session in the Colonial room in the hotel and the delegates heard the third and last address of the convention, given by R. G. Williams, safety engineer of the Norton Co. of Worcester. He spoke on "Safety as Applied to the Use of Grinding Wheels." His address, although short, was pithy and his remarks closely listened to. He urged hoods covering the exposed parts of a machine as an aid to safety, together with several other ideas, many of which have been adopted in the Norton Company and which, from remarks, will be taken up by other concerns. He also urged the standardization of safety appliances.

Adjournment was taken following the executive session and there was one glad round of felicitations during which delegates to the convention agreed that Worcester as a place for a convention is the one place where everybody seems to be out for a good time and where the pleasure and entertainments didn't interfere with the business of the convention. Into the space of two days was crowded more business than at any similar convention, and members say that for hustle and bustle as well as restraint all combined, Worcester has it on any convention city yet visited.

Before adjournment, the delegates adopted a resolution protesting against Congress passing the Clayton bill now in the House of Representatives. This bill, in the main, contemplates prohibiting manufacturers from giving exclusive territory to any dealer or agent for the sale of any article. The delegates assumed that the Government has no business interfering with the manner in which the manufacturer disposes of his products so long as that disposal is legitimate, and it is contended by members of the association that the profit on machine tools is so small that were agents or dealers, who have been given exclusive territory in which to sell a certain device or article deprived of that privilege, the profit they are now making, a small one of 10 per cent., would be cut down through competition among dealers or agents, so that eventually there would be little if any profit for anybody, with the result that there would be a reduction of wages in factories producing such goods. The resolution takes the ground that the machine tool business is conducted on extremely competitive lines and is not such an one as this bill seeks to control.

Upon motion of C. E. Geier, of Cincinnati, a resolution was adopted thanking Worcester members of the association and Worcester citizens for the splendid hospitality accorded the association during the convention. In the executive session, foreign trades relations were discussed.

While the serious part of the convention was being carried on the social end was by no means neglected. This was in good hands, Worcester members having got together and prepared something unique, refreshing and out of the regular rut. For the first time during a semi-annual convention there was a banquet. This was called a "good fellowship" dinner and was held in the ball room of the hotel Thursday night. There was a splendid banquet provided with plenty of delicacies, in both the food and drink line, to rouse enthusiasm. For the first time in the history of a banquet in the hotel

there were no speeches, but when the dinner was over there was an entertainment put on the stage by the members of the Norton Company and other artists. There were 25 members in the company and they put on a sketch entitled "High Speed Steals," gotten up by J. C. Spence, and it made a ten-strike, there being many hits put over that appealed to the machine tool men, as much of it was pertinent to the trade. In addition to this sketch, the S. B. of A. Glee Club, 16 men, in uniform, and wearing white caps, sang two songs. Others taking part in the entertainment were Tilander's Band, which played seven selections, Mrs. Caroline Keil-Stiff, soprano, and Harold I. Gulick, basso, both of whom sang two songs and responded to encores. The dinner closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "America."

President Viall presided and had seated at the same table many delegates of national prominence as well as some of Worcester's foremost citizens.

Thursday forenoon, those delegates who were not confined by committee meetings and the work of the convention, went to visit many of the large industrial plants, taking in the Boys' Trade School, Osgood Bradley Car Works, Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., Reed-Prentice Co., Rockwood Sprinkler Co., Washburn Shops, Whitcomb-Blaisdell Co. and Worcester Pressed Steel Co. On Friday forenoon at 11.30 o'clock all the delegates who cared to make the trip were taken in two electric cars to Greendale to the big plants of the Norton Co. and the Norton Grinding Co., where they were met by officers of the company and taken on a tour of inspection through all the shops, being given a luncheon in the assembly hall in the Administration building of the Norton Co.

The women visitors were given automobile trips on both days of the convention, on Thursday being taken to Sudbury to the Wayside Inn, where lunch was served, after which they were brought back to Worcester by way of Clinton, to allow them to view the Metropolitan water basin and later stopped at the Worcester Art Museum. On Friday forenoon they were given trips to the Boys' and Girls' Trade Schools, Worcester Women's Club and to the Tatnuck Country Club, where they had lunch, and, returning to the city, were allowed the freedom of the big Royal Worcester Corset Co. shops.

## The Governor's Prosperity Conference

On April 4th, in Ford Hall, Boston, there was held what His Excellency, Governor David I. Walsh, was pleased to term the "First Prosperity Conference of the Commonwealth"—a convention, the first of its kind for the civic and industrial development of a State to be proposed by a Governor and carried through to completion with his active support and all the prestige and influence which his office commands.

Such a conference was outlined by Governor Walsh at a meeting of the New England Association of Commercial Executives in Boston a month previous. He expressed a desire to have the Commonwealth contribute more actively to the progress and prosperity of Massachusetts and asked the Association to assist him; first, by passing upon his proposed conference as a body and, second; by appointment of a Committee in whom he would vest all authority to arrange details for the gathering, providing it appealed to the Association.

The Association did both and left the destiny of the meeting to a Committee of six, representing the leading cities of the Commonwealth.

No committee ever approached a subject more conservatively or carefully than did this group of commercial secretaries. Without exception they realized that while such a conference could result in much good, it also possessed possibilities of covering such a broad field and such a range of subjects that it could easily develop into a farce and leave not only the Governor but his Committee as well, the laughing stock of the business interests of the State. Hence, the Committee's great task, at the very outset was the elimination of a great many of the subjects which the Governor had tentatively proposed and absolutely fixing the nature of subjects and time for discussion of those which were decided of paramount importance and which could be given fair consideration in sessions confined to a single day.

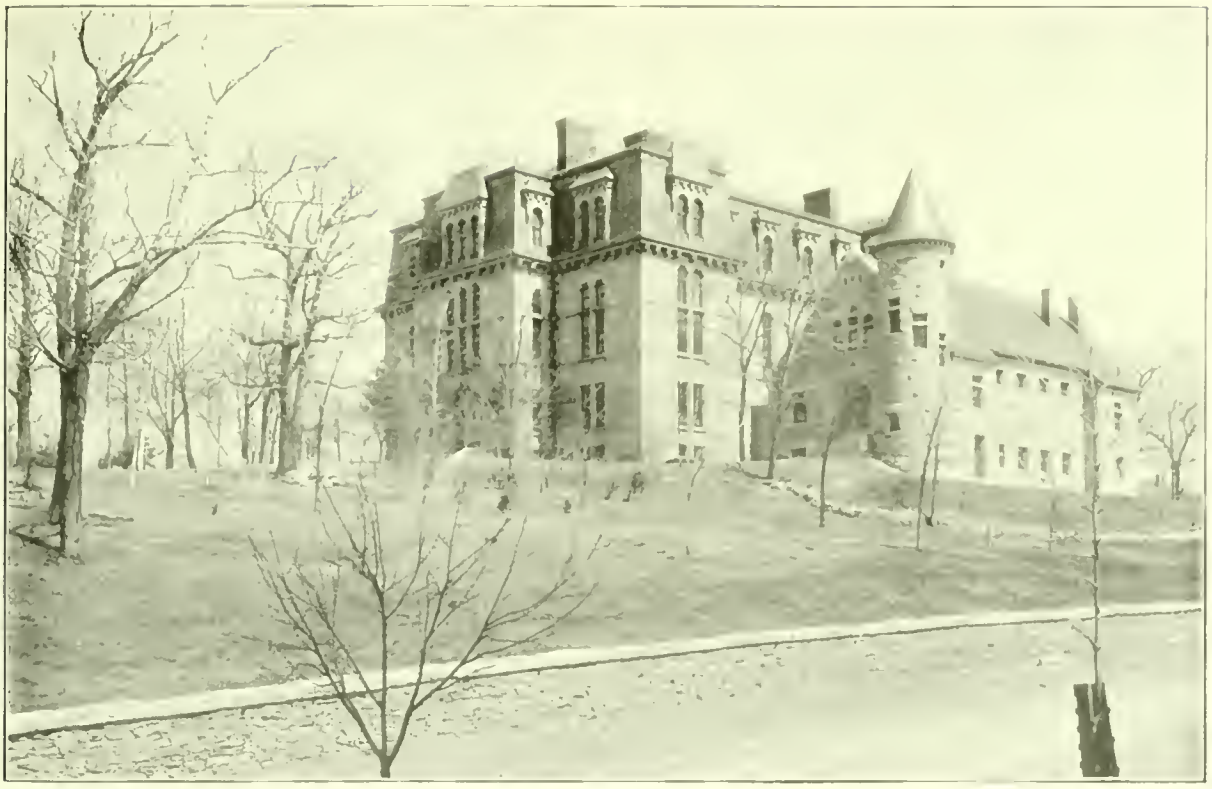
The Committee was also united in the belief that it should attract the city official and the business man of the Commonwealth—men who are not accustomed to attend conventions—and thereby make the conference a business conference in fact as well as name. The Governor not only assented to this but allowed the Committee to supply the list of names to whom he would send his personal invitation to attend.

Some 700 men attended the meeting, representing every section of the Commonwealth, and under the masterly guidance of Mr. John H. Fahey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America as presiding officer, it went through with clock-like precision and to the gratification and surprise as well of the Committee, practically every subject arranged was discussed within the time limit set. The co-operation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in providing lunch in the building kept all delegates present for both morning and afternoon sessions.

The Committee regarded the conference in light of an experiment and as such it was entirely successful. For the first time it brought together for a common purpose the business man, the legislator, the city dweller, the country resident, the capitalist, the educator; and without exception they all entered into discussions and handled the subjects in crisp business-like terms, entirely devoid of pretty phrases and "hot air."

The conference gave the manufacturer opportunity to sound a warning to the Legislator and the Governor himself, that Massachusetts must heed his appeal, lest Beacon Hill legislation would drive industry from the Commonwealth. The delegates from the rural districts, perhaps for the first time in their lives, had opportunity to tell the metropolitan resident what was needed to develop the thinly populated districts and thereby promote the greater prosperity of the whole state. The plea from the Hill Towns of Western Massachusetts, asking support for trolley connections, was especially effective. The farmer gave his views; the business man talked from his side; the manufacturer and business man touched upon the railroad situation; and at the close it was the unanimous opinion that Massachusetts should have more such conferences.

To accomplish this, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Committee of business men and other citizens from various parts of the State, and his selections are expected shortly.



Worcester State Normal School

# School Hygiene A Safeguard to Health

## Worcester Normal School Brings Specialists of National Reputation In Conference to Discuss this Question so Vital to the Welfare of the Public

WORCESTER is in a large sense a city of education and research, and has often attracted to her councils scientists and educators of national and international renown. An important contribution to this record was the Second Annual Conference just held at the Worcester State Normal School, for the purpose of considering the problems of School Hygiene. No subject more vital to the welfare of a city or a community now occupies the attention of teachers and school officials, either here or elsewhere, and it is gratifying to know that Worcester is taking the lead in studying the question and in arousing an intelligent public interest in it.

The first great factor in the matter of solving the problems of school hygiene and of safeguarding the health of our pupils is the public school teacher, and in respect to this factor, Worcester may take a justifiable pride, for her public school teachers are efficient, faithful and well-informed. The second factor is the health supervisors and here again Worcester has competent trained public servants who are earnest in their endeavors to keep high the sanitary standards of the schools. The third factor, which is also the guarantee of the other two, is a real public interest in the health problems of the schools, and a conference so conspicuous for the personnel of its speakers as was this one at the State Normal School is one of thessurest ways of securing this interest.

The conference was opened by Dr. William B. Aspinwall, Principal of the Normal School, who emphasized the growing appreciation of need for action in conserving the health of school children and he placed the justification of such action on the broad grounds of public policy. Society has as much right to expect good health in its members as it has to expect literacy, and it is doubtful if a very high average of literacy can be attained without a fairly wide prevalence of good health. Physical defects such as poor vision, nose and throat obstruction, deafness, decayed or defective teeth and poor nutrition retard the educational progress of children, often necessitating the spending of more time in each grade and even preventing many from gaining the minimum educational equipment which is their due, for children who have these defects cannot be good pupils. Poor sanitary conditions, prevailing as they do in many school houses, also impair the health and hinder the development of children to such a serious degree that the public is demanding more attention and instruction with regard to these matters. Accurate knowledge has been gathered by most State Departments of Education relating to lighting, heating, ventilation, and sanitation, and there is no reason why every community should not make use of it.

Mayor George M. Wright said that the subject of school hygiene and the care of the health of school children has come to be among the most important phases

of the work of modern education in all communities.

In the City of Worcester a definite program has been started to bring the older buildings up-to-date in the matter of ventilation and lighting, and Mr. Wright believed that country schools, although built many years ago before the present-day scientific developments in school construction, could be remodelled at small cost so as to conform to modern hygienic needs and accepted standards. Although the school system makes the heaviest drain on the city treasury, yet money could not be devoted to a better cause. But the entire success possible from this great expenditure will never be realized unless the health of the pupils and the hygienic conditions of the school are maintained at the highest possible level.

Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Professor of Physical Education in Columbia University, in presenting the serious health problems that surround the education of the child, pointed out that the rural school standard is not as high as that of the city school. As Chairman of the Committee on Health Problems in Education, appointed by the National Educational Association, Dr. Wood has prepared elaborate and exhaustive statistics showing the prevalence of physical defects among children. These figures he displayed and explained, emphasizing the imperative duty of the community to provide not only school conditions more favorable to health, but also medical inspection and school nurses who shall act either under the authority of the City or State Board of Health or under that of the Board of Education. The essential minimum sanitary requirements for rural schools, urged not for mere comfort and pleasure, but because necessary for health and decent living, may, he said, be reduced to the following terms: 1. Heating by at least a properly jacketed stove. No unjacketed stove to be permitted. 2. Ventilation by window boards or better form of fresh air inlets. 3. Lighting from left of room, or left and rear, through window space at least 1-5 of floor space in area. 4. Schoolhouse kept as clean as a good housekeeper would keep her home. 5. Drinking water provided by a sanitary drinking fountain. 6. Facilities for washing hands, and individual towels. 7. Toilets and privies of sanitary types, with no cesspools unless water proof, and no neglected privy boxes or vaults. 8. Schoolhouse and outhouses absolutely free from obscene markings. 9. Schoolhouse thoroughly screened from flies and mosquitoes. 10. Reasonable playground space for every rural school.

As for the State of Massachusetts, the law provides for medical inspection, Deputy Commissioner of Education, William Orr, pointed out. Each town is required to employ a school physician under the control of the school committee or of the Board of Health. He is responsible for the physical examination of every child, including his sight and hearing, and for the oversight of the physical condition of the children, for the detection and control of contagious and infectious diseases. He is authorized to examine pupils, teachers, janitors, and school buildings. Mr. Orr said he believed there was a general compliance with this law, but the thoroughness of the medical inspection varied greatly in the different towns of the State. It is apparent that there is need of education of public sentiment and opinion on the necessity of attention to the physical welfare of children. At present there is no penalty imposed for neglect and so general are the terms of the law that it is possible for a town to have very ineffective medical inspection and still keep within the letter of the law. He strongly urged the employment of a school nurse, in the belief that her influence with the parents, in leading them to put into effect recommendations as to the care of their children, made her a most valuable aid to the school physician and an important factor in building up the intelligent community interest in this matter so much needed.

Dr. William H. Burnham, Professor of Pedagogy and Hygiene in Clark University, presented the teacher's problem in relation to hygiene and spoke of the training of the child. It consists, he said, in the formation of habits of health, for it is better to have acquired habits of life that contribute to sound development and the promotion of health than to possess much formal knowledge of anatomy and physiology. Among the habits that children may acquire ten were emphasized as fundamental, namely: 1. The habit of chewing one's food, for upon the normal functioning of the teeth in the process of chewing depends the development of the whole bony structure of the head; 2. Normal and regular habits of excretion, which include not only the most fundamental and elementary habits as regards the grosser habits of excretion, but especially with regard to the care of the skin as an organ of excretion; 3. The habit

East Driveway and Entrance

WILLIAM B. ASPINWALL
Principal, Worcester State Normal School

WILLIAM H. BURNHAM
Professor of Pedagogy and Hygiene, Clark University

THOMAS D. WOOD
Professor of Physical Education, Columbia University

FOSTER C. DRESSLER
Specialist in Hygiene, U. S. Department of Education

MEN PROMINENT IN SCHOOL HYGIENE CONFERENCE

WILLIAM A. BALDWIN
Principal State Normal School, Hyannis, Mass.

J. MACE ANDREWS
Professor of Psychology and Hygiene, Worcester State Normal School

of cleanliness in general, starting with the care of the teeth and the body and extending to the care of the clothing and also the schoolroom itself and its surroundings, which latter should be examples of cleanliness. Special emphasis was put upon the danger from flies, as shown so vividly in the studies of Dr. Clifton H. Hodge, formerly Professor of Biology at Clark University. A child may well get training from fighting for the extermination of these dangerous examples of uncleanly habits; 4. The habit of breathing properly, for it is an important condition of brain development and brain activity, and the failure to acquire it tends to cause defects of speech, defects of hearing, and to interfere with the nutrition of the brain. "My son," reads the proverb of the American Indians, "if you will be wise, open first your eyes, your ears next and last of all your mouth"; 5. The habit of correct posture, for without it proper breathing is impossible and without proper breathing the benefit of other good hygienic conditions, such as adequate ventilation, good light, ample space, sufficient moisture in the air and adjustable seats, may be in a large part nullified; 6. The habit of caring for the eyes, which includes regard for the proper distance of the book from the eyes, particular care to have the light come from the left and in sufficient quantity, and ample rest; 7. The habit of sleep, which shall be truly relaxation and rest. Teachers cannot be indifferent to the habits that children are forming in this matter; 8. The habit of concentrating attention on the present situation, without worry about the past or the future, favoring hard work while one works and allowing periods of study short enough to make this possible; 9. The habit of self-control which is largely a guarantee of mental health. All the discipline of the school should contribute to the development of this habit; 10. The habit of caring for the health of others, by avoiding the exchanging of materials, as pencils, etc., with one another and thus avoiding the spread of disease.

To answer the question how this training can be given, Dr. Burnham suggested a training class in hygiene, whose function should be to look after the hygiene of the schoolroom, having regard for the light, the temperature, the cleanliness, and especially the practice of personal hygiene. Such training would obviously be far more valuable than mere instruction.

In discussing this phase of the problem, Mr. J. Mace Andress, Professor of Hygiene and Psychology in the Worcester State Normal School, emphasized the necessity school instruction and practice of the habits essential to health. These may be begun as soon as a child enters school and may properly be incidental and individual, leading gradually but definitely to the assuming of responsibility and to the fixing of the habits. He spoke of an investigation made by the Normal School during the past few months of fifty-one rural schools of Worcester County. The results show a universal need of this instruction. In most cases the teachers are doing the best they can and are making definite progress. But the community interest is not yet very marked and consequently the public support of the efforts of the teacher and the superintendent is not great. In a large number of cases the lighting is inadequate, the ventilation is poor, and other conditions are very bad. In 33 per cent. of these schools medical inspection is not regular and where provided is more or less perfunctory. This is in striking contrast to the practice in most city schools and points to one of the causes of the relatively poorer average of health observed among country children as compared with city children, the generally accepted notion to the contrary notwithstanding. In the City of Worcester fifteen medical inspectors and one nurse, acting in co-operation with the Chairman of the Board of Health, make

STODDARD TERRACE, THE SCHOOL DORMITORY

regular and frequent visits to the schools for inspection, instruct the teachers with regard to symptoms and emergency treatments, advise the parents and even command the services of the hospitals if necessary. It is greatly to be desired that the rural schools emulate the City of Worcester in these matters.

With reference to the matter of health administration as the superintendent of schools deals with it, Principal William A. Baldwin of the Hyannis State Normal School, himself for many years a superintendent of schools, said that tact, eternal vigilance, and high standards must mark the administrator's work. To enlist the co-operation of the parents, to build up a sane and vigorous public opinion, to stimulate and instruct the teachers and to make use of all available agencies for sanitary inspection and hygienic betterment should be the definite objectives before him. With these ends in view there is much that he can do and he can be sure of substantial success.

With a view to making the schoolhouses more hygienic, Dr. Fletcher B. Dresslar, Specialist in Hygiene in the U. S. Bureau of Education, displayed some model schoolhouses exemplifying ideal conditions with regard to heating, lighting, size, proportion, and attractiveness. Not all communities will find the same buildings suitable for their needs, but all must nevertheless recognize the hygienic requirements of the individual cases and take due account of them if the schoolhouses are to contribute to the promotion and preservation of the children's health. On all these matters exact knowledge has been gathered by the Bureau of Education and can be obtained by all who desire it. Dr. Dresslar explained how beauty of proportion can be combined with scientific construction and urged that the preparation for the teacher's work might well include a study and making of plans of model schoolhouses, giving due regard to arrangement of the rooms with definite reference to the use to which they are to be put, the number and age of the pupils, the points of the compass and perhaps the climatic conditions. In many communities it is the teacher's opportunity to advise when new schoolhouses are built and if the present school-house is old and unhygienic, the teacher will often have the responsibility of planning the necessary changes when public opinion is ready to consider seriously the health of the children, (the future citizenship), rather than to save money.

Superintendent Frederick B. Van Ormum, of Northborough, and Superintendent Albert G. Eldridge, of Blackstone, discussed the problems arising from the actual conditions in the schools of their districts, and emphasized the great good that can be done for the children by earnest intelligent effort, if supported by public opinion.

This conference was a notable gathering of scientific men who are among the greatest authorities on school hygiene in this country. Their coming to Worcester made it one of the important educational events of the year for this city and reflects the high standard of work which distinguishes the Worcester State Normal School. No more imperative need is now being considered in educational circles than this one of better school hygiene and, in holding so successful a conference in our city, the State Normal School has not only taken a foremost place in New England in promoting a most important educational investigation, but has added new glory to our city in the centre of the Commonwealth.

## Loyalty to Worcester Meeting

The following communication is to be mailed to the leading fraternal organizations and societies and various other associations in Worcester early in May by the Mercantile Bureau:—

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Retail Trade, held Tuesday, April 28th, 1914, it was moved and voted that notice be sent to a number of societies and organizations inviting them to be represented by a committee of three at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, 14 Foster street, Wednesday, May 27th, 1914, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to take action looking to creating a more loyal interest in Worcester's commercial prosperity.

It is a well-known fact that thousands of dollars are expended in other markets that should be left in Worcester. We believe in "Conservation at the Source," "Buy in Worcester," "Trade at Home."

The ———— is invited to be represented by a committee of three and assist in formulating a plan of a "Buy in Worcester" campaign, thereby helping Worcester sustain its reputation as a City of Prosperity.

## Fashion Week

The Chamber of Commerce, through its Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, will inaugurate Worcester's first general Fashion Week beginning on September 22d and continuing for five full days thereafter.

The date and other preliminary arrangements for the week were fixed by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs during the past month, and their action ratified by the Executive Committee.

Worcester's Fashion Week is to be modelled somewhat along lines of the now nationally famous one which the city of St. Paul conducted in 1913. Every merchant in the city co-operated in the movement, prizes were offered for the best decorated windows and greater and more elaborate displays of goods than ever before seen in St. Paul were put on exhibition and for sale.

Worcester's Fashion Week has been arranged for the great social week of the Heart of the Commonwealth Music Festival time—and will unquestionably be a factor in attracting many additional people to the city.

# The Story of Clark University

## An Intimate Account of the Development of This Now Internationally Known Institution of Research and Learning. Told by Its First and Still Active President—A Development Without a Parallel in Academic History

By Dr. G. Stanley Hall

THE story of Clark University during the quarter century of its existence, the close of which we celebrate today with the alumni, under the inspiring guidance of Dr. French and his committee, has in some respects no parallel in academic history. Especially the first few years of our annals have both brighter and darker pages than I can find in the records of any university.

Thirteen of us instructors had taught or taken degrees at the Johns Hopkins, and we felt that institution, which had added a new and higher story to the American university, when it was at the very apex of its prosperity and hence were naturally inspired with the ideal of taking the inevitable next step upward, as indeed were all the other members of our original faculty, which was remarkable, if not unprecedented here, in its quality.

Of the no less notable original board of trustees, every member of which has now passed away (while death has not once invaded the ranks of our professional corps), the triumvirate, Hoar, Devens and Washburn, who stood nearest to Mr. Clark, as his executive committee of all work, estimated the resources that were ultimately to be at our disposal at from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000, and very likely more.

I was at the outset sent on an eight months' trip to Europe, with several score letters of introduction, including one from the national government which gave me access to the inside workings of Kultus ministeria and university inner circles and archives, so that my trip constituted a pedagogic journey I think almost without precedent.

Twenty-five years ago these very weeks I was on this unique mission and was surprised to find the most eminent men of learning in Europe profoundly interested in it, and so lavish with their time, sympathy and counsel. I was entertained by Lord Kelvin, Pasteur, Helmholtz, Jowett, and some scores of others of the greatest living leaders in scientific thought, went on a trip of inspection of German universities as the guest of the Prussian minister of education, von Goslaar, and, perhaps most embarrassing of all, was taken in state by Gen. Trepanof on a visit to the two great Russian military schools near St. Petersburg, in each of which an all day's program of military evolutions had been arranged for my special edification, was a guest of honor at a meeting of Swedish universities, etc.

My instructions from Mr. Clark had been to see everything and every institution possible, collect building plans, budgets, administration methods of every kind, and find out a few of the best men who might be willing to come to a new institution here, but to engage no one but to be ready to negotiate with them later.

The amazement to me was how lavish everybody was of advice, how cherished and often how elaborate were the ideals of university men, many, if not most of whom seemed to have imagined installations of their own departments rivaling not only Bacon's House of Solomon, but sometimes almost suggesting apocryphal vision.

From my voluminous notes of that trip could be compiled ideals lofty, numerous and far-reaching enough to inspire all the universities of the world for a century, and to organize a new one here for the conduct of which 10 times 10 million dollars would be sadly inadequate.

They gave me plans of the then new $4,000,000 university building at Vienna, of the new Sorbonne at Paris, its rival, of the complete new university which Bismarck had established at Strasburg to show Alsace-Lorraine, which Germany had just annexed, and to show especially France what the Teutons really meant by higher education, of the newly built university at Kiel, in which Germany sought to impress upon the Scandinavians the same object lesson, in her newly acquired Schleswig-Holstein, and which was designed to compete with the neighboring university of Copenhagen, just as she rehabilitated Koenigsburg to impress the same lesson upon the nearby Russian rival institution at Dorpat.

I was given in some cases the secret etat and the unprinted Statuten of the universities—all this until I felt an almost Tarpeian embarrassment, especially as I was in nearly all these places utterly unknown and an object of interest solely because of my unique mission. I found young professors prone to see visitors, and old ones to dream dreams, each for his own department, that all a king's ransom would be inadequate to make real.

Of all this I wrote Mr. Clark and my colleags here awaiting the great instauration. The harvest homecoming, with all these sheaves of suggestion and inspiration, marked the zenith of great expectation and of hope tiptoe on the mountaintop. For years, and sometimes even yet, European savants who first heard of Worcester from me, and have since known it only as the home of Clark University, seemed often, to our great embarrassment, to assume that many or most of the ideals that we then discussed together are now realized in this golden land of promise, and rank us far above even our own modest sense of our deserts.

I came home slightly intoxicated with academic ideals, so were all of us in some degree, according to our temperament, but a reality that was sobering enough soon confronted us. I cannot enter here upon the details of our disappointments, culminating in the tragic hegira to Chicago and elsewhere of three-fifths of our faculty. If ever there was an academic tragedy, a via crucis, a veritable descent into Avernus, it was here. The story of these years has been carefully written out with everybody heard from, and all the divergent interpretations of what occurred and what it meant faithfully set down and filed away in our archives, and perhaps after

another 25 years or yet another, it may be published.

Suffice it to say that although we started with far less than, justifiably or not, we had hoped for, we began the fourth year, 1893-94, with only about one-fourth of the total annual resources that we had the first year. In the seven years that followed, down to the founder's death, in 1900, we had for all purposes only 4 per cent. of the income of $600,000, plus that of $100,000 more for the library, that is, less than $30,000, though we have never told this before. Several of us who remained here were tempted by larger offers, to what seemed more promising fields, but, on the whole, I believe no one regrets it that we elected to stand by here.

These lean years were, however, characterized by two features. First, they were years of unique harmony. There was no friction. We stood and worked shoulder to shoulder. And this is of prime importance in a small institution like this. In a great university, discords can and always do occur, but here, where discontent in any department disturbs the whole institution, accord is one of the prime necessities.

The other feature of these years was intense devotion to research and to teaching, and our productiveness, whether compared with our numbers or our income, has never been greater, and, indeed, I wonder if that of any other institution has been relatively with us. Perhaps the alumni of these days were, and will ever be, a little nearer to the center of the hearts of those who went through them, and it is significant, and can be no cause of jealousy to others, that it is they who are leading in the epoch-making activities that center about today and mark this as the date from which henceforth our alumni will be a potent factor in our future history.

Their newly and well organized support, their enthusiasm for the spirit of research, which is our inspiration, will henceforth greatly reinforce all our best efforts here and be an inspiration for our future development.

With the dawn of the new century came also the college, which has given us 51 students who have already taken degrees in the last eight years, although it has its own independent purpose. As to it, we are brethren, children of the same parent or, to change the figure, a married couple, and unlike married couples, we can never be divorced, so that he who would make discord between us is an enemy to both, and every man who helps the other is a friend of both. Any encroachment of each upon the other's domain or any effort to profit or exalt the one at the other's expense, is bringing discord into sacred family relations.

Our two-in-one or dual unity is unique, delicate, imposes new responsibilities and presents also inspiring possibilities for a new solution of some of the highest academic problems. I think we can truly say that each is now a noble stimulus to the other. We are proud of the college, and we are so just in proportion as we know and understand its problems, aspirations and its achievements. We are proud of the name and the work of its first great president and of the rare men he brought here, whose growth in knowledge and power, together with those of the college alumni whom they trained in his day, constitute his living monument, and we of the university salute the college colors in our decorations today, and hail with pride and give our heartiest godspeed to the second president of the college, who is not only carrying out the ideals he inherited of a three years' course of non-athletic and citizen-building functions, but is going further and making the college a leader and light among others in the land.

Would that someone would offer a prize for some pregnant symbol, seal, or even slogan or song typifying this unique conjunction, which college and university should forever unite to use. Could we not fitly commemorate this occasion by a new resolve that there shall never be tension or strain between us, and that a policy of mutual help shall henceforth animate us both?

In the recent voluminous literature on colleges, so much under discussion of late, we have several characterizations of the ideal college professor, and these agree pretty well. He must be a good man, a model citizen, a gentleman and a scholar, a teacher born, made or both, tactful, and in close personal relations with his students, anxious and able to teach them all they are capable of learning in his department, a man whose character will be normative and influential for good, fitting students, not for the university, nor even for professional or technical careers chiefly, but for their work in life in general, and evoking all their powers.

Noble as are all these traits of nature and nurture, and rare as is their combination, and exacting as are the conditions of instruction and parental care, many college professors go further and are not even content with the useful work of making textbooks but really add to the sum of human knowledge by their researches, and it is a satisfaction to us that so many of those here are with and of us in this respect.

For the university professor research is his prime function. He must specialize more sharply, must not only keep in constant and vital rapport with everything that every creative mind is doing in his field the world over, but he must hear and lay to heart every syllable that the muse of his department utters to every coworker everywhere, and best of all, she must also speak new words through him. There is a vital sense in which he stands in closer relation to his coworkers in other lands than to his colleags in the same institution.

The chief momentum of the very vital push-up in him impels him to penetrate a little farther into the unknown, to erect some "kiosk in Kamtchatka," where he can wrest some new secret from the sphynx, who has far more to reveal than all she has yet told. Whenever he grows impotent to do this, he becomes only an emeritus knight of the holy ghost of science.

Studies of the age when men in various departments do their best work show that scientists are the oldest of all the creators of culture values on the average, but that there is more individual variation, so that they cross the dead line both older and younger than any others. It is one of the hardest things in the world to be and remain a productive investigator. There are so many journals and books to be read, so many and constant alterations and adaptations, needful to press the questions we ask nature how and to get an answer, such constant and often changes of method and apparatus, so much that was yesterday new and will tomorrow be obsolete if we would not abandon what Janet calls "la fonction du réel," and take some kind of flight from reality and its ever pressing devoir présent. But if research is hard and the life it demands beset with dangers, so that many are always falling by the way without giving any sign of their demise to outsiders, this work has its supreme reward, and I cannot believe

that there is any joy life has to offer quite so great as the eureka joy of a new discovery.

Not only this work itself but its conditions are amazingly complex, unstable, and ever shifting. Just at present it seems to me that academic unrest was never quite so great the world over, and that the near future promised so many important changes. Some abuses, great and small, have of late grown rank and demand remedy. Certain vicious tendencies must be corrected and reforms made. Bear with me if I ask you to glance briefly at a few of these.

Beginning with the Teutonic countries, since 1907 the assistant professors and docents have developed a strong inter-institutional organization against the head or full professors. The unprecedentedly rapid growth in the size of the study body everywhere has resulted in what Eulenberg calls a lush "Nachwuchs" of assistants of all grades. Statistics show that on the average the extraordinarii or assistant professors receive this appointment at the age of 37, at an average salary of $523, and remain in this position nearly 20 years, attaining an average salary of $1200, before promotion, at the average age of 57. These now constitute, with the docents, about half the teaching personnel of German institutions and they often have neither seat nor vote in the faculty and little participation in the corporate life of the institution.

In the municipal university which opens at Frankfurt next fall it was even proposed to have a president of the American type, to safeguard the assistants against the oppression of the full professors. A few years ago Tubingen, and last year Zurich, radically revised their ancient statutes to remedy these evils, and the projected university at Hamburg will go yet further. The two new universities in Hungary, at Pressburg and Debreczen, and the private one at Honkkonk — these grant more liberty and show more appreciation of the enthusiasm and ideals of the younger members of the faculty.

Even students in Germany have caught the spirit of unrest, if not revolution, and now have a strong inter-institutional organization, and their pamphlets are boldly demanding better methods of teaching, printed outlines of professors' lectures, are trying to develop a sentiment that no instructor shall ever repeat in a lecture anything he has ever published, are calling for more options, especially more freedom of choice in the selection of subjects for their theses and more meaty topics for them that does not make their work ancillary to that of the professor, more personal rights to what they produce or discover in them, a longer period of hospitieren or of trying out each course before they finally sign for it, more and better seminaries with better tests for admission, more practical courses, better access to books, journals and library facilities generally, less over-crowding and more elimination all the way from ober sekunda in the gymnasium to the doctorate, better social opportunities, dormitories, more personal contact with the professors, less restrictions on their personal liberty, reform of the corps, honor system and the mensur.

This unrest, although it seems ominous to conservatism, cannot fail to prevent waste and bring reform. In the English universities agitation has had many recent expressions, from Lord Curzon's demand for reforms in 1909 on to Tillgard's of last year. Here the protestants grant that these institutions still breed the flower of national life, the English gentleman, but demand better library facilities than the individual colleges with their wasteful duplication afford, and especially more of what the critics so strenuously insist is still lacking and that parliament should enforce, namely, more teaching and research. Thus the deepening sense that something rather radical must be done seems now crystalizing into just what that something should be. In France and in Russia unrest and reform are more and more loudly demanded.

In this country academic unrest has been largely directly against organization and administration. In old days the college president, though he usually taught, was supreme and autocratic, and as leading institutions grew and he ceased to teach, the concentration of power in his hands became altogether excessive. The foundation of new institutions, the Hopkins, a little later, and Stanford and Chicago, greatly augmented his power under our system.

He had to determine the departments, select professors, fix their status, build, organize, represent the institution to the board and public, perhaps the legislature, plunge into the mad, wasteful competition for students and money, lay supply pipes to every institution that could fit. Never was the presidential function so suddenly enlarged nor its power so great and uncontrolled as a decade or two ago. Even the university of Virginia and other southern universities, which had only a president of the faculty, elected by its members, fell into line, and a reaction toward democratization, which in its extreme form seemed sometimes almost to adopt the slogan, "Delindus est prex," was inevitable.

In the Cattel movement abundant incidents of arrogance and arbitrary, if not usurped, power were collected, and it was even insisted that although charters or conditions of bequest, to say nothing of American tradition, would have to be reversed, that the president should be only chairman of the faculty, elected perhaps annually by them, and in the literature of this movement we find occasionally the radical plea that some or all of the powers of the board should be turned over to the faculty, who should at least be given control of the annual budget.

More lately the movement of protest here is against the autocracy of the deans, whom the president had created in his own image, and who sometimes exercises a power that he would never dare to do, and who in large institutions have constructed a mechanism of rules, methods, procedures, standards, which have almost come to monopolize the deliberations of the Association of American universities, which fortunately cannot prescribe or legislate for its individual members. University deans have often created rules which they themselves can suspend for individuals, and this has greatly augmented their power. It is they largely who have broken up knowledge into standardized units of hours, weeks, terms, credits, blocking every short cut for superior minds and making a bureaucracy which represses personal initiative and legitimate ambition.

Just now, perhaps, we hear most remonstrance against head professors and statements that the assistant professors and younger instructors in their departments are entirely at their mercy, that they are burdened with the drudgery of drills, examinations, markings, all at small pay, while their chiefs take the credit, so that the best years of the best young men, which is the most precious asset of any institution, or even of civilization, are

wasted. Indeed, we have vivid pictures of the hardships which often crush out the ambitions of young aspirants for professional honors and tend to make them, if they ever do arrive, parts of a machine, with no ideals of what sacred academic freedom really means. Happily now, the best sentiment of the best professors now organizing interinstitutionally to safeguard their own interests and those of their institutions, stand for a most wholesome and needed movement which is sure to prevail.

So far I submit to you and to my colleags that Clark University, not through any wisdom or virtue of its president, although perhaps a little through the fact that he is a teacher and does not spend all his time in organizing, but, owing to its small size, its unprecedented absence of rules, its utterly untrammeled academic freedom, is today in a position to lead and not follow in the wake of this movement.

No one here wants autocratic personal power, but we do all want the best attainable, whatever it is. Each department here is almost as independent and autonamous as if there were no other. We have no deans, few assistant professors, and so no tyranny of departmental heads, no complaints on the part of students, as in Germany, that we are not doing the best we can for them, so that this world-wide movement for academic reform we ought to consider as a great and new opportunity to us all, trustees and faculties, at this psychological moment to realize our own advantage and to carefully look over our present system and see if we cannot use this opportunity to begin the new quarter-century with our lamps retrimmed and burning, and alert and profiting by every suggestion that the academic zest geist is now murmuring like the Socratic daemon in our ears.

Let us, then, look at the present situation and ourselves frankly in the face. With the indefatigable labors of Senator Hoar securing a just and legal execution of Mr. Clark's difficult will, labors which some of his colleags in the board thought almost justified us in calling him our second founder, with a board more active and interested in our affairs, external and internal, than ever before, as their co-operation in this commemoration typifies, with our funds better invested and yielding a trifle more than they have ever done, with an admirable library, the creation, body and soul, of Mr. Wilson, who has the greatest genius of friendship of us all, with the reestablishment of the department of chemistry, which was dropped for a few years; with the increased salaries from time to time, as far as means permitted, inadequate as most of these still are compared with the increased cost of living; with more departments and professors and instructors, we seem to have entered upon a settled period of prosperity and growth that promises that the next quarter of a century will far transcend the past; and now that all the perturbations of the first primitive era are over, we can look forward with confidence that the university will go on in the general direction it has already so faithfully held to during its period of storm and stress, in saecula saeculorum.

We have no greater distinction than that which has come from always preferring quality, attainment and ability to numbers, and that these standards may never be lowered is the most heartfelt wish and prayer of all of us. My greatest joy today is in the spontaneous testimonials of appreciation and loyalty of our alumni in leaving their work and coming here, at this most inconvenient season and sometimes from a great distance, and giving us or wording us their cordial personal greeting and godspeed, and even in contributing, not out of their abundance, for most of them are moderately paid professors like ourselves, but from a sense of gratitude and as a token of good will, to the fellowships which constitute our very greatest need.

Turning to the future, the changes we need here are largely but by no means wholly in harvesting what we sowed at the start and assiduously cultivated ever since, for which the time is now ripe. It would be preposterous to lay out our course now for another quarter-century. We must always maintain keen orientation in an even wider and more intricate field.

To my mind, there should always be a specialist here and in every institution in what might be called the higher pedagogy and in academic history, whose business it is to keep keenly alive to all that is doing in academic life the world over. Especially now, when these changes are so rapid, someone must spend much time in the out look tower and I would even hazard the strong opinion that had foreign institutions had a specialist in the conning tower, intent on studying the ever-changing signs of the times and trained in academic statesmanship, many, if not most, of the errors that have caused our own and foreign universities so much waste of energy in recent years, might have been avoided.

The time is at hand when university rectorates, presidencies, chancellorships, or whatever their name, can no longer be filled by any professor or even outsider who can secure election, but will require men who, whatever else they are or know, are experts in the history of the higher culture, and its institutions, from the four great academies of antiquity down, who know the story of mediaeval universities of the church and then of the state, of the guilds of scholars, the rise and present status of learned societies, and academies, the great reforms of the past and the yet more significant reconstructions now evolving, the governmental patronage of learning and research, from the days of the Medici down to contemporary legislation for higher institutions, national and state, present-day centralization and the efforts against it in France, the many universities lately established by colonial policies, the world-wide movement of universities extension.

He must suggest ways and means to his colleagues for achieving their own even if unconscious ideals, help free investigators to be the supermen they are called to be, each in his own way, have a minimum of arbitrary authority and a maximum of faculty co-operation, catch and sympathetically respond to and find his chief inspiration in the fondest, highest, if secret, aspirations of each of his co-workers, who must not be content with the stale ways of the present perfervid competition for dollars and students or with the mere horizontal expansion, the multiplication of machinery or devices for a manufacturer's efficiency, but study precedents, culture trends, and believe profoundly in the power of faculty democratization and do his utmost to develop it, regardless of his own personal or official prestige or authority.

On the continent, mayors are trained, professional experts, and cities vie with each other competitively for their services and find they can well afford to do so, for their special training means vast economies. Universities in this country, if not the world over, are more nearly ready than are cities to profit by this example, and their gain thereby would be even greater.

Twenty years ago Prof. Paulsen of Berlin, the best

representative of the higher pedagogy that country has yet produced, warned German universities of the very dangers which have now waxed so grave, and with which they are battling, and the presidents here have only too good reason to look either with jealousy or with hope, according to their temperament, upon the now rapid addition of the higher story of academic pedagogy to the old schoolmaster's pedagogy of the grammar and high school and development in this direction is another of the pregnant signs of the future.

Think of the changes since we began. Many special lines of research have now their own institutions where little or no formal teaching is done, like astronomic observatories, the Rockefeller institute, Woods Holl, Cold Springs Harbor, the Carnegie Institute, with all the possibilities of his will, the question of a national university, always with us just now of the Fess hundred million dollar type, to be devoted chiefly to research, the enormous expansion of teacher-training in nearly every higher institution of this country, a movement that is almost without precedent in its magnitude and suddenness, the augmented stress laid upon practical applications of pure science—these constitute a new environment, as also do the active and well organized but silent field agencies of most large institutions both to recruit students, with competing agents at the ear of every boy who thinks of going on, and also to place their graduates in every academic vacancy.

These are problems to which a presidential or other agency must give great and growing attention, and for which the president of the future must have special training, and in which also the faculty must share the burdens of administrative responsibility, since questions must often be decided one way or the other while those who determine them are uncertain, themselves, so that criticism accumulates.

As to professors, the best of them make an almost unprecedented sacrifice and could have achieved the highest success in financial, professional, political (witness President Wilson) and other lines. They know the price they pay and are willing to pay it, but must have as their compensation the boon of security and liberty to teach and investigate freely what and how they will. The university professorate, too, means not only the cult of specialization but of individuality.

Even idiosyncrasies are to be not only tolerated but respected and perhaps welcomed. The university should be the freest spot on earth, where human nature in its most variegated and accumulated types can blossom and bear fruit. The factory type of efficiency has no place there. Each must make himself as efficient as possible, but in his own way and independently of all external circumstances, and without the multiplication of machinery, so that an able organizer with nothing to do but to administer might prove an unmitigated curse to all the best things a professor and even a university stands for.

Thus now I, who with one tiny exception have never, during all these 25 years, or to a single citizen of Worcester hinted at a donation, will now say a word which I wish all of them would hear and consider. We greatly need and shall always need more funds to strengthen existing and to found new departments. Though we bear another name, we are, fellow citizens, your University of Worcester.

In all the spheres we touch, we have spread the name and added to the fame of this Heart of the Commonwealth. If we had 10,000,000 dollars more, not one of us would gain personally but should only have more work, for we are only administering the highest of charities.

If you doubt that this is the highest, listen to the conclusion of the report of the most elaborate parliamentary commission Great Britain ever knew, of 40 volumes and nearly 19 years in the making, covering all British charities of every kind, more than 20,000 in all, which is that of all objects of charity, the highest education has proven wisest, best, and most efficient of all, and that for two chief reasons, first because the superior integrity and ability of the trustees who consent to administer such funds, together with the intelligent appreciation of those aided by them, combine to furnish the best guarantee that they will be kept perpetually administered in the purpose and spirit of the founder whose name they bear; and, second, because in approving higher education, all other good causes are most effectually aided.

Since the first endowment of research in the Greek academy, porch, grove and garden, from which all our higher institutions have sprung, thousands of spontaneous free will offerings have borne tangible witness to the sentiment so often and vividly taught by Plato, that in all the world there is no object more worthy of reverence, love and service, and none that it pays a civilization better to help to its fullest development than well-born, well-bred, gifted, trained young men who desire to be masters in an age when experts decide all things, for in them is the hope and future leadership of the race, and to help them to more of the knowledge that is power is the highest service of one generation to the next, and how this has appealed to all ages.

Oxford and Cambridge have 1800 separate endowed fellowships and scholarships, to say nothing of the smaller exhibitions. Leipzig has 407 distinct funds, the oldest dating 1325, and wherever the higher academic life has flourished we find scores of memorials bearing the names of husbands, wives, parents, children, and providing for students of some special class, locality, or establishing or benefitting some new department or line of investigation, theoretical or practical; and now that the rapport of business, government, and all social and cultural institutions was never so close as now, all who give greatly and wisely, or who make or suggest bequests, have a new noblesse oblige to consider.

Cold facts and figures finally show a few things that I beg you all to ponder now. These are, that compared either with the size of our faculty, the number of departments, or our annual budget, we have fitted more men for higher degrees, seen more of them in academic chairs, where they are found in all the leading institutions of the land, including some dozen of presidencies, first and last, published more original contributions which seek to add to the sum of the world's knowledge, have a larger proportion of members of our faculty starred as of first rank in Cattell's census of the competent, had closer personal and often daily contact with students, and given more individual help outside of classes, had more academic freedom (for no one in our history has ever suffered in any way for his opinions), had more autonomy in our departments, each of which is a law to itself, had less rules and formalities of every kind, had less drudgery of marks and faulty rulings, had a president who was less president and more teacher, good or bad, spent less time in devising ways and means of seeking contributions from our friends here, adver-

tized less and avoided all publicity more, until now, (when I am just for this one moment, throwing all our traditions of silence and modesty to the winds). In these respects we exceed any of the other 20 institutions of the Association of American universities.

This is what Clark University means and has and will forever stand for, and this is the way we all love and have put the best 25 years of our life into her service and wish we all had another quarter of a century to serve her better, and this is what brings you alumni back with your offerings, your loyalty and hearty good wishes.

This is the university not made with hands, eternal in the world of science and learning. Clark University is not a structure but it is a state of mind, for wherever these ideals reign Clark men are at home, and all who have them are our friends and brothers.

It is this ideal that sustained us in our darkest days and now lights up the future with a new plan. Is there any joy of service to be compared with that of the investigator who has wrung a new secret from the heart of nature, listening when she has whispered a single syllable of truth muttered before, who has been able to add a single stone to the great temple of learning, the noblest of all the structures ever reared by man? Is there any more religious calling than thus thinking God's thoughts after him, and proclaiming the gospel of truth to confirm faith, prevent illness, deepen self-knowledge and that of society, industry, give use of mastery over the physical, chemical, biological energies that control the world, and develop mathematics, the language of all who think exactly, a language which all sciences tend to speak in proportion as they become complete.

This is why research is religious and the knowledge gained in the laboratory today may set free energies that benefit the whole race tomorrow. Is not an institution devoted, heart and soul, to this sort of work, the best thing any community can have in its midst, and should it not be cherished, as the heart of this heart of the Commonwealth?

## Worcester Men in the Public Eye

# W. Francis Hyde

Called to Wheeling, West Virginia, in the closing days of April to take charge of the Playground Movement in that thriving city, Worcester loses in the departure of Mr. W. Francis Hyde, the man who perhaps more than any other made the playground movement in Worcester possible. Early in the field, earlier than any other, he saw the possibility of employing the machinery already in existence in the work of crystallizing the dormant public sentiment in the city in favor of playgrounds. He believed that all that ailed Worcester was inertia, not antipathy; certainly not ignorance. He accordingly appealed, and not in vain, to the Board of Trade to lead off in this movement, and the fact that we have such an excellent system in this city is due to the suggestions to that organization and its successor, for the men at the head of this movement have been from the start leaders in our ranks—George F. Booth, Earle Brown, Louis H. Buckley, Mark N. Skerrett and all the others.

Among them all, Mr. Hyde, by his sincerity, his youthful spirit, his tireless energy, his vision and his high character, has played an important part. In the summer of 1910, when the Playgrounds were first thrown open, Mr. Hyde acted as general assistant to Mr. Emmett D. Angell, but the next year when the work was formally placed in the control of the Playground Commission, Mr. Hyde was made General Supervisor, a position which he has filled with marked ability ever since.

Into this movement he has thrown himself with all the dynamic force of his nature. He has literally had

Mr. W. Francis Hyde.

to blaze his way through a forest of misapprehension, prejudice, self-interest, hostility, craft and ignorance. Pioneering, however popular and adventuresome it may be, seldom proves profitable for the pioneer. From Kit Carson to Hyde, the scouts on the frontiers of mankind have got more kicks than ha' pence for their well intentioned efforts to increase the sum total of human happiness. And yet it is probable that looking back upon his work not one of them would exchange his scarred sides for a lesser measure of achievement.

Mr. Hyde has done a lot of work he has never been paid for. A lot he never expected pay for. He saved the city $300 at Beaver Brook last year; his shop for making all apparatus and repairing the old used in the grounds was a material saving.

One hundred years from now he will be known as the Father of the Playground Movement in Worcester. In the meantime Wheeling has him.

He will be in charge of all the Recreation centers in Wheeling and will have an opportunity to work out under favorable circumstances the most modern of recreation methods. He will be missed here just in proportion as he is welcomed and appreciated there. And he will deserve both.

# Worcester A Quarter Century Ago

## May 1889

## The Burning of the Worcester Theatre

At 3 o'clock of the morning of May 16, 1889, fire was discovered in the Worcester Theatre on Exchange street. Two hours later nothing remained of what was then Worcester's only real playhouse but the weak and tottering walls, two of which crumpled before 7 o'clock.

The fire department made heroic efforts to stay the progress of the flames, but melting gas pipes—and the building was piped throughout with them—released their store of illuminating gas and added ready fuel to the flames, leaving the firemen with hands full to save surrounding buildings.

The structure was insured for $20,000, but it was estimated that the loss to the building alone was fully twice that amount.

Lewis Morrison was playing the theatre at the time with an elaborate production of "Faust." All the scenery, costumes and properties of the company were lost, entailing damages set at $11,000 and temporarily putting the company out of business.

Investigation immediately after the fire lead the authorities to believe that a gas explosion was responsible for the origin, but Mrs. Wilkinson, then managing the theatre, maintained in an open letter two days later that, in her opinion, the origin could be traced to sparks resulting from the spectacular display of fireworks used in "Faust." This was promptly denied the day following by the management of the company, who claimed that the type of fireworks were entirely safe, had never left a spark in the two years the display had been used and were guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The theatre was built in 1860 by a company formed to handle fruit and produce, and was used as a storehouse. The venture was not entirely successful and in 1868 the building was bought by the Worcester Music Hall Association and remodelled into a theatre.

No time was lost by the owners after the fire in clearing away the ruins and announcing plans for the construction of a new and modern playhouse, which they claimed would be ready for occupancy in the early winter.

## Electrical Development

The use of electricity and the possibilities for its further development in Worcester in May, 1889, lead the then infant Worcester Electric Light Company to announce plans for an extensive development of its existing plant which at that time had been in service six years.

The Compaiy was incorprated in 1883 with capital stock of $125,000, which it proposed to increase to $325,000 to provide funds for a real healthy expansion of equipment and service.

It was proposed to buy and develop two acres of ground south of Salisbury Pond, where now is located the great Faraday street station of the Company; and to erect thereon a plant capable of producing more than twice the amount of power which could be given at the time.

Increase in the use of electricity by various business houses in preference to gas and the "great possibilities for further application to all kinds of business," were given as the reasons for what was then considered a development of more than usual magnitude on part of a comparatively new type of industry.

## Opening Clark University

Coincident with the recent observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Clark University, the newspaper files of May, 1889, give Dr. G. Stanley Hall's announcement of the courses to be established in the institution when it was opened in the fall, together with a list of some of the instructors to be in charge.

## Worcester Natural History Society

This month, in 1889, was a joyful one for the Worcester Natural History Society. After being in existence for several years and gradually paying off obligations which it had assumed that it might be in a position to be classed with the leaders in natural history work, it was announced at the annual meeting, that for the first time in its history the society was entirely free from debt and the possessor of a bank balance of over $500.

This was made possible through a gift of $3000 in cash from Hon. Stephen Salisbury, to whom the Society extended its sincere thanks.

Dr. W. H. Raymenton, one of the most active and faithful workers in the Society, pressed his resignation as President of the Society at this meeting, completing nine full years of service as head of the organization. Some idea of the value and worth of the Society at that period can be gained from the report that more than 60,000 people had visited the building during the previous year.

## City Affairs

The City Council at its first meeting of May, 1889, voted to add to the constantly increasing parks system of the city by the purchase of Chandler Hill. To affect this a loan order of $45,000 was authorized and passed both branches of the City Government without opposition.

An agitation for the introduction of public bath houses, both at the lake and in some of the parks, which had been started some months earlier, culminated in May, 1889, with the filing of orders to consider the advisability of establishing various bath houses for the benefit of the people. The order was referred to the proper committee for consideration.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Council

**April 6, 1914**

New rules for the Police Department, prepared by Chief George H. Hill and presented at this meeting of City Council, were defeated in the lower branch, where they were introduced. The vote against the new rules was based on allegations that they favored the officials of the department.

It was claimed that the new rules were drawn after those adopted in some of the most efficient departments in the country. Supporters of the patrolmen maintained that they discriminated too much against the ordinary policeman and gave his superiors too great authority.

Among the rules objected to were those providing for the creation of a trial board from officials of the department to deal with minor infractions of rules and regulations, and also a rule which would prohibit the formation of associations or societies within the police department.

A loan of $75,000 for the extension of water pipes within the city, which had been authorized by the Common Council at the previous meeting, passed through the upper branch at this meeting by one vote.

An order was adopted on recommendation of the committees on Fire Department and Public Buildings, instructing the City Solicitor to petition the Legislature for permission to erect a fire alarm headquarters on park land, at the foot of Newton Hill. The present fire alarm headquarters are in the central fire station, considered in the estimation of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to be an extremely hazardous location. The new building is estimated to cost in the vicinity of $20,000, with an expense of approximately $7000 to relocate the wires for the new station.

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**April 21, 1914**

After spirited debates in both branches, City Council adopted the new police rules at this meeting. The rules failed to pass the Common Council at the preceding meeting and at this session were reconsidered and got by with one vote to spare, the final vote being 14 in favor and 13 against adoption. The aldermen voted to adopt the rules by vote of 6 to 4.

Loan orders to the amount of $35,000 were adopted, of which $25,000 was for Street Department construction and $10,000 for abolition of grade crossings account.

The Committee on Streets reported on a large number of petitions and orders in which were included recommendations for the widening of Main street from Curtis street to Curtis street, and the construction of Chapin and Gold street court, the latter at a cost of $15,000. Leave to withdraw was recommended on 30 petitions for sidewalks.

The aldermen voted to adjourn until May 5 and the Common Council until May 4, the different dates being the result of a misunderstanding on part of floor leaders in the upper and lower branches.

## School Committee

**April 7, 1914**

The School Committee by a unanimous vote adopted an order providing for the publishing of a Bulletin to be issued to the members prior to the calling of any meeting of the Board. The Bulletin is to have included all matters of business to come up at the meeting. Introduction of uncalendered business is provided for in an amended section of the original order, which provides for the injection of any matters and the transacting of any uncalendered business by vote of at least 16 members of the Committee present.

A communication was read from Mayor George M. Wright urging the Committee to use extreme care in the expenditure of money in its various departments during the fiscal year of 1914.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

An increase of $726,104.79 in the net city debt of Worcester in the year ending March 31, 1914, is shown in a financial statement issued on April 27th.

The total amount appropriated for all city departments for the present financial year according to the statement is $5,569,786.47. The total amount expended to date this year is $1,925,881.56, leaving balances unexpended March 31 this year of $3,670,904.91.

The following comparative tables show the city debt on March 31, 1914, and the corresponding date in 1913.

CITY DEBT, March 31, 1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loan | $12,031,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 792,700.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 1,400,000.00 | |
| Draft for Mar. Bills | 381,287.25 | |
| Total | $14,305,612.25 | |
| Cash in Treasury Mar. 31 | | $ 422,642.67 |
| Serial Funds, Mar. 31 | | 66,900.00 |
| Sinking Funds, Mar. 31 | | 5,402,642.51 |
| | | $5,892,167.18 |
| Net Debt | | $8,413,445.07 |

CITY DEBT, MARCH 31, 1913.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $12,076,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 100,000.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 450,000.00 | |
| Draft for Mar. Bills | 331,311.91 | |
| Total | $12,957,936.91 | |
| Cash in Treasury, Mar. 31 | | $ 197,984.38 |
| Sinking Funs, Mar. 31 | | 4,790,615.25 |
| | | $5,270,596.63 |
| Net Debt | | $7,687,340.28 |
| Increase, Net Debt | | 726,104.79 |

# Why Worcester Leads

A man is known by the company he keeps; a woman by the clothes she wears, and a city by the commercial organizations it boasts.

If there is any doubt remaining in your mind about the truth of the last third of the above paragraph, recall the New England cities that are known to be alive, and you will find that each boast live commercial bodies. Then think over the cities that are known to be dead and ask yourself if one of them has a live commercial organization worthy of the name.

It is difficult for a Worcester man to conceive of Worcester leading the country commercially, as well as industrially, but it is a fact nevertheless that the Worcester plan of organization in connection with its Chamber of Commerce is the plan that all other organizations East and West will eventually have to adopt. Its departmental plan; its graded membership with dues running from $10 to $300; its voting membership; its practical activities through its traffic bureau; its agricultural bureau; its mercantile affairs bureau; its new industries bureau, and, finally, its civic affairs bureau, have come to stay.

Finally, its charter enabling it to hold property amounting to $1,000,000, gives it a standing and an importance among all other corporations of the city and the country that it has never hitherto enjoyed.

There are not many Chambers of Commerce in this country today chartered at $1,000,000. Indeed, so far as is known, this is the only million dollar commercial organization in America, but there will be inside of ten years scores of them. In this instance Worcester as so oft before set the pace and all other organizations will have to follow in our footsteps and reorganize on the same basis and according to the same theory that obtained here.

The fact is that the old flat rate of dues was a fallacy that only needed to be tried out to prove itself absolutely unjust and untenable. It is not right to charge John Smith $10 and the American Steel & Wire $10 too. It is not right to charge the smallest merchant in Worcester $25 and the head of the Boston Store $25 as well. The organization being worth $25 to the small merchant, it is certainly worth a dozen times $25 to the big merchant. And yet the Boston Chamber of Commerce and many other bodies still adhere to the antiquated plan of individual membership, and the fruit dealer on Atlantic Avenue in that city, with a stock valued at $500, and the head of Jordan Marsh & Co. alike pay $25 to the Chamber. To one concern is rendered service worth coppers, to the other is rendered a service worth diamonds. Yet each pays the same sum into the treasury.

Such a plan is not only fallacious, unscientific and inadequate but eventually it causes bad blood and disorganization. The only plan that can be defended and that will work at all times and under all circumstances, is a plan that is absolutely equitable and just and that returns to the member a full and exact equivalent for what he contributes, whether that sum be $25 or $300.

# Worcester Chamber of Commerce
## Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

"IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH"

*Officers*

*President*, J. Lewis Ellsworth
*Vice-President*, Albert A. Spaulding
*Secretary*, Herbert N. Davison
*Treasurer*, H. Ward Bates
*Auditor*, Henry H. Knapp
*Clerk*, Dana M. Dustan

*Directors*

Walter H. Allen
Hartley W. Bartlett
Ernest P. Bennett
Gustaf A. Berg
John E. Bradley
Chandler Bullock
Moses Gross
Earle Brown
J. Harvey Curtis
C. Herbert DeFosse
J. Lewis Ellsworth
Frank S. Fay
Albert H. Inman
Wallace T. Morley
Charles H. Norton
Walter D. Ross
William H. Sawyer
Mark N. Skerrett
Albert A. Spaulding
William J. Woods

*Executive Committee*

Walter H. Allen, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
Chandler Bullock, *Chairman New Entreprise Committee*
William H. Sawyer, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
Albert H. Inman, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *Ex officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *Ex officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

Frank S. Fay, *Chairman*

Dr. D. W. Abercrombie
George F. Booth
Frederick Bryant, M. D.
Irving E. Comins
Prof. U. Waldo Cutler
Fergus A. Easton
Heman Eldredge
Herbert A. Maynard
Clarence W. Hobbs
William B. Scofield

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
Joseph H. Lane

*Rate Clerk*
Henry A. Rousseau

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*
Edward B. Clapp, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
William J. Conlon

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
Herbert L. Fiske


## Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

of the Worcester Magazine, published monthly at Worcester, Mass., required by the Act of August 24, 1912

Note. This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

| *Name of* | *Post Office Address* |
|---|---|
| Editor, Herbert N. Davison, | Worcester, Mass. |
| Managing Editor, Herbert N. Davison, | Worcester, Mass. |
| Business Managers, Magazine Committee, | Worcester, Mass. |
| Publisher, Worcester Chamber of Commerce, | Worcester, Mass. |

Owners (if a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock): Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, during the six months preceding the date of this statement (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

Frank S. Fay, *Chairman Magazine Committee.*

Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1914

Edward B. Clapp

(My commission expires March 5, 1920.)

# March Directors' Meeting

**Enforcement of Law Relative To Sale of Merchandise on Lord's Day, Limiting Size and Weight of Parcels Post Packages and Action on Other Important Matters**

Thursday, April 9, 1914.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce was held Thursday, April 9, 1914, at 8 o'clock. Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President, in the Chair. Present, Vice-President Albert A. Spaulding, Gustaf A. Berg, Walter H. Allen, Frank S. Fay, J. Harvey Curtis, Walter D. Ross, Moses Gross, Mark N. Skerrett, Earle Brown, and the President, a quorum. Absent, Ernest P. Bennett, William J. Woods, Hartley W. Bartlett, Albert H. Inman, C. Herbert DeFosse, Charles H. Norton, Wallace T. Morley, Chandler Bullock, William H. Sawyer, John E. Bradley.

The records of the last Directors' meeting and Executive Committee meetings were read and approved.

Communications from the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs with reference to violations of Chapter 328, Statutes of 1911, relative to the sale of merchandise on the Lord's day, were read and it was the unanimous opinion of the Directors that the attitude of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs calling for a vigorous enforcement of the law in this regard be endorsed by this Board.

The Directors voted that the Secretary request the License Board to scrutinize with great care all requests for permits to sell merchandise on the Lord's day and that an effort be made to materially reduce the number of licenses thus granted.

Action of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs relative to extending the weight of packages by parcels post, was read. This communication was accompanied by resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York, protesting against any further extension of the parcels post service and particularly protesting against the increase of the weight limit to 100 pounds on the ground that such extension would so deplete the volume of traffic available to the express companies as to make their operations profitless and force them into liquidation.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that the express companies of this country are not only a great public convenience but a great public necessity, and that so far from supplanting them the so-called parcels post was an entirely inadequate, unsatisfactory, and costly substitute.

Numerous instances were cited by the Directors where great loss, cost and damage had resulted to them from the use of the parcels post, and it was their unanimous belief that the presence in the mails of the parcels post at the existing weights had a tendency to materially reduce the efficiency of the first-class mail.

The Directors were a unit in the belief that no further extensions should be made in the weights in the parcels post until the postal service was in a position to efficiently carry on the business of the public now committed to their care.

The Secretary was instructed, on motion of Mr. Ross, to petition the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, of which this body is a constituent body, to take this whole subject up with the commercial organizations of this country and to urge them to cooperate through the National Chamber in an effort to limit the parcels post to the existing weight.

Mr. Ross complained of the handicaps and hardships enforced by the Postal Department on the makers and senders of catalogues and at his request it was the sense of the Directors that the printers and others in this city concerned in the circulation of catalogues and similar printed matter be brought together by the Chamber for the purpose of seeing what steps, if any, can be taken to relieve existing conditions in that regard.

A communication was received from the West Boylston Improvement Board, through its President, Henry E. Townsend, complaining of conditions of menacing health on the watershed of the Metropolitan basin, lying between the town of West Boylston and the City of Worcester, near the Summit, so-called. The conditions were described to be deplorable in the extreme and calculated not only to facilitate epidemics in both West Boylston and Worcester, but also to contaminate the water drunk by the entire Metropolitan water district.

The Directors voted to forward a communication to His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by the letter of President Townsend, and to urge upon him the necessity for immediate action for the abatement of this nuisance.

Letters were read from Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, and Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, acknowledging receipt of communications from this Chamber, placing us on record in favor of a 5 per cent. increase in railroad rates and also calling for annual weighing of the mails. Both gentlemen expressed as in hearty accord with our attitude and as desirous of co-operating in carrying our views into effect. The letter from Senator Lodge was as follows:

March 30, 1914.

My Dear Sir:—

I have read with much interest the resolutions of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed. The recent financial statements of the railroads show that it is impossible for them to continue long under the present rates, but the question of increase is something entirely in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I cannot say when their decision will be rendered or what it will be.

The present practice of making no allowance for the carrying of the immense parcels post business is simply dishonest, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Department to make any change or remedy it in any way.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. C. Lodge.

H. N. Davison, Esq.,
Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Walter H. Allen made a strikingly interesting and complete résumé of the activities of the Traffic Bureau, citing a great number of instances in which the Bureau had been or is being employed for the benefit of the shippers and receivers of freight of this city and town, the results therefrom of a favorable nature amounting up into the thousands of dollars. He stated that the Bureau had recently begun to make a thorough inspection of the freight in the local freight houses in order to discover whether any of it reached the carriers in a damaged condition, and had already been able to save a large amount of money in that regard alone. He finished with a strong appeal to the merchants in particular to make a more general use of the activities of the Bureau, and said that he personally would be very glad to see its efforts extended to a point where a clerical force very much larger than is now employed would be necessary. He believed that the business of the city warranted it and that the people of Worcester, if they only knew the value of the Traffic Bureau, would unanimously support it.

Mr. Berg brought to the attention of the Directors the ruthless manner in which the outlying sections of the city are being ruined by promoters who are buying farms and cutting them up into house lots which are being laid out on small narrow and illy-constructed streets, laid out without any regard whatever to the general topography of the city. He stated that many of these streets were not more than 20 or 30 feet wide, that the house lots were narrow, and were being sold at an extravagant price to an undesirable class of citizens. He believed that the Chamber of Commerce should go on records as strongly protesting as against any further development work of this kind. He believed that the City Engineer and the Superintendent of Buildings should co-operate with this Chamber in reducing the number of such exploitations, and to that end he moved that the Secretary be instructed, after a consultation with the City Engineer, to take the necessary steps to draw up an ordinance or secure amendments to existing ordinances preventing any more permits being granted for the erection of houses on streets thus laid out.

The Directors were unanimous in the belief that the suggestions made by Mr. Berg were timely and demanded immediate attention, and it was voted that the Secretary take this matter up at once with the City authorities and use every possible endeavor to stop any further exploitation of this city by speculative promoters who have no interest in Worcester except what they can get out of it and who care little if the permanent interests of the city are ruined, so long as they can make a profit from their inartistic and unscientific exploitation of our beauty spots.

On motion it was voted to send Mr. Charles T. Tatman as a delegate to the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., the same to be on his own charges.

It was moved by Mr. Moses Gross that the Secretary inquire into the cost of placing a plate glass cover on the Directors' table.

It was voted that 165 copies of the April issue of the Worcester Magazine, the publication of this Chamber, be forwarded to the 165 members of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association who are coming here the week of April 20, the same with our compliments.

It was also voted that the Secretary notify Mr. Donald Tulloch, the Secretary of the National Metal Trades' Association, and Mr. Charles E. Hildreth, the Secretary of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, that this Chamber learned with pleasure of the prospective visit of these two bodies to this city in their annual convention, that we extend to them the courtesies of this Chamber and that they be invited to make our headquarters their business home while they are in the city.

On motion of Mr. Gross, it was voted that a copy of this letter be forwarded to Mr. Edward M. Woodward, an ex-President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Adjourned.

Herbert N. Davison,
*General Secretary.*

# The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H. LANE, Traffic Manager

**A Direct Return**

The returns from membership in commercial organizations, such as The Chamber of Commerce, are largely indirect.

Sometimes, however, they may be measured in dollars and cents, and this is the case with The Chamber of Commerce.

Every member is doing his share to foster the trade and welfare of the City in which he lives, but when he balances his books at the close of the year he may not be able to determine exactly how much this has been worth to him, personally, in increased business or greater economies.

The reduction of express rates, which resulted from proceedings participated in by the Traffic Bureau, affords an example of direct saving.

The postponement of the Spotting charge on cars placed on sidetracks; defeat of the increased Demurrage charge (increase of from 100 to 200 per cent.); Traffic Conferences; cancellation of various increased local switching charges; retention in official Classification of Carload ratings and also of Rule 10 are also a few of our activities which will all bring *Profit* and *Saving* to our members.

Every merchant, however, is a shipper, and every shipper or receiver at one time or another has claims against carriers for which it is difficult to obtain satisfaction. The Traffic Bureau of The Worcester Chamber of Commerce was established in part for the purpose of assisting members in the adjustment of such claims, and during the last year it has been successful in a large number of instances, doing for the shipper what he was unable to do for himself. This alone furnishes a sufficient reason why every merchant and manufacturer in Worcester should become a member of The Chamber of Commerce.

**Advance Rate Decision**

The evidence is all in, and the case will be ready for the jury as soon as argument has been made in the advance case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The expectation is that there will be an early decision, and it is to be hoped that the expected will happen. But it is no small task the Commission has before it. As in every case to which there are two sides, as there are in most cases, there has been conflicting evidence in the hearing on this application of the eastern railroads for an increase in freight rates. The mass of the accumulated record is almost appalling, but the Commission has heard all the testimony and will, no doubt, be able to weigh it carefully and fairly. If the income of the roads is not sufficient for a fair return on the honest investment in them, and there is no showing of bad management such as to account for the shortage of revenue, then they are entitled to an increase by some method or other. But if it shall prove that their figures are incorrect, or that they have been reducing their working forces merely for the sake of effect, or that their losses can be attributed to inefficiency, then the increase will and should be denied.

Just one way out of the first part of this proposition occurs to us, and that is that the Commission might hold that the roads are not earning sufficient revenue to give them a proper return on investment, and that they are economically and efficiently managed, and yet deny them an increase in rates on the ground that the roads are only suffering from a general depression or falling off in business, and that their rates will be ample as soon as business "picks up."

And the matter is not simple even if the Commission shall decide that an increase in rates is justified. There will still remain the question as to how additional income is to be obtained—whether by a flat increase in rates, by an increased charge for special service, by a new charge for services that hitherto have been given without charge, or by a cutting down of allowances to shippers. There are as many views on these questions, almost, as there are kinds of service and shipping business.

The case is one which cannot be settled by popular opinion, or by political expediency, and in this connection we may say that we do not believe the President of the United States has made or will make any attempt to influence the opinion of the Commission. It may be, and doubtless is, true that he hopes, with many others, that the railroads are right in their contention that they need higher rates, and that readjustment on the basis of their desires will bring about a revival in business, but we believe he is content to leave the case with the Commission, where it can only be determined on the basis of incontrovertible facts.

**Worcester's Action on Spotting Case**

Luther M. Walter and John S. Burchmore, attorneys for the National Industrial Traffic League, to which the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is a party, have filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission on the propriety of a "spotting" charge or a charge for delivery upon industrial side tracks. The argument includes the following propositions: "Industrial side tracks are part of the terminal facilities of the carriers, and service over such tracks is part of the transportation, which the carrier is required to furnish under the act to regulate commerce. The owner of an industrial side track is entitled to compensation from the carrier for the use of that track. The establishment of a charge for service upon the industrial side track, when no similar charge is published for like service upon the team tracks of the carrier, is an unjust discrimination in violation of section 3 of the act to regulate commerce. The present method of publishing transportation charges violates no provision of the law, and is conducive to the best interests of the shipper, the carrier and the public."

**Official Classification Committee**

Announcement is just made of a change in the working plans of the Official Classification Committee, whereby quarterly instead of semi-annual hearings will in future be held.

Now classifications will be issued twice a year, and preliminary hearings will be held in Chicago as heretofore.

## The Mercantile Bureau

EDWARD B. CLAPP, Chief.

**Ordinance Relative to Auction Sales**

The Bureau of Mercantile Affairs took action during the past month on complaints received from many members, all reputable merchants of this city, who represented to the Bureau that an itinerant class of vendors operating under the disguise of auction rooms have been succeeding in keeping within the present laws and ordinances and yet been able to sell various kinds of merchandise to the working people by gross misrepresentations.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs, after a careful investigation, not only found the complaints justified but also that many cities have ordinances which prohibit auction sales of watches, jewelry, etc., after 6 o'clock in the evening. Here in Worcester the Committee has found that auction sales are being operated after 6 o'clock, at which merchandise of inferior value was being sold under all kinds of misrepresentation.

As a protection to both the legitimate merchant and the working people alike, the Bureau has recommended and the Executive Committee of the Chamber endorsed the following ordinance, which is to be presented to the City Council for consideration and enactment:—

ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE SALE OF MERCHANDISE OF ANY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or dispose of at Public Auction within the City of Worcester after six o'clock in the afternoon merchandise of any description, unless such person or persons shall have been engaged in business in Worcester for a period covering at least the three preceding years.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of Section 1 shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty ($50) dollars for each and every offense.

**Dedicating the New Street Lighting System**

The Bureau of Mercantile Affairs has been busy during the month in discussing preliminary plans for a fitting celebration to inaugurate the opening of the new luminous arc street lights which are being installed on the business streets as rapidly as the Worcester Electric Light Company can push the work. At this writing workmen are busy laying conduits in Main and Front streets, and the various intersecting streets on which the lights will be placed for at least one block, from the main thoroughfares.

## Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings in Worcester for the month of April totalled $11,927,834, according to the report of the Worcester Clearing House Association, an increase of $25,709 over the corresponding period in 1913.

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales of the Worcester Post Office for the month of April totalled $50,343.08, an increase of $7,869.75 over the same period in 1913.

## Local Failures

The month of April produced seven failures with liabilities of $14,143 and assets of $3928 in Worcester County, according to a report prepared by Mr. O. C. Ansley, manager of the Worcester office of the R. G. Dunn Co. In April, 1913, there were five failures, with liabilities of $507,800 and assets of $433,075.

## Building Operations

| City | March 1914 | March 1913 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $288,160 | $235,060 | 22 | |
| Albany | 947,900 | 400,255 | 137 | |
| Birmingham | 236,595 | 949,725 | | 75 |
| Baltimore | 918,362 | 814,871 | 13 | |
| Boston | 3,067,110 | 1,304,350 | 135 | |
| Bridgeport | 685,061 | 250,653 | 173 | |
| Buffalo | 660,000 | 1,694,743 | | 61 |
| Cedar Rapids | 170,850 | 151,000 | 13 | |
| Chattanooga | 111,410 | 66,290 | 68 | |
| Chicago | 8,115,600 | 7,690,600 | 5 | |
| Cincinnati | 863,810 | 791,310 | 9 | |
| Cleveland | 4,070,255 | 2,296,480 | 77 | |
| Columbus | 655,995 | 307,328 | 113 | |
| Dallas | 807,213 | 1,054,640 | | 23 |
| Dayton | 335,100 | 41,775 | 702 | |
| Denver | 311,610 | 322,400 | | 3 |
| Detroit | 2,290,915 | 2,295,825 | | |
| Duluth | 263,541 | 1,797,205 | | 85 |
| East Orange | 214,608 | 154,132 | 39 | |
| Evansville | 107,615 | 102,463 | 5 | |
| Fort Wayne | 170,475 | 207,472 | | 17 |
| Grand Rapids | 1,249,253 | 184,750 | 571 | |
| Hartford | 481,345 | 453,505 | 6 | |
| Indianapolis | 782,384 | 754,305 | 4 | |
| Kansas City | 1,516,380 | 911,260 | 66 | |
| Lincoln | 72,500 | 85,675 | | 15 |
| Los Angeles | 2,179,756 | 3,034,213 | | 28 |
| Louisville | 661,525 | 291,010 | 127 | |
| Manchester | 136,610 | 91,480 | 49 | |
| Memphis | 370,300 | 573,321 | | 35 |
| Milwaukee | 694,924 | 649,394 | 7 | |
| Minneapolis | 2,093,915 | 755,885 | 177 | |
| Newark | 321,240 | 1,173,888 | | 72 |
| New Haven | 425,380 | 289,482 | 47 | |
| New Orleans | 230,609 | 553,301 | | 58 |
| New York | 16,447,662 | 18,235,661 | | 10 |
| Oakland | 625,907 | 917,022 | | 32 |
| Omaha | 321,165 | 265,575 | 21 | |
| Paterson | 100,347 | 137,287 | | 27 |
| Peoria | 500,285 | 106,000 | 372 | |
| Philadelphia | 5,179,030 | 6,206,500 | | 16 |
| Pittsburgh | 958,618 | 716,817 | 34 | |
| Richmond | 539,818 | 615,236 | | 12 |
| Rochester | 775,030 | 731,941 | 6 | |
| Salt Lake City | 307,150 | 124,700 | 146 | |
| San Antonio | 204,540 | 193,830 | 5 | |
| San Francisco | 3,956,475 | 1,599,967 | 147 | |
| St. Joseph | 44,736 | 78,370 | | 43 |
| St. Louis | 1,450,034 | 1,452,939 | | |
| St. Paul | 2,343,702 | 1,063,286 | 120 | |
| Scranton | 48,808 | 86,306 | | 43 |
| Seattle | 923,480 | 768,850 | 20 | |
| Shreveport | 122,503 | 97,407 | 26 | |
| Sioux City | 286,535 | 155,535 | 84 | |
| South Bend | 67,055 | 33,802 | 98 | |
| Spokane | 86,335 | 159,920 | | 46 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 79,140 | 40,705 | 94 | |
| Syracuse | 143,700 | 264,165 | | 45 |
| Tacoma | 137,968 | 123,424 | 12 | |
| Toledo | 556,928 | 282,255 | 97 | |
| Topeka | 37,320 | 128,125 | | 71 |
| Troy | 16,999 | 93,135 | | 82 |
| Washington | 1,544,778 | 760,950 | 103 | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 44,303 | 167,311 | | 73 |
| Worcester | 351,228 | 469,812 | | 25 |
| | $74,709,915 | $68,806,878 | 8 | |

# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., May 1, 1911**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 195 | 200 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 230 |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 180 | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 42 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | | |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 37 | 39 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 84½ | last sale |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 70 | 75 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 68½ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | | 180 |
| Providence & Worcester | | 230 |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay preferred | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 125 | |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Noreross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 275 | |
| United States Envelope common | 130 | 140 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 102 | 103 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 275 | 278 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5s | 68 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 98 | 100 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | | 101½ |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry 1st 4½ | 90 | 95 |

# Current Events

## General

April 5. New England Telephone & Telegraph Company make new world's record in Worcester in restoring telephone service, 18,500 telephones put back in commission in eight days.

Fred W. Leavitt elected president at annual meeting of Worcester Masonic Charity and Educational Association.

6. Richard D. Murphy elected superintendent of Bethel Mission.

13. Matthew J. Whittall gives St. Matthews Church fund of $5000, interest of which to be used in payment of current expenses.

14. Worcester County Mechanics' Association at largely attended meeting go on record as opposed to sale of Mechanics' Hall to make way for larger auditorium.

Chamber of Commerce Glee Club scores hit in minstrel show at Worcester Theatre.

16. Will of Ex-Governor Eben S. Draper discloses public bequests of $234,000.

17. Lester V. Bailey of Trinity Church reelected third vice-president of the Layman's Association of New England Methodist Conference.

Worcester Woman's Club having fitting climax to Carnival Week by burning $5400 mortgage, paid off from proceeds of event, and announcement of gift of second mortgage of $10,000 on part of Worcester Art Museum.

20. Rev. Dr. Allyn K. Foster accepts appointment as chaplain of Worcester House of Correction.

22. Associated Charities benefit by amateurs, "The Scarlet Regiment" attracts large throng at Worcester Theatre.

27. Rev. Dr. William H. Goggin gives $10,000 for new home for Sisters of Mercy on High street.

28. Boys' Club campaign to raise $150,000 for new club house opens with banquet at The Bancroft, total pledges to fund in next 24 hours amounts to $52,500.

## Necrology

April 2. Of cerebral hemorrhage, at City Hospital, William J. Bragg, former member of Common Council, aged 46 years, 10 months and 27 days.

5. Of pneumonia at Worcester State Hospital, Dr. G. Arthur Savage, internationally known dentist, aged 41 years, 1 month and 8 days.

8. Of diabetes, at his home, 19 Baker street, Dr. Alexander Francis Chamberlain, professor of anthropology at Clark University, aged 48 years.

9. Of paralysis, at Greenville, S. C., Eben Sumner Draper, of Hopedale, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and widely known in Worcester, aged 55 years, 9 months and 23 days.

10. Of pneumonia, at his home, 15 Fruit street, Oliver S. Kendall, widely known business man, aged 65 years, 8 months and 10 days.

17. Of cerebral hemorrhage, at City Hospital, Dr. Charles H. Brockway, widely known medical examiner of insurance companies, aged 62 years.

26. Of diabetes, at his home, 695 Southbridge street, Rev. Henry Hague, rector of St. Matthews Church for 32 years, aged 66 years.

## City Affairs

April 6. Governor Walsh signs bill making chauffeurs and attendants of Police Department graded the same as patrolmen.

Movement begun for location of municipal auditorium at Lincoln Square following offer of free site on part of Worcester Art Museum.

14. Small crowd attend hearing at City Hall to favor erection of trolley waiting station in center of city.

21. Mayor George M. Wright names Lewis T. Clementson as assistant sealer of weights and measures.

Patrolman Robert E. Power declines position as truant officer in public schools.

23. Committee on Public Buildings recommends order for $25,000 improvements on schoolhouses and fire stations, this to include $15,000 improvements at Freeland street school.

29. Mayor Wright signs order creating new police rules, which includes a trial board for hearing and passing upon misdemeanors in the Police Department.

30. Committee on Legislative matters recommends adverse action on recommendations of the Mayor for a street through the Common.

## Industrial

April 1. Prominent Worcester builders figure on plans for new $50,000 parish house for All Saints' Church.

President emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, speaker at banquet of Worcester County Employers' Association.

7. J. W. Bishop & Co. awarded contract for new Franklin street building of Worcester Trust Co.

10. Brick blocks from 39 to 49 Pleasant street, owned by George A. Marshall of Leominster, sold to Louis and Harvey Rozefsky, for $125,000.

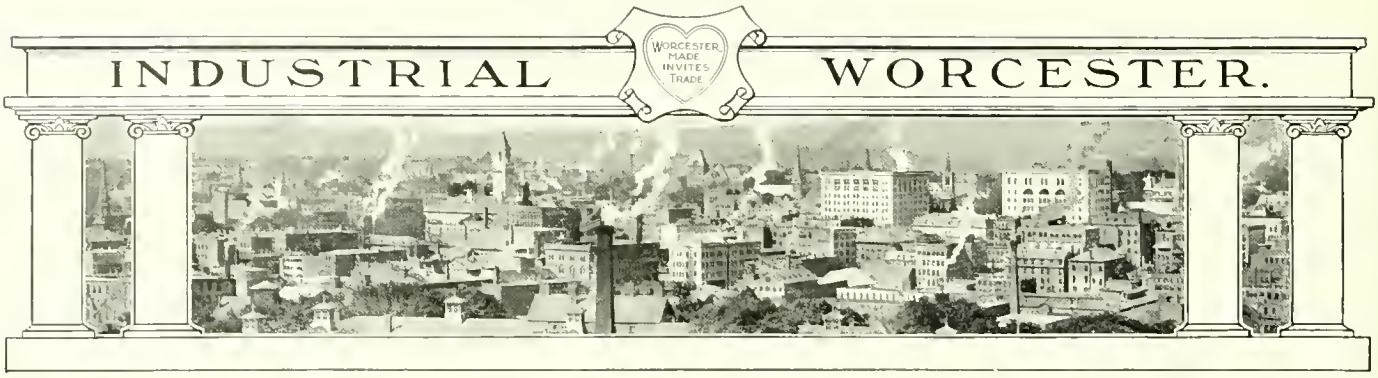
13. Howard L. Davies resigns as treasurer of Webb Granite and Construction Co.

20. National Metal Trades' Association annual convention opens at Hotel Bancroft.

23. Semi-annual convention of National Machine Tool Builders' Association opens as Metal Trades' meetings close at Hotel Bancroft.

28. Crompton & Knowles Loom Works closes contract with Worcester Electric Light Co. for 1600 horsepower, to operate plant by electricity.

30. S. Z. Poli awards contract to F. W. Marks for $25,000 building to be erected on land adjoining Grand Theatre.




# A Twentieth Century Engraving and Advertising Plant

## The Graphic Arts Building Home of the Howard-Wesson Company—One of the Most Complete of its kind in New England

Graphic Arts Building
Home of the
Howard-Wesson Co

The industrial world has seen, time and again, commodities filling places almost as necessities of life, well manufactured and absolutely perfect in every respect, fail to return a profit, simply because the forces capable of manufacturing could not bring into play the necessary qualities to successfully sell their own product. And so it has become an old saying that "almost anyone can manufacture an article, but to successfully sell it is another proposition."

This saying might be taken almost as the keynote of the entire arrangement of the new Howard-Wesson Company plant in the Graphic Arts Building. When the company was forced to remove from its Walnut street location, through pressure of business which rendered the old quarters too small for a proper development of its trade, the company leased the entire top floor of the Graphic Arts Building and thereby established its right to split it up into departments to suit itself.

The Howard Wesson Company held to the belief that while its basic work was the turning out of engravings and illustrations, it was not only under obligation to its customers to see to it that they received the right kind of sale promoters by way of advertising, but that the future destiny of the Company depended upon this feature. In other words the Howard-Wesson Company undertook to supply a service to the business man to assist him in successfully selling his product.

This work had, of course, been carried on in the old quarters, but since removing to the Graphic Arts Building, in which are also housed the largest printing plants of the city, the Company has been in a position to specialize in this work. The preliminary work and cost for enlarging the plant, the engaging of additional artists and creators of new advertising were large, but one of the officials told the writer that this great first cost has been a wise investment; that the gross sales of the company have shown a decided increase in the past twelve months; and that, above this, the company has on its books today many customers who had only dealt previously with the largest engraving houses of the country.

A great percentage of these come from outside Worcester, for the Howard-Wesson Company have men travelling Maine, Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island from its Boston office, and Central and Western Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut from the Worcester headquarters. Thus the work of this Worcester concern, the product of its trained designers, letter artists, figure artists and air brush artists, is seen in many catalogs, magazines and special advertising features put out by leading New England concerns.

Mr. A. E. Howard and Mr. A. G. Wesson, both practical men, assume the management of the various departments which come

Making Half Tone and Line Negatives

directly in touch with their particular line of training. Mr. Howard handles the artistic and designing ends of the business, while Mr. Wesson assumes the responsibility for the engraving departments.

Mr. Howard has made a life study of designing and prior to engaging in commercial enterprises was instructor of sculpture and clay modelling in the public schools of Worcester. Mr. Wesson started many years ago as a wood engraver and has grown up in the very midst of the wonderful changes which modern inventions and science have made possible in the engraving art.

As far as possible either Mr. Howard or Mr. Wesson plan to attend every important gathering of designers and engravers in this country. Mr. Howard has just now returned from a conference of the International Association of Engravers at Baltimore, and it is planned to have Mr. Wesson represent the Company at the annual convention of the Association in New York in June.

Drawing Advertising Designs

The layout of the new plant was designed by Mr. Howard and Mr. Wesson. The main entrance leads directly into the general business office, adjoining which is a reception room and private consultation quarters, into which the customer is ushered by a clerk, while the head of the department sought is summoned by means of an electrical call system.

If the nature of business is private or demands the personal attention of either Mr. Howard or Mr. Wesson, the customer finds the private offices, which adjoin the reception room, both desirable and convenient.

The artists' department extends to the easterly end of the building from the private offices, making it possible to call any one of the corps into the conference without a second's delay and thus enable him to get the customer's own viewpoint and carry out the design or sketch according to his ideas.

Making Half Tone Engravings

The main engraving room occupies the central section of the easterly half of the building. Here are grouped, without crowding, the order and other departments, and here work the staff engaged in etching, finishing, prooving and such other processes as are necessary to turn out a finished half tone engraving. The filing department is also located in this section, each customer being provided with an individual file in order that every drawing, illustration or design may not only be kept checked but also available in an instant for repeat orders.

The photograph gallery is located in the southeasterly corner of the building and was specially constructed for the Howard Wesson Company. The roof is entirely of glass, which, together with large windows, insure a maximum of natural light at all hours of the day. This department is equipped with numerous cameras of various sizes and power, and all the mechanical devices which go toward bringing out the highly desired and necessary details in reproducing views on copper.

In the southwesterly corner another department is enclosed in which machines for routing, blocking, trimming and beveling half tones are located. To this department there has just been added an automatic nailing machine. This is used in the nailing of the half tones on wood blocks and makes it possible to complete this process in a fraction of the time taken.

Since removing to this new location the Company has materially increased its force of artists and skilled mechanics. Many of these were secured from the largest concerns of a similar type in this country.

The Company has also added many new half tone cameras, electrical etching machines, special tools and power machines for the making of half tone engravings in one or more colors.

## Bancroft Textile Co.

Bancroft Textile Co., a new Worcester corporation capitalized at $50,000, has taken possession of the plant of the H. M. Witter Co., Park Avenue, and begun the manufacture of high grade silk goods.

The officers of the new company are, President, Arthur O. Berry; vice president and general manager, Harold A. Johnson; treasurer, Charles W. Russell.

The George W. Carr Co.
(H. C. Wilson)

*Ornamental Concrete*

518 Main Street Worcester

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street
Worcester

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE-PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

*The* Commonwealth Press

Printers

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

*The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

# The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

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LET THERE BE LIGHT!—In This Issue

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

RESUSCITATION DRILL BY BOY SCOUTS

## MEN IN THE MAKING

By ARTHUR R. FORBUSH

## WORCESTER'S AGENCIES FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

By U. WALDO CUTLER

JUNE, 1914

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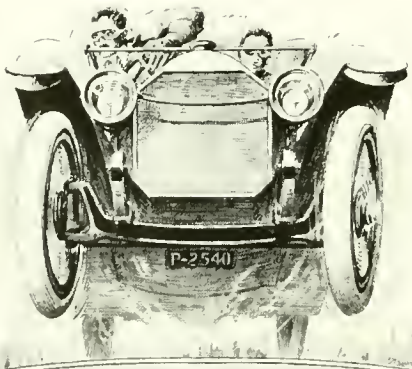


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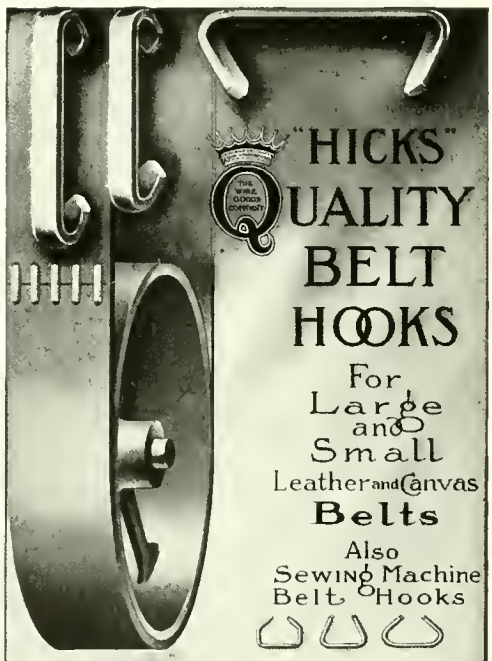

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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. JUNE, 1914 No. 6

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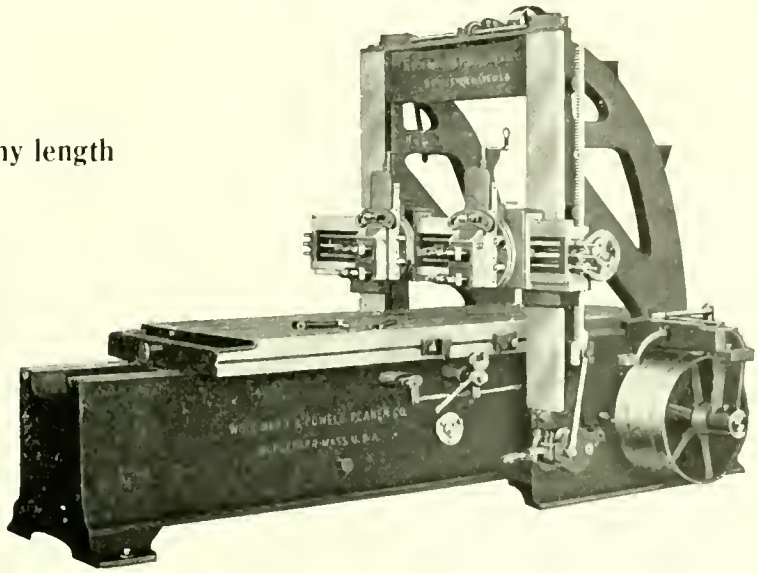

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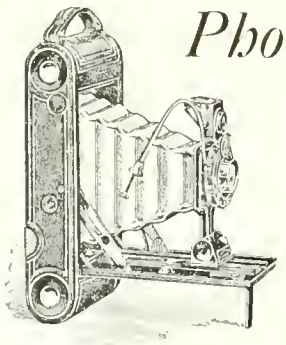

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

JUNE - 1914

# Men In The Making

## The Boy Scout Movement as a Factor in the Training of the Men of Tomorrow—How It Aims to Make the Boy Independent, Trustworthy and Prepared to Do the Right Thing at the Right Time

By Arthur R. Forbush, Scout Commissioner of Worcester

"The Fireman's Lift"

IT was a cold dismal afternoon. The rain had dropped steadily all day, and now at evening everything was water soaked. Kelley had been on duty in the morning and again at afternoon had volunteered to assist in guarding the Christmas tree which had just delighted thousands of children. It grew darker and darker. Kelley had been promised that someone would come and relieve him shortly. No one came. Not anticipating such freezing weather, he had not dressed warmly, and his teeth were fairly chattering in his head.

As he stood there, frozen to the marrow, he thought whether he would quit and go home or not. No one would even notice that he had left. Scout officials had evidently forgotten him, and it certainly would be more comfortable at home beside the warm fire than out here, where the weather chilled him from head to foot. But something held him. Something prevented him from leaving the spot. He had been told by the Scout Master to stay there until he was relieved, and through his mind ran two of the Scout laws which he had sworn to uphold when he became a member of the Boy Scouts. They fairly burned in his brain—laws numbers one and eight.

1. A Scout is trustworthy. A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he violates his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when he is trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

8. A scout is cheerful. He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

And so he stayed until shortly one of the officials in charge of the celebration found him there cold and weary, but still sticking to his post.

A lady in a town in New Jersey was coming home from a trip to New York laden with bundles. As in many Jersey suburbs, the streets of the town were poorly paved and poorly lighted. A blizzard was blowing and she had great difficulty in making her way. As she struggled onward, her attention was suddenly called to a small figure at her elbow.

"Say, lady, can't I help you with your bundles. I'm going your way and I can carry some of them for you."

She immediately accepted the lad's offer of assistance, and together they walked on through the storm, until they arrived at her home. After relieving the lad of his load, she opened her pocketbook and offered him twenty-five cents. To her surprise it was refused.

"No," said the lad, smiling, "I can't take a tip for doing a good turn."

Patrol Leaders of the Worcester Troops

The lady had heard something of the principles underlying the Boy Scout movement and knew only boys at least twelve years of age could be Scouts. The boy seemed to be younger than this, so she asked him if he was old enough to be a scout. The lad was very much embarrassed and said, "Well, you see, lady, I ain't quite twelve yet, so I can't be a scout, but I'm going to be

Scout Commissioner Arthur R. Forbush

twelve in another year and so I am doing what the scouts do now."

These two little incidents are taken at random from thousands which might be used to illustrate what the Boy Scout movement has accomplished. One, not acquainted with the work, naturally asks what is this movement that can take the average boy and develop in him such manly traits.

Some years ago in this country, Ernest Thompson Seton, naturalist and author, had started an organization for boys known as the Woodcraft Indians. In this organization, he attempted to develop in the boys a strong love for the out of doors. Daniel Carter Beard, who was well known as an artist and author, was carrying on a somewhat similar work called the Boy Pioneers, or sons of Daniel Boone. In this organization, as in the Woodcraft Indians, an attempt was made to get the boys out of doors, closer to nature. Mr. Beard placed emphasis on handicraft, and taught thousands of boys to use their hands to some good advantage.

Dr. William Byron Forbush had more than fifteen years ago, instituted the Knights of King Arthur, the organization for church boys whose success has never been equaled. The Knights of King Arthur was a successful attempt to develop in the American boy the spirit of chivalry which existed in the mediæval ages. Numerous other organizations for boys existed, some military, some religious.

During the seige of Mafeking in the Boer War, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, whom the world will always remember as the man who held that little town for 217 days against an enemy whose numbers were ten times as large as the defenders, organized a corps of boys to help out in the defence of the town. These boys were of the greatest service as messengers, scouts and hospital attendants. The most remarkable thing about this corps was the wonderful development seen in the boys themselves. Without exception they became more manly in every way.

When Baden-Powell returned to England, he decided there was a field for an organization for boys of the same age as those under his charge at Mafeking. Like most great soldiers, Baden-Powell agreed with Sherman, that "war is hell," and decided that this new organization should be non-military in character. England was not a fertile field for ideas such as he wanted, and so he looked to the United States for the necessary material. He found it in the various organizations already mentioned, and from these he took most of the ideas which he combined and used in the new organization known as the Boy Scout movement.

The new organization had an immediate and enormous success in England. Two hundred thousand boys were enrolled in a little over a year. It spread like wild fire to other countries of Europe and to the United States.

It is interesting to note a little incident which was the direct cause of the Boy Scout movement being introduced into this country. Mr. W. D. Boyce of Chicago was traveling in London. On leaving the railroad station laden with suit cases, he was accosted by a small boy who asked if he couldn't assist him. Mr. Boyce handed one of the suit cases to the lad and was accompanied by him to his hotel. Here Mr. Boyce offered the lad a tip, but this was refused by the boy who said, "No, thank you Sir, I can't accept a tip. I am a Boy Scout and it is my duty to help anyone who needs assistance. Mr. Boyce immediately realized how different this boy's attitude was from that of the ordinary American boy and inquired more about the organization which could develop boys like this and he was not satisfied until he had gone to the Headquarters of the work in London and secured all the information possible.

On his return to this country, he took the matter up with various men interested in Boy work and as a result, the Boy Scout movement was incorporated in Washington, February 8, 1910. During the first months of the work's existence, it was housed in the building of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Alexander was secured as the first executive secretary and an official staff was secured to carry on the enormous amount of correspondence which immediately began to pour in. Never in this country has there been any organization which has had such sudden growth as did the Boy Scout movement. Anyone not acquainted with this early history finds it difficult to believe that such interest could be taken in any work for boys. It happens that the writer joined the National Staff a short time after the start and knows the actual conditions. It must be remembered that the organization was financed entirely by voluntary contributions and that the men who carried on the work practically had to raise their own salaries in addition to the other work they were doing. It is an actual fact that in these early days, more than two thousand letters were received in one day.

There were four men and eight stenographers to take care of this correspondence. Frequently we dictated from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven at night,

and then went home discouraged because more letters had come in during the day than we had answered. There were practically no funds as I have said, and even if there had been, it would have been impossible to organize the proper office force, and little or no attempt was made at first to file, or in fact to do anything but answer the letters which came in. They were simply piled up in bales along the wall waiting until a time when someone could take care of them.

However, it was not long before things were in better shape. Mr. James E. West succeeded Mr. John Alexander as Executive Secretary, and the organization of an official force was taken up with a rush. Soon there were thirty, then forty, then fifty members of the staff. A hand-book for boys was published and various information bulletins written. Certificates were issued to leaders of the various groups of boys to the number of 4000 in the first year. No one will ever know exactly how many boys were enrolled during this first year, but it has been estimated somewhere between 250,000 and 500,000. It is safe to say that there were 300,000 Boy Scouts by 1912.

In 1913 another 100,000 was added, making between 300,000 and 400,000 active scouts enrolled the first of January this year. I have gone into the details of the beginnings of the movement in this country in order to show how the work has stirred up interest among boys of every kind and in every part of the United States.

It will be well to outline briefly the work of the organization in order that the reader may clearly understand just what the boys do from the time they enter Scout work.

The boy starts as a candidate for the rank of tenderfoot. Before he can assume this rank, he must be able to give the history of his country's flag, know the Scout Law and understand what the Scout badge stands for. After he passes examinations in these things, he is given the tenderfoot badge and is enrolled as a member of the organization. The following is the Scout oath, law and motto.

THE SCOUT MOTTO.

The motto of the Boy Scouts is *Be Prepared*, which means that the scout is always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do his duty.

THE SCOUT OATH.

Before he becomes a scout a boy must promise:

On my honor I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

THE SCOUT LAW.

1. A scout is trustworthy.

A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he violates his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when he is trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

2. A scout is loyal.

He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his scout leader, his home and parents, and his country.

3. A scout is helpful.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must *do at least one good turn to somebody every day.*

4. A scout is friendly.

He is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout.

5. A scout is courteous.

He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people and the weak and helpless. *He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.*

6. A scout is kind.

He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. A scout is obedient.

He obeys his parents, scout master, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. A scout is cheerful.

He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

9. A scout is thrifty.

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way; he is generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects.

*He may work for pay but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JAMES E. WEST

10. A scout is brave.

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, standing up for the right against the coaxing of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies; defeat does not down him.

Telephoning With Portable Phone

11. A scout is clean.

He keeps clean in body and thought; he stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits; and he travels with a clean crowd.

12. A scout is reverent.

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

The tenderfoot now studies to take the next step forward and become a second class Scout. In order to attain this rank, he must pass the following ten requirements:

1. At least one month's service as a tenderfoot.

2. Elementary first aid and bandaging; know the general directions for first aid for injuries; know treatment for fainting, shock, fractures, bruises, sprains, injuries in which the skin is broken, burns, and scalds; demonstrate how to carry injured and the use of the triangular and roller bandages and tourniquet.

3. Elementary signalling, know the Semaphore, or American Morse, or Myer Alphabet.

4. Track half a mile in twenty-five minutes; or, if in town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one store window out of four observed for one minute each.

5. Go a mile in twelve minutes at scout's pace—about fifty steps running and fifty walking, alternately.

6. Use properly knife or hatchet.

7. Prove ability to build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches.

8. Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes, in the open, without the ordinary kitchen cooking utensils.

9. Earn and deposit at least one dollar in a public bank.

10. Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.

After the second class degree, comes that of first class Scout and again he must pass a number of tests.

1. Swim fifty yards.

2. Earn and deposit at least two dollars in a public bank.

3. Send and receive a message by semaphore, or American Morse, or Myer alphabet, sixteen letters per minute.

4. Make a round trip alone (or with another scout) to a point at least seven miles away, going on foot or rowing boat, and write a satisfactory account of the trip and things observed.

5. Advanced first aid: Know the methods for panic prevention; what to do in case of fire and ice, electric and gas accidents; how to help in case of runaway horse, mad dog, or snake bite; treatment for dislocations, unconsciousness, poisoning, fainting, apoplexy, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and freezing; know treatment for sunburn, ivy poisoning, bites and stings, nosebleed, earache, toothache, inflammation or grit in eye, cramp or stomach-ache, and chills; demonstrate artificial respiration.

6. Prepare and cook satisfactorily, in the open, without regular kitchen utensils, two of the following articles as may be directed: Eggs, bacon, hunter's stew, fish, fowl, game, pancakes, hoecake, biscuit, hardtack or a "twist," baked on a stick; explain to another boy the methods followed.

7. Read a map correctly, and draw, from field notes made on the spot, an intelligible rough sketch map, indicating by their proper marks important buildings, roads, trolley lines, main landmarks, principal elevations, etc. Point out a compass direction without the help of the compass.

A Stag Patrol in Camp

8. Use properly an axe for felling or trimming light timber; or produce an article of carpentry or cabinet-making or metal work made by himself. Explain the method followed.

9. Judge distance, size, number, height and weight within 25 per cent.

10. Describe fully, from observation, ten species of trees or plants—including poison ivy—by their bark, leaves, flowers, fruit or scent; or six species of wild birds by their plumage, notes, tracks or habits; or six species of native wild animals by their form, color, call, tracks or habits; find the North Star, and name and describe at least three constellations of stars.

Erecting the Mess Tent Just After Arrival in Camp

11. Furnish satisfactory evidence that he has put into practice in his daily life the principles of the scout oath and law.

12. Enlist a boy trained by himself in the requirements of a tenderfoot.

It will be seen that all of these tests aim to make the boy independent, trustworthy and prepared to do the right thing at the right time in any emergency.

Many Scouts have the idea that when they have won their first class badge they have done everything that it is possible to do. As a matter of fact, would they but know it, they have just begun the Scout work. Every opportunity is given them to take up some of fifty-six different activities which cover practically everything that a boy can be interested in. The list covers everything from art and agriculture to taxidermy and includes swimming, athletics, first aid, masonry and many other things. The idea of Merit badges, as they are called, is to give the boy a chance to learn something of value about his hobbies. It is not supposed that he will learn a trade by studying for these Merit badges, but it is certain that he will be better prepared in case he wants to take up any of these 56 things as his life work.

The unit of the organization is the patrol of eight boys, at the head of which is a boy officer, the patrol leader, elected by the boys of that patrol. Two or more patrols constitute a troop, at the head of which is a Scout Master who must be a man at least 21 years of age, of good moral character. It will be noted that there can never be a troop without such a leader.

In each city a Local Council is usually organized, made up of representative men of the community, whose duty it is to supervise the work in that city and be reponsible for its progress. It is always required that all religious faiths be represented and that as far as possible all professions and every kind of business. In the larger cities, such a Council appoints a Commissioner, who gives all his time to the supervision of the work in that city. This Commissioner is usually a professional Boy worker of considerable experience, and it is his duty to help the Scout Masters in their work with the boys. At the head of the organization is the National Council, which is made up of representative men from all over the country. On its membership list will be found the names of the greatest lawyers, physicians, sociologists, business men, clergymen, in fact representatives from every walk of life. President Wilson is the honorary

president and Ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, the vice-presidents. It will be seen that the Boy Scout movement has the hearty support of everyone in the country interested in the welfare of boys.

The National Council elects the Scout Secretary, or Chief Scout Executive, as he is called, supervises the work of the National Headquarters staff in New York, raises funds for the support of the National Headquarters and in every way does what it can to help spread the good work. These men voluntarily give money, and what is more valuable, their time. Men like August Belmont, Mortimer Schiff, John Sherman Hoyt and George D. Pratt may be found almost any day at National Headquarters going over plans with Chief Scout Executive West.

Worcester was one of the first cities to take up Scout work. Mr. Ernest G. Adams was the first Commissioner and did a great deal of work and gave a great deal of time to establishing the organization. Several troops were organized among the first, troop No. 1, whose Scout Master was Mr. A. H. Wheeler, which was organized at Park Church. Mr. E. W. Smith of Piedmont Church and Dr. H. E. Watkins of Tatnuck started troops, and soon after their example was followed by many men in different parts of the city. A year ago last fall, the Local Committee, which was supervising the work decided that it would be necessary to have a man take up the supervision of the work who would give all his time to it. Mr. L. S. Kelley, a student of Clark University, was selected, and under his leadership a great deal of progress was made. Some twenty-five troops were organized. A Camp was carried on last summer at Lake Quinsigamond and 600 boys were doing Scout work. Early in the fall, Mr. Kelley went to Europe and again the work was without an active head. The Local Council of which Mr. George F. Booth was president, took up the supervision of the work with the help of the Scout Masters' Association which was organized at this time. In January it was decided to again secure a new commissioner and the present commissioner was selected. A number of new members were added to the Local Council which has since been chartered by National Headquarters as a Local Council of the first class. There are at present 34 members of this Local Council who are giving both time and money to the boys of the city. Every denomination and almost every profession is represented on this council, so that it will be clearly seen that it has the support of the best interests of the city. There is, however, plenty of room for an increase in membership and anyone interested is cordially invited to join.

It is the aim of the Local Council to have 500 active scouts enrolled by January 1, 1915. There are at present 18 active troops with a total membership of 350. Eight of these troops are new since January 15th of this year. Most of them are connected with churches, though two or three are independent. Practically every religious faith and nationality is represented in the list. There is a troop of Italian boys, one Jewish, two Swedish, and in every troop will be found many different nationalities.

The Scout Movement is doing more to make foreign born boys realize what it means to be an American than any other movement in existence. It stands for patriotism and good citizenship, its requirements make the boys learn what it means to be a good citizen and it teaches him what he must do when he reaches manhood.

The activities of the Worcester Scouts are varied in the extreme. Signalling, first aid, athletics, cooking, camping, in fact all forms of woodcraft, are only a part of them. These are the activities of the individual troops and patrols.

Since many of the Scout Masters are busy business men who do not have a great deal of time to take the boys out of doors, Union Hikes, under the leadership of the Commissioner are held twice a month. At this time opportunity is given for the boys to take up the different phases of the outdoor work. On the first of these hikes, 125 boys were present, and though there was two feet of snow on the ground, we hiked more than ten miles, and cooked our dinner on the shores of Lake Quinsigamond. It is usually planned to take up some special feature of the work on each hike, and cooking was the special work on the last hike. Baked potatoes, fried potatoes, fried onions, beef stew, rice pudding, steak, bacon and eggs were produced by the boys. Have you ever seen an egg fried on a flat rock, or even biscuits baked by twisting the dough around a stick and baking over hot coals? Scouts do it, and the skill which they attain is remarkable. Many of them are entirely competent to cook a four or five-course dinner.

Tracking is another part of the outdoor work which is practised on the Union Hikes, and all the boys take great interest in this work.

As stated above, before a boy can become a second class scout, he must track one-half a mile in 25 minutes. He must also go a mile at scouts' pace in twelve minutes. This is a measure of time and not a test of speed. Scouts' pace is 50 yards walking and 50 yards running, the idea being that in this way the boy can cover the greatest amount of distance with the least expenditure of strength. He must do his mile in exactly 12 minutes, neither more nor less.

During the coming summer the Local Council hopes to have a Union Camp, running possibly six or eight weeks. It will be open to all Scouts in the city. At this camp, the boys will live very close to nature, cooking their meals, making their own beds, and in every way taking care of themselves. There is nothing that will show up a weakness in a boy's character as quickly as a camping trip, and there is no time which their leader can get closer to him to correct these faults.

The location of the camp has not been decided upon as yet, but it will be somewhere within 20 or 30 miles from Worcester, as far as possible from any human habitation. In this way, the boys will not be able to run into the city every day or two to fill up on forbidden sweets.

The daily programme will be filled with activities. The boys will rise about 5:30 or 6 and after three minutes setting up exercises will take a short plunge. Then blankets will be brought out to sun, and tents cleaned up. Then the first meal of the day. The morning will be devoted to practicing Scout requirements with a long swim about 11:30.

The heavy meal of the day will come at noon, then one-half hour's siesta, at which time there will be a question box on the work taken up in the morning. The afternoon will be devoted to Scout requirements and athletics, with swimming at 4. The big event of the day will come at night, the camp fire. It is planned to have the different Scout Masters and members of the Local Council speak. Stories and songs and presentation of honors won during the day will fill the

time until nine o'clock, when taps will be sounded.

A boy who lives under this discipline for a month will undoubtedly be a better Scout and a better boy.

In the latter part of May, a rally will be held, at which time all the Scouts in Worcester will meet to demonstrate the Scout work to the friends of the movement. It is expected that visiting scouts will come from as far as Boston, and that between 500 and 1000 boys will gather.

The Local Council is especially desirous of having all the business men in the city learn what the Scout work really is and what it means to the boys of the city as well as to their own boys. The best way to do this is to visit some troops on their meeting nights. They are always glad to receive visitors and a very interesting and instructive evening is promised. Following is a list of the troops with names of their Scout Masters. Some one of them is near your home. Why not drop in and see what scouts do. You will not find a group of young soldiers or boys playing at camp, but an earnest, enthusiastic crowd of live American boys learning to be prepared to do the right thing at the right time in any emergency, to be prepared for life.

The officers of the Worcester Council are: President, Albert C. Marble; Vice-Presidents, Ernest G. Adams, Rev. John J. McCoy, E. Walter Smith; Secretary, A. Harry Wheeler; Treasurer, Earle Brown. Executive Committee, Albert C. Marble, George F. Booth, Arthur R. Forbush, Jerome R. George, Earle Brown, Ernest G. Adams, George Rugg. Scout Commissioner, Arthur R. Forbush. Deputy Commissioners, Allen H. King and R. M. MacMurray. Local Council, Ernest G. Adams, David Armstrong, George F. Booth, Earle Brown, Fred V. Cooke, U. Waldo Cutler, Rev. C. B. Elder, Rev. P. H. Epler, Louis E. Feingold, Rev. Allyn K. Foster, Jerome R. George, J. F. Herbert, John W. Higgins, George H. Hill, W. F. Hyde, Albert H. Inman, William H. Inman, Rev. F. B. Kellogg, Donald Logan, Albert C. Marble, Rev. John J. McCoy, Frank O'Brien, Rev. Wm. B. Perry, George I. Rockwood, George Rugg, Wm. H. Sawyer, E. Walter Smith, Walter G. Wesson, A. Harry Wheeler, Matthew J. Whittall, Samuel E. Winslow, George M. Wright, E. M. Wood, A. K. Yoosuf.

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## Advertising Vigilance

The Advertising Vigilance Association, a corporation whose members constitute reliable business men, and which came into existence in November for the purpose of enforcing the new advertising law of the Commonwealth, has just given out its first report, showing work accomplished to date in Greater Boston. Retailers and other advertisers in Worcester will be interested in the kind of complaints brought and handled by the Association, some of which are given in the following summary from "Current Affairs" of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:—

Of the forty complaints of infraction of the advertising law made to the Advertising Vigilance Association since its establishment last November, thirty were investigated. The quarterly report of the organization submitted to the stockholders recently, gives interesting data concerning the individual instances where advertisers have either wilfully or inadvertently made misleading statements with regard to goods offered for sale, or else have attempted to do business in Boston without the required license.

Dealers in furs, shoes, raincoats, trunks, flowers, furniture, pianos, jewelry, linens, and medicines, and the management of several department stores are concerned in the various complaints. Some of the cases were disposed of by court proceedings, and some by amicable agreement. Nine complaints are still pending.

Aaron Kosofsky was prosecuted in the Boston Municipal Court for fraudulently creating an impression that fur goods sold by him were of superior quality and low price. He accomplished this by the use of the name "Hudson's Bay Co." in such a manner as to give readers to believe that he was a branch of the famous Hudson's Bay Co. of Canada; and by the statements that he was a trapper and manufacturer and that there was no middleman's profit on the garments he sold. He was placed on probation, and thereafter modified his advertising, except that he continued to use the words "Hudson Bay Co." It was decided to surrender him. Immediately thereafter he closed his business and left Boston.

William Sheinwald, doing a retail shoe business in Boston, was charged with misrepresenting the quantity, quality, and reason for the price of a certain stock of shoes bought by him and offered for sale at retail. He was prosecuted in Boston Municipal Court and pleaded *nolo contendere*. The case was placed on file.

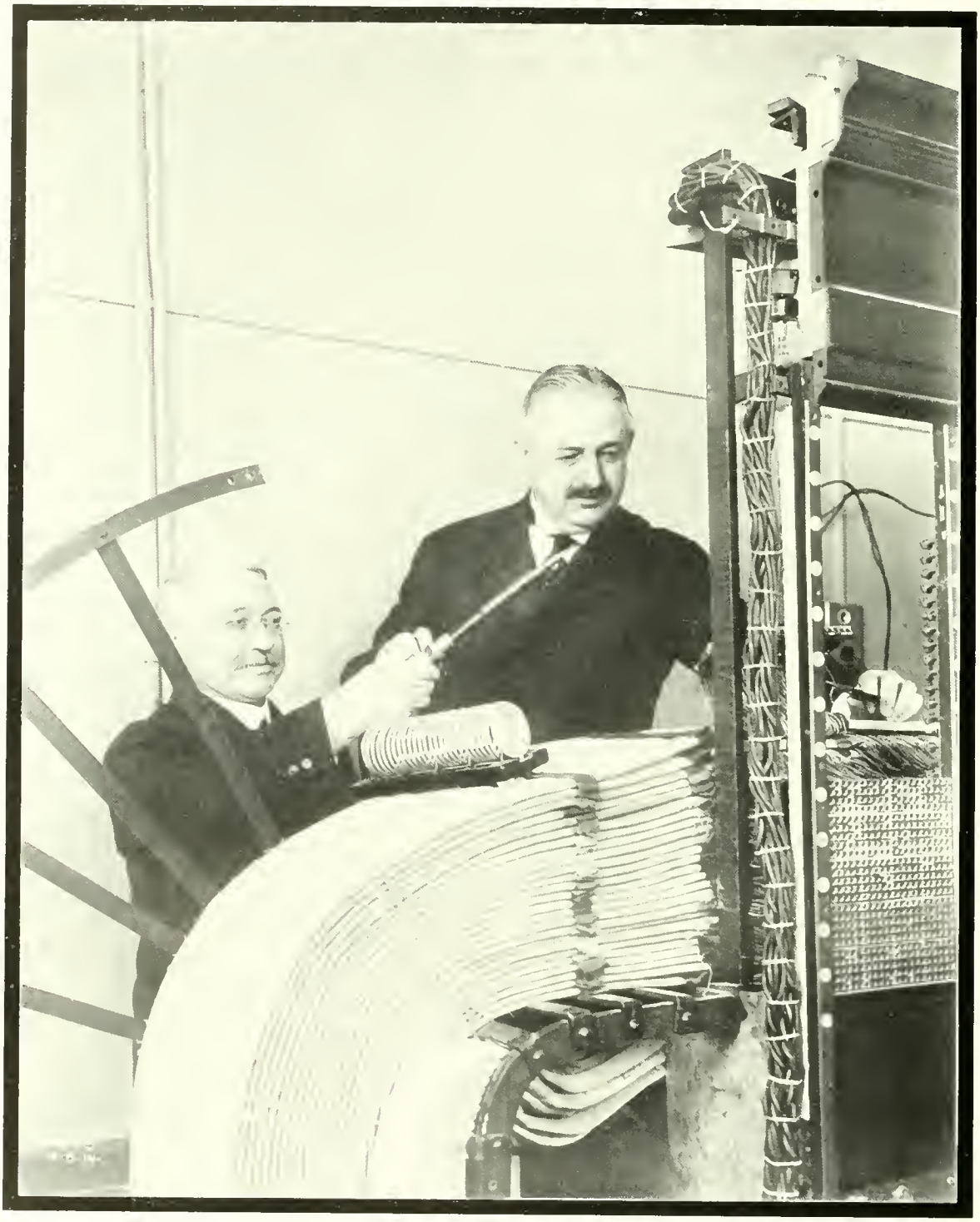
Complaints were brought in the Boston Municipal Court against the New York and Boston Fur Co., itinerants doing business in Boston without a license, and against the Oxford Rubber Co., itinerants doing a retail raincoat business in Boston under the name of "Bradford Rubber Co." Both stopped doing business and the complaint in each case was dropped.

Warrants were refused when complaints were made in the court against Harry L. Rubenstein, doing a retail raincoat and trunk and bag business, and against Israel Liebman, doing a retail florist business; both of whom were operating as itinerant vendors in Boston without a license. In the case of the former, a complaint charging him with fraudulent advertising on signs was dropped when he changed the signs.

Three furniture concerns were complained of as representing falsely that the general public could purchase from them, at retail, at wholesale prices. After conferences of the directors of the association and the members of the several firms, the latter agreed to discontinue the misleading features of the advertisements, and complaints were dropped.

Investigation of complaints against five large department stores showed that in some instances of alleged misrepresentation of value and quality the representations were correct and others untrue or misleading. The stores were communicated with, and in each case the offensive advertising was eliminated and no further action taken. The result was similar in the case of a department store which had advertised misleading statements with regard to a credit system.

A shoe manufacturer and retailer whose advertisements misrepresented value was communicated with and he discontinued the objectionable statements. The complaint against another retail shoe dealer for refusing to sell certain shoes offered for sale was dropped as not alleging violation of the law. The complaint against a third shoe retailer was dropped after statements made by him were investigated and found to be substantially true.



RESTORING WORCESTER'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

MAYOR GEORGE M. WRIGHT AND PRESIDENT J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMPLETING THE LAST OF 260,000 NEW CONNECTIONS NECESSARY AFTER THE RECENT TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FIRE

# Worcester's Agencies for Social Service

## An Approximately Complete List of the City's Organizations That Appeal to the Public for Support and That Aim to Minister to the Public's Needs—An Idea of the Intricacy of Our Social System

By U. Waldo Cutler

To have at hand an approximately complete list of the city's organizations that appeal to the public for support and that aim to minister to the public's needs may help toward a fuller realization of the intricacy of our social system. It will at once be recognized that for the most part only such agencies are included below as are city-wide in their appeal and in their service. We have scores, perhaps hundreds, of others that address themselves to a limited membership. A study of such clubs, fraternities, guilds, vereins, leagues, brotherhoods, associations, societies, sororities, might also be profitable, but is not here attempted.

The lists as here submitted are probably incomplete; unfamiliar organizations are constantly coming to light, and new ones are too frequently being formed. The character of any agency included here is by no means guaranteed. The purpose and the achievements, good or indifferent or evil, of all these efforts would be a matter for further and difficult study.

The classifications are necessarily rather crude. Many names might have been placed under several heads, because they attempt many kinds of work. The purpose has been to place each under the headings where its most conspicuous services are rendered.

It will at once be understood that the columns headed "Public" include institutions or organizations that are supported by public, compulsory tax; those headed "Private" include such organizations as are supported by individual contributions or membership fees or personal efforts that are purely voluntary and philanthropic.

It would seem to be of public advantage that these lists should be made as complete and accurate as possible. Readers may like to suggest, at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, errors or omissions as noted, so that correct data may be in hand at the natural head quarters for all such local information.

## A Classified List of Social Service Institutions and Agencies

### Supervision

PUBLIC

City Government
State Board of Charity
State Board of Education
Political party organizations

PRIVATE

Associated Charities
Charities Commission
Chamber of Commerce registration system
City Missionary Societies
63 Labor Unions
Metal Trades' Association
Child Welfare Conference

### Relief

#### For Defectives

PUBLIC

Special classes in the public schools
Mason Street School
State institutions for the insane, the epileptic, etc.

PRIVATE

Clark University Clinic
Baldwinville Cottages

#### For Delinquents

PUBLIC

Three probation officers
Four school attendance officers
Supervisor of attendance
Worcester County Training School
State institutions for reform, etc.

#### For Destitute and Neglected Children

PUBLIC

Various state institutions

PRIVATE

Children's Friend Society
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children
Fresh Air Fund
St. Anne's Orphanage
Sisters of Mercy Orphanage

#### For the Sick

(Hospitals)

PUBLIC

City
Isolation
Tuberculosis
State Institutions

PRIVATE

Washburn Memorial
Hahnemann
St. Vincent

(Dispensaries)

PUBLIC

City Hospital

PRIVATE
Washburn Memorial
Washburn Memorial free dental clinic
Eye and Ear
Eye, Ear and Throat
(Other general agencies)

PUBLIC
Ambulance system

PRIVATE
District Nursing Society
Tuberculosis Relief Association
Flower Mission
Door of Hope
St. Vincent de Paul Society
St. Agnes Home
Consumptives Home Association

### For Needy Families in Their Homes

PUBLIC
City Almoner
Worcester Branch of State Employment Bureau

PRIVATE
Employment Society
Employment Bureau of Metal Trades' Association
Temporary Home and Day Nursery
Associated Charities
Clean Milk Stations
St. Vincent de Paul Society
Swedish Charitable Society
Hebrew Benevolent Society
Armenian Benevolent Society
Italian Ladies' Benevolent Society
Visiting Housekeeper of Associated Charities
Salvation Army Christmas dinner
Policemen's Thanksgiving dinner
Social work of Memorial Hospital

### For Adults in Permanent or Temporary Homes

PUBLIC
City Farm

PRIVATE
Temporary Home and Day Nursery
Memorial Home for the Blind
Old Ladies' Home
Old Men's Home
Door of Hope
St. Vincent's Home
Sisters of Mercy Home
Bethel Lodging House
Rest Home

## Protection and Prevention

PUBLIC
The Courts
City Police
City Fire Department
City Board of Health
State Commission for the Blind
Workshop for the Blind
State Board of Health
State Employment Bureau, Worcester Branch

PRIVATE
5 Savings Banks
Cooperative Banks
63 Labor Unions
Worcester Fire Society
Factory social service agencies
Employment Bureau of Metal Trades' Association
Collateral Loan Association
Penny savings work of Associated Charities and of Boys' Club
No-License Committee
Reform Club
Woman's Relief Corps
Father Matthews Society
Racial temperance societies
Insurance companies
Smoke abatement committee
Consumers' League
Benefit orders
Betterment League
Equal Franchise Club
Society opposed to extension of the suffrage

## Recreation

PUBLIC
Playground Commission
Parks Commission

PRIVATE
Playground Association
School gardens work
8 theaters
79 poolrooms
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association
142 licensed liquor drinking resorts
Dance halls
Moving picture shows
Boys' Club
Church entertainments
Worcester Walking Club
Tatnuck Country Club
Worcester Golf Club
Lake Quinsigamond resources
Boy Scouts of America
6 Local Improvement Societies
Patriotic Societies
Foreign racial organizations
Safe and Sane Fourth Committee
Garden Cities
Greendale Woman's Association

## General Welfare

### Religion and Morals

PRIVATE
105 Churches and Synagogues
Young Men's Christian Association

City Missionary Societies
Federated Brotherhood
Federation of Churches
Salvation Army
Volunteers of America
Bethel Mission
Galilee Mission

### Art

Art Museum and Its School
Worcester Art Museum

### Consideration for Sub-Human Life

Animal Rescue League
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Movement for prevention of extermination of wild-flowers
Aubodon Society work

## Education

PUBLIC

53 elementary schools
4 High Schools
2 Trade Schools
City Hospital School for Nurses
Summer Vacation School
Open Air School
11 Evening Schools
1 Evening High School
State Normal School
Public Library
Central and 3 branches and 8 delivery stations
County Law Library

PRIVATE

11 Parochial Schools
2 Private Schools
2 Business Schools
Domestic Science School
Vacation Bible School
Music Festival Chorus
Oratorio Society
Worcester County Music School
Art Museum School
2 Colleges
Polytechnic Institute
Clark University
4 Private Libraries, open to the public
Newspapers, etc.
4 dailies (1 in foreign language)
7 weeklies (3 in foreign language)
3 monthlies (1 in foreign language)
4 quarterlies
Museums
Art
Antiquity
Natural History
American Steel & Wire
Public School Art League
Public Education Association
Educational Department of Y. M. and of Y. W. C. A.
Natural History Society Classes
Twentieth Century Club
College Clubs and Associations
Story Tellers' Club
Worcester Social Settlement
Mechanics Association
Woman's Club
Levana Club
Catholic Woman's Club
Home Club
Maccabees Society
Economic Club
Welfare League
Hall Club
Grange
Agricultural Society
Horticultural Society

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## Dedicating the New Street Lights

June 17th has been selected as the date for publicly inaugurating Worcester's new system of street lighting—the adoption of the 6.6 amperes magnitite arc system. At this writing the last of the 400 odd lights which are installed throughout the business district were being connected and the Worcester Electric Light Co. was confident that everything would be in readiness for the first public lighting on the night of the 17th.

Believing that the adoption of this system places Worcester in the list of leading cities so far as street lighting is concerned, members of this Chamber present at the last quarterly meeting were unanimous in favor of having some appropriate public observance of the event.

At that time a special committee, of which Ex-Mayor Edward F. Fletcher is chairman, was appointed to arrange details. This committee at once enlisted the co-operation of various other organizations in the city, the City Government and the Worcester Electric Light Co., with the result that the occasion is to be a gala one. One of the features of the celebration will be a monstrous automobile parade, which is being arranged under the direction of John P. Coghlin, one of the most active members of the Worcester Automobile Club. Every person possessing an automobile will be invited to take part and suitable prizes are to be offered for the best decorated machine.

The Chamber of Commerce proposes to maintain open house throughout the day and evening and will serve lunch to all its members between 5.30 and 7.30 o'clock.

The Mayors' Club of Massachusetts is to be in Worcester on June 17th for its annual outing, and it is anticipated that every chief executive will remain over until evening to witness the celebration.

The Chamber of Commerce has invited the officers of every commercial organization in Worcester County to be present as its guests.

Another feature of the day will be the opening of the Massachusetts headquarters of the New England Aero Club, which has selected the Heart of the Commonwealth as the seat of operations for this year. On this date, the 17th, the first ascension will be made in the balloon "Boston."

All in all, the various celebrations will make June 17th a real holiday in Worcester and it is anticipated that it will be the means of drawing thousands of people in from the surrounding towns.

# Help the Boy!

## The Slogan of the Greatest Money Raising Campaign Ever Conducted in Worcester and One of the Greatest in the Country—$150,000 Raised in Less Than Twelve Days for New Club House for Worcester Boys' Club

AMID scenes of wild enthusiasm and demonstrations which fairly shook the sturdy structure of The Bancroft from its foundations, Worcester brought to a close, on May 11th, its twelve days' campaign to raise $150,000 for a new home for the Worcester Boys' Club, a full twenty-four hours ahead of schedule and its goal reached and passed with the sum total of $162,691.38 pledged for the cause.

Worcester has seen campaigns of a similar nature in years past, but none ever approached this one in interest manifested by the people at large, the number of willing workers and the amounts and number of donations received. In fact, very few campaigns ever conducted in this country excelled this wonderful canvass in Worcester.

Although naturally gratified with every phase of the work and the successful outcome of the campaign in general, the General Committee was particularly pleased with the number of individual donations. Over 12,000 men, women, children and organizations subscribed to the fund in amounts varying from $25,000, the largest individual contribution, given by Hon. Charles G. Washburn, down to a penny. The spirit of the campaign even permeated prison walls, for from the "Shut-in Club," whose members are prisoners at the Worcester County House of Correction, came a contribution and a note; the latter with its lesson:—"If we had had a Boys' Club to attract us from the street when we were youngsters, we would not be behind prison walls today."

Thus all classes of people in the Heart of the Commonwealth can truly be reckoned as part owners of the beautiful and spacious new club house which is to be erected on a site already owned by the organization on Ionic avenue, close by the new Masonic Temple.

"Help the Boy," the campaign slogan, was everywhere in Worcester. You could hear it in every section of the city; you could see it emblazoned in newspapers, on the moving picture screen, on shop windows, on sign boards—everywhere.

All in all, the campaign was a remarkable testimonial from the people of this city for the Worcester Boys' Club and none the less tribute to Superintendent David W. Armstrong, under whose executive guidance the Club has become one of the most efficient of any in this country.

The work of raising the fund covered a period of approximately seven weeks, of which the first five was devoted to preliminary work under the direction of the Executive Secretary, Mr. S. M. Bard of New York City. During this time, committees were organized, lists of prospects were prepared by a corps of clerks and details of the campaign carefully laid.

The campaign opened with a dinner and rally at The Bancroft, attended by the 400 volunteers. Their enthusiasm, already running riot, was increased by the announcement that $52,000 has been already pledged for the cause, and the following morning they started out to triple this amount. For eight days they continued at work, forty-odd teams, each with its own captain, struggling to break all records, and turning in at the luncheons each noon at The Bancroft amounts varying in the aggregate from $9000 to $16,000 daily. On Friday the great electric thermometer at the corner of Main and Franklin streets registered but $4000 short of the desired $150,000, and at this assembly of the forces it was agreed to redouble efforts and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday clean up everything and finish the campaign a day ahead of schedule.

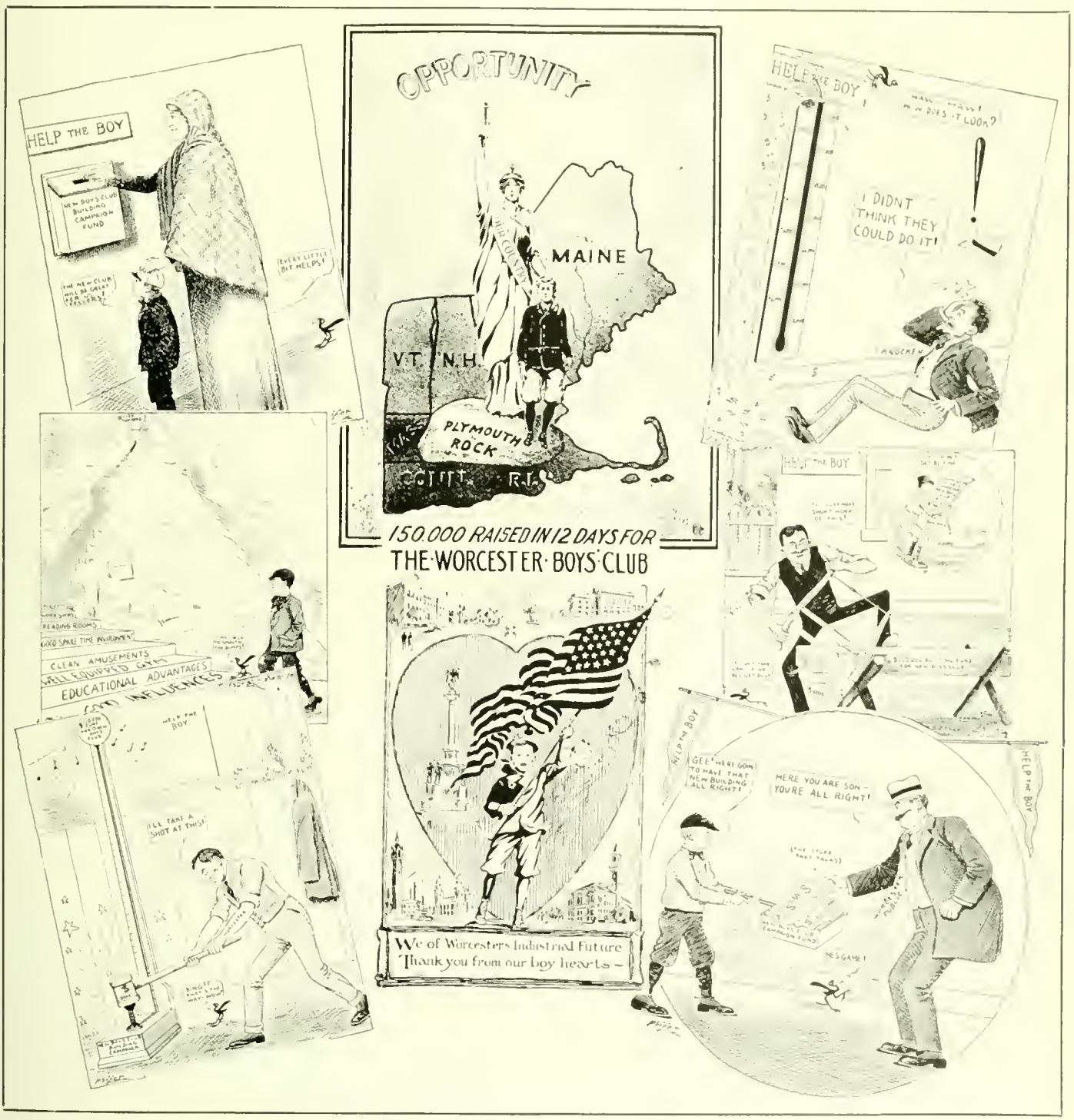
Only those present at this closing dinner know the feeling, the suspense and the contagious mad enthusiasm which was in the air as team after team reported. Slowly but surely they brought the total up to $150,000, and then passed it, and continued to swell the fund as pledges were steadily announced. But the climax came when the amount was better than $5000 over the goal set and Louis H. Buckley, one of the

Boys Representing Six Nationalities—Some of the Types Appearing in Newspapers and on Moving Picture Screens

most active workers, announced a pledge of $7500 from Mrs. D. Wheeler Swift, a gift to be used to establish and equip a library in the new club house, given as a memorial to her late husband.

shouting frantically. It was enthusiasm running riot!

While the Boys' Club gains the first and material benefits from this campaign, all Worcester shares indirectly in benefits. It brought together residents of




SPECIMENS OF CARTOONS THAT FILLED THE PAPERS

A half second after the announcement, applause broke forth with a roar and continued to gain in volume until it could have been heard blocks away. Men, —yes, and women too,—intoxicated with the success of the campaign and this unexpected closing contribution, were standing on chairs waving napkins and

the city never before engaged in public work of this nature; it quickened the pulse of civic pride in the hearts of thousands of Worcester sons and daughters; it served to stimulate the civic conciousness of every son and daughter of Worcester; it spurs us all on to do greater things for this great community—Worcester,

# Competing with Western Promotion Offers

## Assets Which Massachusetts Can Muster to Safeguard Her Manufacturing Interests Against the Inroads of Western Community Attractions—Her Skilled and Contented Labor, the Best in the World

By Chester S. Allen, of Lockwood, Green & Co.*

A FEW months ago a typical hustling Iowa city of ten thousand people engaged the firm with which I am associated to make a study of their local conditions. Among other things we were requested particularly to advise them as to the kinds of manufacturing their community was best suited to lure from the East.

And so having recently been in the enemies' camp and having inspected their artillery and ammunition, it occurs to me that it might be well to look over our own ordnance and see how we must equip ourselves to silence their guns.

In any hustling Western city, town or hamlet we find four forces constantly at work with the end in view of promoting the welfare of the community. These forces are scientific publicity, optimism, railroad assistance, and last but not least, hard work on the part of the civic bodies.

In the matter of publicity we have much to learn from the West. If the towns and cities of this State would wage half the campaign of publicity that the average Western community does, there would be no occasion to discuss this question today. If the West had one tithe of the inherent manufacturing advantages of this State, I shudder to think of the campaign of publicity which would be waged along the banks of the Mississippi and the Missouri.

Let us take a few minutes and turn over in our minds what Massachusetts has to offer manufacturers that cannot be found in any other part of the continent, be it North, South or West.

In the first place Massachusetts is a reservoir of skilled labor and our labor conditions are sound. Our labor is not labor that is newly imported, but is part of the warp and woof of the Commonwealth. From the start of manufacturing in this country, under the apprentice system, to the present time, the workmen of this State have been superior in skill and efficiency to those of any other section of the country.

It is a part of the social creed of the New Englander that he must own his home. As a result many of our workmen are property owners. We all know that the man who owns a home or hopes to own one is a stable proposition as an operative. He becomes one of those manufacturing advantages that, while not susceptible to definite valuation, have a distinct bearing on the success of any enterprise.

Our greatest handicap as far as labor is concerned is, I feel, in the tendency to extreme legislation. If you who make and mend the laws pursue the fair course toward both capital and labor, Massachusetts need never fear for her prestige in this respect.

As a place to live Massachusetts has no equal. Should I attempt to compare it with the West in this respect, I would only fall into "a slough of verbiage and flounder hopelessly in a pit of vain attempt." Her schools, churches, roads and libraries are without equal.

Massachusetts has as its heritage supremacy in manufacturing. We are just now awakening and finding out that this heritage is a wonderful thing, that it is worth guarding and fighting for.

We are finding out that the momentum of a century of manufacturing supremacy more than offsets the shibboleth of close propinquity to raw material. We are learning that the problem of transportation is after all but one of the minor manufacturing problems. We are finding out that the element of brains and skill is the all-important one and that the physical problems are all adaptable and may be shaped to our conditions. Instead of considering things in terms of despondency and fear, we now consider them in terms of costs and find that we can stay at home and compete with any other section of the country. We can pay the freight on cotton from Egypt and wool from Australia, make it into fabrics, and ship it back to those countries at a profit. We can compete with the West in manufacturing shoes, even though we have to pay the freight of the raw leather Eastward and the finished shoes Westward. We can even make railroad cars in Massachusetts to compete with Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

Massachusetts has the great advantage of a liquid supply of capital which can and should be used for helping manufacturing industries. Much of the capital that has gone from Massachusetts to the West to build factories there, might have been invested for the same purpose here at home and earned larger dividends.

This State possesses one great advantage over the West in its direct water connection with the South Atlantic and Gulf States, to say nothing of its situation for steamship communication with Europe and South America. Here I think lies one of our biggest and at the same time most neglected fields for development. We need and must have adequate docks, railroad terminals, warehouses, etc., along our harbor line, in order to keep up with the development of the State as a whole.

Very few people realize that Massachusetts possesses almost unsurpassed power-producing rivers. In fact one eminent engineer has made the statement that more water power goes to waste annually in Massachusetts than is found in Niagara itself.

But enough for what Massachusetts has to offer a manufacturer. It should be the aim of those directing our publicity to disseminate this knowledge throughout the length and breadth of the land. Our publicity should be so powerful that every one who reads would know such facts as the following, that nine-tenths of the textile machinery made in the United States is made in Lowell, Whitinsville, Hopedale, Worcester and Hyde Park; that Westfield makes ninety per cent. of the whips made in this country; that Athol makes three-quarters of the fine mechanics' tools made in the world; that

*An address delivered before the recent City and Town Development Conference of Massachusetts.

Dalton makes all the paper the Government uses for its currency; that the largest cloth print works in the world have just been opened in Lawrence; that Boston is the leading shoe and leather center of the world, and that at the present time the sails for all three of the cup defenders are being made in Lowell.

The optimism of the West is a truly wonderful thing. It is a tremendous transforming power. No man in the West has to be converted to the belief that his State is destined to have a golden, glorious future. He knows it. It is part of his creed of good citizenship. He is not only eager to tell others so, but he is willing to back his belief with all his strength, all his soul, and if need be with all his money. If there is any one thing that will prevent Massachusetts from successfully competing with the West, it is, I think, the lack of this same optimism. If we are going to keep our heritage of manufacturing supremacy we must accept optimism for our guiding motive and shake off forever that skepticism which stands between Massachusetts and her destiny. Hand in hand with optimism should go courage. Courage not only to do things ourselves, but to put our capital into helping industries to come here and stay here.

One of the most potent factors in the development of the West is the railroad industrial agent. His power is almost as great as that of a vice-president of the road, and his one object in life is to induce new industries to settle along the line of his road. Of course we all know that Western railroads are not laboring under as great a handicap as the railroads in this State. They are naturally in a position to do more for the development of the community. It would seem, therefore, that perhaps one of the best ways to compete with the West is to help our railroads all we can through sane and proper legislation.

As to the force of hard work on the part of civic bodies, I firmly believe that there are no civic bodies in the land working harder for the business betterment of their cities and towns than those of Massachusetts. If we will only combine this hard work with scientific publicity and real optimism, I can see no reason for this State ever to fear the lure of the Western promotion offer. I feel certain that the hegira Westward of Massachusetts capital, brains and labor is over, and that we are coming into our own again. No offers of free sites or princely bonuses can compete with Massachusetts skilled labor coupled with the momentum of a century of manufacturing supremacy.

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## Exhibits at Panama-Pacific Exposition

Exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition may have their exhibits delivered right on the grounds from car or ship. The exposition has its own freight ferry slip, which may be entered by car floats, bearing the cars with exhibits. The cars may then be taken to the desired building over the rails of the exposition's standard-gauge railway system. The exposition has also its own harbor and docks, where vessels from all parts of the world may moor and discharge cargoes. No transshipment will be necessary from time of first loading on car or ship.

## On to Newport

On Tuesday morning, June 30th, a representative group of Worcester business men—the more the merrier—will leave the Heart of the Commonwealth for an invasion of Rhode Island on our annual 1914 outing. This time the objective point is to be Newport, where as guests of the Newport Board of Trade, Worcester is to be given as attractive and interesting time as ever fell to the lot of a commercial organization out on pleasure bent.

At this writing everything is hustle and bustle about the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce arranging for the outing, for to insure its success at the extremely low rate secured—$3 each person, to include everything,—it will be necessary to have 500 tickets sold at least three days prior to the date of the excursion. The committee hopes to have the delegation number nearer 1000, and in the minds of many of the active workers in charge of this greatest event of the summer in Chamber circles, the latter number will be nearer the total, once the members and their friends, for they are allowed to invite business acquaintances, get the attractive program fixed in their minds.

On account of the unusually good time which is in sight, the Committees got to work a full two weeks earlier than ever before to arrange details for the outing. Every member realized that the business men of Newport are employing every co-operative force they possess to see to it that the Worcester delegation are provided with anything and everything that goes toward making a summer outing a real enjoyable success, and that we, in this city, ought to employ just as energetic methods to see that a really representative crowd, both in personnel and numbers, visit Newport on June 30th.

Worcester has many friends in Newport and these friends, fortunately, are officers in both the Newport Board of Trade and the Newport Beach Association, under whose joint auspices our entertainment while in Newport are being arranged. Not only have they given us the freedom of the city for the day, but they are now at work securing the use of every available automobile in their city, give us their use without a penny's charge and add to this measure by appointing business men from their own number to point out and explain every point of interest in fashionable Newport.

It is planned to leave Worcester in our own train about 7.30 o'clock in the morning. On arrival at Providence we march across the city and immediately board our own good ship, the "Warwick," and depart down the Providence River and through Narragansett Bay to Newport.

The steamer will dock at Newport Beach Pier, the water entrance to "The Quality Resort of the East," on which over $150,000 has been expended in the last two years developing the property. Dinner is to be served in the big convention hall, where if necessary 3500 people could be fed without crowding. At this dinner we will have with us practically the entire membership of the Newport Board of Trade.

In the early afternoon the amusements of the Beach can be enjoyed, including bathing. Automobiles will then be taken for a tour of fashionable Newport, which includes the so-called "Ten Mile Drive" and the "Shore Drive."

Returning we leave Newport in the vicinity of 5 o'clock to enjoy the early evening scenes in Narragansett Bay and arrive home in Worcester about 8.30 o'clock.

# Worcester A Quarter Century Ago

## June 1889

### The Odd Fellows' Home

The Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows' State Home Fund, at a meeting held in Boston during this month in 1889, unanimously voted to accept the offer of Thomas H. Dodge of this city and thus definitely fixed the site of the proposed State Home in the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dodge's offer was a most generous one. He promised the organization the gift of a tract of land near Barber's Crossing comprising nearly ten acres and having a value of $15,000. To this he added a gift of $500 cash to be used to purchase books for a library of the new home; the use of a pasture for two cows for a period of five years and the free use of his own large barn to house cattle and horses for a period of three years.

Mr. Dodge's offer was one of two to come from the Heart of the Commonwealth. The other offer was made by Mr. H. H. Bigelow, who would have deeded a large tract of land at Lake Quinsigamond to the organization if acceptable. Mr. Bigelow's offer was gratefully received but the Committee after careful deliberation felt that the Dodge property, with its higher elevation, would be more desirable from a standpoint of health.

### Assisting the Johnstown Sufferers

The Johntown flood and its accompanying horrors brought Worcester to the front again in supplying aid for destitute sufferers in a sister city. The day following the terrible catastrophe a Relief Fund Committee was organized with Henry A. Marsh as treasurer. The response was most liberal and in the twenty days following over $13,000 was subscribed by Worcester people and forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the hundreds of individual contributions, various organizations subscribed amounts ranging from $50 to $100, and special entertainments were conducted by others and the entire proceeds devoted to the fund.

Among these, one of the most prominent was a baseball game between doctors and lawyers which netted a profit of over $700.

### New England Regatta

The annual regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association was held on Lake Quinsigamond, June 17, 1889, and was, according to the newspaper reports, one of the most unsuccessful in years.

Although the number of entries were large and represented practically every section of New England, it was claimed by the Worcester lovers of the sport that the management of the events, left in charge of the Boston officers of the association, was anything but satisfactory.

To add to the disagreeable features, June 17th proved an unlucky date. It rained steadily throughout the day and heavy winds prevented the scullers from giving any sort of exhibitions of fast racing.

### Enlarging Mechanics' Hall Organ

A movement was started in June, 1889, to materially increase the size and range of the organ in Mechanics' Hall. A special committee was appointed to handle solicitations for a fund of which Stephen Salisbury was president, Charles M. Bent treasurer, and Charles G. Stowell, clerk.

When the organ was first installed in Mechanics' Hall it was anticipated that $10,000 would be raised to defray all expenses. This amount fell short some $2000 or $3000, with the result that the size of the organ had to be materially reduced.

This new campaign was intended to place about $2500 at the command of the Association, and thus make it possible to change the pitch and install additional pipes.

### Worcester Academy Addition

With an attendance of several hundred Worcester people and alumni from various parts of New England, the cornerstone of a new building for Worcester Academy was laid on June 7th, with appropriate exercises.

Among the speakers at the exercises were Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, principal; Hon. Joseph H. Walker, president of the Board of Trustees; Rev. Robert J. Adams, D. D., Boston, chairman of the Executive Committee; Rev. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., president of Brown University; and Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey, president of the Newton Theological Seminary.

### Eighty Years Old

The Worcester Light Infantry (Co. C., M. V. M.) was eighty years old on June 7, 1889, and the anniversary was very properly observed by the active members of the company and others in Worcester who had been members in years previous.

The observance opened with a parade in the afternoon, followed by an inspection at the State Armory. A dinner was served and the latter part of the evening devoted to a reception at which the members of the company entertained many guests.

### Increasing the Fire Limits

The continued growth of Worcester was emphasized again in June, 1889, when the Ordinance Committee of City Council reported an ordinance favoring the extension of the fire limits to every structure within the one-mile circle from City Hall. This action practically doubled the area hitherto under strict control of municipal authorities and was well received in business and financial circles.

### High School Development

The first definite step toward the erection of a new high school in Worcester was taken by City Council in this month in 1889, when an order was adopted authorizing an expenditure of an amount not to exceed $49,500 to purchase a tract of land at the corner of Chatham and Irving streets.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Council

**May 5, 1914**

The name of Harry Worcester Smith was sent in by Mayor George M. Wright at this meeting of the City Council to fill a vacancy existing in the Parks Commission. The appointment was unanimously confirmed by both branches.

Among a large number of orders adopted were ones authorizing appropriations of $25,000 for permanent repairs to public buildings and $15,000 for water pipe improvement.

**May 25, 1914**

Mayor George M. Wright submitted a message to City Council at this meeting protesting against any change in the apportionment of cost in the proposed new bridge over Lake Quinsigamond and asked the endorsement of both branches in his proposed fight.

The following order, introduced by Alderman Charles F. Garrity, was adopted:

"That the City Council of the City of Worcester hereby approves and adopts the views expressed by the Mayor in his communication to the City Council under the date of May 25, 1914, relative to the apportionment of the cost of the construction of the proposed bridge across Lake Quinsigamond.

"And be it further ordered that the City Council insists that it is manifestly unfair to the City of Worcester and to the County of Worcester that the street railway be required to pay only 15 per cent. of the cost of a $250,000 bridge, which contemplates a two-track street railway location occupying more than one-third of the road surface of said bridge."

The Mayor's message follows:—

"The Committee on Roads and Bridges of the Legislature of Massachusetts has reported a bill apportioning the cost of a bridge across Lake Quinsigamond, connecting the Town of Shrewsbury and the City of Worcester, as follows: The City of Worcester to pay 50 per cent., the County of Worcester 33 per cent., the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. 15 per cent. and the Town of Shrewsbury 2 per cent. The total cost of this proposed bridge is $250,000.

"Under an act of the Legislature of 1913, the County Commissioners of the County of Worcester are authorized to construct a bridge at the total cost of $150,000, the apportionment to be: The City of Worcester 45 per cent., the County of Worcester 28 per cent., the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. 25 per cent. and the Town of Shrewsbury 2 per cent.

"I am of the opinion that the new apportionment recommended by this Committee is unfair. Lake Quinsigamond is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in New England. The benefits which may be derived from it are innumerable and should increase with the coming years.

"The causeway, which has answered the purpose of a bridge for many years, is unsuitable for the purpose and is a deterrent on the healthy growth of the surroundings. Forming a link on the great State road of Massachusetts, running east and west, it is not suitable and it should be replaced by a bridge of modern construction designed to last a century.

"Although this is a State highway and will be used by people in general more than by citizens of the City of Worcester, the Town of Shrewsbury and Worcester County at large, the Commonwealth has shown no interest in sharing the financial burdens of this construction.

"From a revenue consideration, such improvement at Lake Quinsigamond would bring larger returns to the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. than to any other interest, and that company should pay an equitable share of the cost of construction. The Legislature of the Commonwealth has it in its power to say who shall pay the bills for building this bridge.

"A year ago it went on record by passing a law apportioning the cost, as I have enumerated, and now, through the action of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, it is proposed to review that cost, reducing the share the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. shall pay, and increasing that of the City and County of Worcester. In view of the fact that the City of Worcester pays 42 per cent. of the county tax, under this new apportionment the City of Worcester will be obliged to pay $159,600 as its share in the cost of this bridge.

"I am convinced that this is inequitable and unjust, and I recommend that your honorable body consider tonight the advisability of your going on record as to your attitude in the matter, in order that the same may be presented before the General Court this week.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "GEORGE M. WRIGHT,
"Mayor."

## School Committee

**May 6, 1914**

Superintendent Homer P. Lewis in his monthly report of school affairs, presented at this meeting of the Committee, recommended that the City purchase the property adjoining the addition to the Classical High School between the alley and Elm street. This property is separated from the school only by the alley, and, in the opinion of Supt. Lewis, if any high building were erected on the land they would seriously impair the lighting of several of the rooms in the new addition.

He also recommended that a vacation school be opened as in previous years to be held in Classical High School and continue for six weeks.

Among a large number of petitions received was one from residents of Columbus Park urging the Committee to establish Grades 5 and 6 in the new schoolhouse being erected in that district.

# Let There Be Light

On the 17th of this month of June of the year of our Lord 1914, the people of Worcester will appropriately celebrate, notice and emphasize the beginning of a new era in the Heart of the Commonwealth—the first long step forward that we have taken as a community since the dedication of the Hotel Bancroft.

We refer of course to the installation of a new, modern, improved system of street lighting—not an ornamental system any more than the present system is ornamental, but an intensely practical system and one for which many large claims are made.

On that night will come to an end a struggle that is more than three years old—a struggle for a modern city to replace a country village, a struggle for modern illumination against lighting as archaic as the dodo or the dinosaur.

To Col. William A. Lytle, John P. Coghlin, Edwin E. Dodge and other members of the Merchants' Association, the credit for initiating the agitation against existing lighting conditions is due. Like one born out of due time they labored unceasingly to educate interest and inspire our city fathers, but without avail.

It finally remained for the Chamber of Commerce to take up the work where they laid it down and carry it forward to the completion that night commemorates.

Two of these gentlemen are on the special Committee of the Chamber which is planning the Bunker Hill Day celebration in connection with this epochal occasion, and although they cannot see installed the system they favored, they can see SOME system installed and they can lay the flattering unction to their souls that they largely aided in bringing Worcester up-to-date even if she did not come over the route they advised.

For years our streets have been at night anything but a credit to the third city in New England. New Haven long ago had the system we are just now installing. Providence has had it more than a year and Lynn, Beverly, Fall River and Fitchburg have for months by their brilliantly lighted thoroughfares pointed the way to this community to emerge from its Stygian solitude.

The trouble seems to have been that we were so keen to see the forest that we could not see the trees. Everybody agreed that the existing lighting system was as inadequate as it was antediluvian. The question was what should take its place. The merchants contended for the ornamental Tungsten system in use in many western cities. The city demanded the magnetite arc that has now been installed. The city insisted if the ornamental system was installed that it would be for the benefit of the merchants and the merchants only and that they must pay for it. The merchants said it was the business of the city to light the sections where the most travel came in finer fashion than the sections where there was little travel, if any.

To disaggregate these two factors and to preserve to both some share of the glory of this modern necessity and improvement was the task to which the Chamber of Commerce set itself, and it has found its pleasure and reward in the knowledge that the lights have been installed as part of a general lighting scheme and not as an additional burden and direct tax upon the merchant class whose burdens are already heavy enough the Lord knows.

Worcester still needs many things to keep her in the van of the cities in her class in this Union, and they will come now the more quickly because of the new hotel and our brilliantly lighted streets.

In the getting of them all the Chamber of Commerce will play a prominent part, not because it is the Chamber of Commerce, but because it is the only body in this community sufficiently well informed to advise, sufficiently powerful to influence, sufficiently unselfish to inspire a city government and a city still needing information, power and unselfishness if it to find itself, and to find itself where it belongs.

# The Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club

**What It Is and What It Stands For—The Greater Development and Prosperity of All Worcester County**

FOR several years there has been a growing feeling among agriculturists of Worcester County that an organization should be formed, broad enough to embrace every community and practical enough to interest every person engaged in farming in this agricultural territory from his own personal standpoint as well as the extremely valuable benefits to be derived through co-operative effort.

Those interested in the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club believe that the time has arrived for such an institution to take its place in Worcester County and do effective work. We have at our command the experiences of the successful Hampden County Improvement League. We have their assistance and co-operation in making Worcester County League just as effective and just as valuable as their own—without a particle of lost motion to encounter in experimenting with theories and plans on how to organize and what to do. In other words, we, in Worcester County, can begin right from the start as a practical body, in a position to put into effect the valuable features of kindred organizations and reject all which have been found impractical.

This is an age of business efficiency and we have had enough examples of its merits to prove to the most conservative that this efficiency can be applied to the farm the same as to any other business.

If one man can take a Worcester County orchard which never yielded over $300 a year in its previous history and make that same orchard yield a net profit of $1000 a year, after two years' work with modern methods, as has been done, then there are innumerable orchards in this County capable of doing the same thing. And you know and we know that New England apples are the *best* apples in the United States and are forever assured of a profitable market.

If one poultry dealer can raise broods in such a way that his hens are laying right when eggs are worth 60 cents a dozen, then there is no reason why others here in Worcester County cannot do the same thing, if they know how to go about it.

If a few farmers can raise alfalfa right here in Worcester County, get from three to five cuttings in a year, and thereby secure an extremely nutritious cattle feed at a small fraction of the cost of other feed, then every farmer has a solution to the problem of how to lower the cost of milk production.

If the farmers of other sections of this country can co-operate and develop local milk markets, then Worcester County farmers can do likewise. And your market is right in the City of Worcester where there is being consumed annually a total of one-half million dollars' worth of Maine cream arriving in the city anywhere from 36 to 48 hours old.

If other counties can maintain bureaus giving the farmer information concerning wholesale and retail market prices daily, introduce the farmer to the markets and aid him in every way possible to dispose of his produce at the best market price, then we can do likewise.

There is no reason why Worcester County should not have at least two or possibly three government field agents,—Men equipped with theoretical education and practical experience; men who can go right out into the farm and give actual demonstrations of Twentieth Century agricultural work; men who can make actual tests of the soil; show the farmer on his own farm the proper methods of pruning and spraying trees, of storing produce, of packing fruit, of raising alfalfa, of doing anything to make his farm more productive.

These are only some of the more pressing things which the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club can actually do for every individual farmer in Worcester County.

Collectively we can meet and discuss farm problems and learn from the experiences of each other. While the League itself cannot be a part of any combination to buy or sell in quantities in order that the individual may obtain more advantageous prices; it can provide a common meeting place and do everything within its legal limitations to bring the farmers together so that they can discuss their own problems.

Furthermore the new league has the united endorsement and support of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the second greatest commercial organization in New England. Every facility the Chamber possesses is ours. Its quarters, 11 Foster Street, are at our disposal at any time of day or night and we have been given one room for our private use.

We want this new Association to be the most successful of any in this country. To do this we have made it as broad gauged as this great county itself. Our Board of Directors will be constituted of at least 59 members, one from each city and town and already 27 towns have responded and selected representatives.

Though only barely under way our membership represents 40 towns and cities in the County. Our dues have been set at one dollar a year—for we want every farmer in this League and should have 1000 on the roll by January 1, 1915.

We commend this new organization to the various agricultural organizations of Worcester County and every person interested in agriculture. Through co-operation we can work to the mutual advantage of each other and the greater development of Worcester County, for you are just as anxious as we are to double the annual gross output of Worcester County from its present figure of $11,000,000.

WORCESTER COUNTY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE AND ALFALFA CLUB.

By Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, Worcester, President;
Lucius L. Richardson, Leominster, Vice-President;
William J. Conlon, Worcester, Secretary;
Henry W. Carter, Millbury, Treasurer.

# The Worcester Magazine

A REVIEW OF THE WORK
OF ONE YEAR

*In the Twelve Numbers There Were:*

796 Columns Reading Matter

353 Articles and Items of Every Description

64 Special Illustrated Articles on Worcester or pertaining to Worcester covering

488 Columns

78 Industrial Articles and Items Filling

39 Pages or 78 Columns

318 Illustrations of Every Description

*In Special County Town Editions There Were:*

54 Columns of matter in Special Articles on County Towns

23 Columns of matter in Special Articles on Industries of Towns

103 Illustrations of Towns and Industries

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WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
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*Vice President*, ALBERT A. SPAULDING
*Secretary*, HERBERT N. DAVISON
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*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


# Quarterly Meeting of Corporation

**Representative Citizens Attend and Unanimously Vote in Favor of Some Fitting Celebration to Inaugurate the Opening of New Street Lighting System**

Members of the Chamber of Commerce attending the May corporation meeting in Chamber of Commerce Hall on Thursday evening, May 14, 1914, were in accord on the proposition to have some fitting celebration to inaugurate the opening of the new street light system which is now being installed in the business district by the Worcester Electric Light Co.

Various members of the Chamber spoke on the desirability of having some kind of a celebration to signalize the first move toward progressive street lighting in twenty years. Among these were Col. W. A. Lytle, one of the active leaders for a new lighting system when the matter was taken up by the Merchants' Association, now the Mercantile Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and R. W. Rollins, president of the Worcester Electric Light Co.

The President, after the adoption of a motion in favor of a celebration, was authorized to appoint a committee of seven, to arrange details for the event. He announced his appointments at the Directors' meeting immediately following the corporation meeting, as follows:—

Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, chairman;
Col. William A. Lytle;
John P. Coghlin;
Robert W. Rollins;
George F. Booth;
Austin P. Cristy;
John H. Fahey.

June 17th was suggested as an appropriate date for the celebration, being a semi-holiday and the date when the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts is to have their summer outing in Worcester.

This date will, however, depend upon the ability of the Electric Light Co. to get the system installed in time, it being impossible, according to President Rollins, to state definitely whether the lights would be ready for business.

Reports of the work of the Chamber were given by General Secretary Herbert N. Davison, Traffic Manager Joseph H. Lane and Edward B. Clapp, chief of the Mercantile Bureau.

# May Directors' Meeting

**Discussion on Manufacturers' Hand-book and Disposition on Various Other Matters Brought Before the Directorate for Action**

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce for the month of May was held on Thursday evening, May 14, at 9 o'clock, following the Corporation meeting. Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President, in the Chair. In addition there were present the Vice-President, Albert A. Spalding, John E. Bradley, Charles H. Norton, Walter D. Ross, Hartley W. Bartlett, C. Herbert DeFosse, Mark N. Skerrett, Gustaf A. Berg, Chandler Bullock, and Walter H. Allen, a quorum. Absent, Albert H. Inman, Ernest P. Bennett, Earle Brown, Wallace T. Morley, William J. Woods, Moses Gross, J. Harvey Curtis, Frank S. Fay, William H. Sawyer.

The records of the Directors' and the Executive Committee meetings were read and approved.

The first matter taken up was the subject of the proposed Manufacturers' Hand-book, which is being prepared under the supervision of the Committee on Statistics and Information, Hartley W. Bartlett, Chairman. Mr. Bartlett gave a lengthy history of the efforts of the Committee to prepare such a book and asked permission to have it published, stating that various Worcester printers had agreed to publish the book and take the contracts in his possession for their pay.

A discussion of the subject was participated in by practically all the Directors, who desired to be assured that the book when published should be as accurate and complete as possible. It was finally, on motion of Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse, seconded by Mr. Charles H. Norton:

Voted, That when the book of articles manufactured in Worcester is as complete as possible and the Executive Committee is satisfied that the printer's arrangement with the Committee are based on the acceptance of the subscription contracts as payment that

the Executive Committee shall then authorize the printing of the book.

National Councillor C. Herbert DeFosse presented a very illuminating exposition of Referendum No. 7 from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America submitted to this organization as one of its constituent bodies for approval or rejection.

Referendum No. 7 is the one having to do with the endorsement or rejection of the proposed National Interstate Trade Commission.

Mr. DeFosse pointed out explicitly the numerous socialistic, unbusinesslike and destructive features of the proposed bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks it was the unanimous opinion of the Directors that on Referendum No. 7, pertaining to the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce votes No.

Mark N. Skerrett, Chairman of the Committee on Housing, presented an interesting résumé of the work accomplished by his Committee to date. He stated that the subject now confronting his Committee was the one of properly financing the proposed survey. He stated that the estimated cost of this survey ran from $300 to $500. He himself favored the expenditure of no more money in this regard than was absolutely necessary. After some discussion it was voted that the Chamber of Commerce appropriate $100 if necessary as a portion of a fund of $300 to be raised to conduct a housing survey in this city.

The recent Minstrel Show conducted by the Glee Club of the Chamber of Commerce then came up for discussion on motion of Mr. Gustaf A. Berg, Chairman of the Committee. The Secretary presented a statement from the bookkeeper showing the receipts and expenditures for the said Minstrel Show, showing receipts of $1066.25 and expenditures of $1016.98, leaving a balance on hand of $49.27. Included in the expenditures was a bill of $100 from Dr. A. J. Harpin.

In addition to the bills included in the bookkeeper's statement was a letter from one W. R. Finnerty, accompanied by a bill for $200 for services alleged to have been performed in connection with the Minstrel Show. Finnerty claims to have been procured by Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Evans, two officers of the Glee Club, but the Directors knew nothing of his connection with the matter, and investigation showed that he was not employed by any officer of the corporation; his claim was accordingly repudiated. It was voted to pay the bills for the Show as per the bookkeeper's statement, to turn the balance of money over to the Glee Club, and that all connections of the Glee Club with the Worcester Chamber of Commerce be severed at this time.

On motion, it was voted, that Luther C. Brown of the Denholm & McKay Company and John H. Fahey, publisher of the Worcester Post, be delegated to represent this organization at the biennial session of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Paris next month, and that the President have power to appoint any three others from this body as delegates who may be in Paris at that time.

The matter of representation before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America at a meeting of its Directors, May 19-20, to consider the limitation of the size of packages admitted to the Parcels Post, was brought up and, on motion of Mr. Ross, it was voted that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce delegate its authority to be represented at this meeting to the Merchants' Association of New York, said organization having presented a resolution to the National body of a precisely similar tenor to that forwarded by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

A communication was received from Mr. Charles H. Norton, a Director of this body, complaining of the practise of persons at the New Bond street crossing of the Boston & Maine Railroad running under the gates at that point after they were lowered in front of approaching trains. He stated there was grave danger of fatalities resulting from this practice, and, on motion, it was voted that the Secretary confer with the Chief of Police and see if it would not be possible to have patrolmen stationed at that point at noon and from five to six in the afternoon to prevent further acts of that kind.

A communication was received from the National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Washington May 27-28, and it was voted that the President have power to appoint delegates without expense to the Chamber who may desire to attend said convention.

A communication was read for information from Bradley Stoughton, metallurgical engineer of New York, calling attention to the opportunity by the investment of $300,000 to bring to this city an industry engaged in putting upon the market a new process of heat production. No action was taken.

A communication from the Bancroft Textile Company, which desires to place upon the market $10,000 worth of preferred stock, was referred to the Industrial Bureau.

A communication from the Governor with reference to the situation on the Metropolitan Watershed between West Boylston and Worcester, was read for information.

A communication from the Taunton Chamber of Commerce asking this body to support a bill now before the General Court, appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the Taunton River, was read, but no action was taken.

A similar disposition was made of a communication from J. W. Stockwell with reference to securing transportion facilities for a portion of the County lying just south of Sutton center, Manchaug and East Douglas.

The Secretary made a report on the matter brought up at the last meeting of the Board relative to controlling of the construction of new streets in this city laid out by promoters and independent companies without the knowledge or consent of the city authorities, and, on motion of Mr. Bartlett, it was voted that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate this matter and see if some legislation could not be secured to alleviate existing conditions and prevent their occurrence in the future. The President appointed such Committee, Hartley W. Bartlett, Mark N. Skerrett, Gustaf A. Berg.

The President explained the situation as far as the Agricultural Bureau was concerned and stated its necessity for funds to assist it in its work of developing the agricultural interests of the county. On motion of Walter H. Allen, it was voted that the President draw such funds from the treasury as he deems necessary to carry on the work of the Agricultural Bureau of this Chamber.

The Secretary read a communication from the Business Men's Association of Omaha, Neb., with reference

to the situation in the minds of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the strike now pending in that region. The communication, which was read for information, defended the attitude of the mine owners and stated that the entire difficulty in Colorado arose over the attempt of 1500 union men to control the acts of 10,000 non-union miners. Communication was read for information.

The President appointed the following Committee from the Corporation to act with a Committee to be appointed subsequently from the Directors in the arrangement for a celebration in honor of the opening of the new street lighting system in this city on June 17, said street illumination having been made possible by the activities of the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee is as follows: Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, Chairman; Col. William A. Lytle, John P. Coghlin, Robert W. Rollins, George F. Booth, Austin P. Cristy, and John H. Fahey.

Adjourned.

(Signed) HERBERT N. DAVISON,
Secretary.

# The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H. LANE, Traffic Manager

### Foreign Trade Information

The Traffic Bureau has lately added to its many advantages a complete file of Foreign Trade data, including all import and export requirements at port of entry and port of forwarding, both in the United States and all foreign countries. This file also includes ocean rates, marine insurance, custom duties, foreign and American consuls, consular requirements, routing, preparation of shipments to meet foreign conditions, steamship rules and regulations, extra loading charges, foreign money comparisons and rates of exchange and in fact almost everything that may be required to facilitate the proper shipping of your foreign business.

### Railroads Underpaid on Mail Contract

The committee on railway mail pay, which represents 264 railroads, has prepared a pamphlet in which it states that according to data compiled by the postoffice department, the railroads are underpaid by $29,000,000 annually for carrying the mails. The railroads point out that whereas postoffice revenues increased over $63,000,000 from 1907 to 1912, the railway mail pay in that time actually decreased over $300,000—before the parcel post was established. The pamphlet also directs attention to the fact that the postoffice department estimates a further increased annual revenue of about $60,000,000 through the parcel post, and in spite of this no practical action has as yet been taken to compensate the railroads for carrying the increased burden.

### Panama Canal Act and Its Effect on Railroad Owned Steamships

It is the opinion of many that if Congress would repeal that part of the Panama Canal Act forbidding the use of the Canal by railroad ships, the demand for the repeal of the toll exemption part of the law would die speedily. The British government's insistence upon repeal is believed to be based upon representations made to it by Canada in behalf of the Canadian Pacific and by Lord Cowdray, the builder of and controlling spirit in the Tehuantepec Railroad, the nearest carrier by mail to the Canal, now that the Panama Railroad has been made merely an auxiliary to the waterway. Repeal of that part of the act would leave the transcontinental railroads free to compete with independent ships using the canal by the use of the ships they already own, especially if the Commission should allow them to continue in the ownership of their steamship lines. Pacific and Gulf Coast commercial organizations are bombarding Congress with protests against the repeal of the exemption part of the law. It is taken that they correctly reflect the views of the body of shippers in those territories.

### Shippers Give Attention

Your attention is respectfully called to Western and Southern Classification rule 7, also Official Classification rule 3, relating to the marking of packages, providing in part that each package, bundle or loose piece of freight must be plainly, legibly and durably marked by brush, stencil, marking crayon, (not chalk), rubber type, metal type, pasted label, or other method which provides marks equally plain, legible and durable, showing the name of the consignee, and of town or city and state to which destined.

When there are two or more places of the same name in the same state, the name of the county must also be shown.

When for a place not located on the line of a carrier, it must also be marked with the name of the station at which the consignee will accept delivery.

When consigned to "order," it must be so marked.

Labels must be securely attached with glue or equally good adhesive.

Old consignment marks must be removed or effaced.

Freight in excess of full cars must be marked as required for less than carload freight.

In addition to this, where circumstances will permit, or it is found practicable, shippers' names should be added, prefixed with the word "from." This additional marking although not compulsory, will aid greatly in avoiding delays in case billing, through some irregularity, should become separated from shipments.

It is also desirable that shippers insert actual weights, when practicable, in shipping orders and bills of lading.

The practice of delivering less than carload shipments to freight houses late in the evening should be discontinued, and every possible effort made to effect early deliveries, thus affording ample opportunity to properly check, handle and waybill such shipments, and insure their forwarding on the same day.

It is of the utmost importance, both to shippers and consignees, as well as transportation lines, that these rules be complied with.

**The Fare Limit**

In Chicago, where there is competition between the elevated and surface car lines, the longest street car ride in the world for five cents, 28 miles, has just been put into effect. The elevated lines established a single fare charge within the extensive city limits of the western metropolis. This has been followed by a unification of the two large systems of surface car lines with a single fare and universal transfer arrangement for city travel. Presumably neither elevated nor surface line put the change into effect for the benefit of the public, primarily. Competition did it.

**The Average Agreement**

The action of the American Association of Demurrage Officers in approving the report of its executive committee recommending an increase in the demurrage rate and the abrogation of the average agreement, confirms the information that had come to the National Industrial Traffic League that the abrogation of the average agreement rule was under consideration in certain railroad quarters. The League, to which the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is a party, took a stand against any such action and may now be expected to get into its fighting clothes.

The reason given for doing away with the average rule was that it has caused increased car detention. That is the only valid reason that could be given for abolishing this rule. It would not be a good reason to say that it was responsible for decreased demurrage receipts. On the contrary, that would be an argument on the other side, since the purpose of the rule is not to make money but to facilitate the emptying and loading of cars. But we should be interested in seeing the figures on which is based the statement that the average agreement is the cause of increased car detention. Certainly under it the shipper has every inducement to unload his cars as rapidly as possible, that he may have credits to apply on cars elsewhere that it is impossible to unload quickly. And the same argument applies to the loading of cars.

To abrogate the average agreement would be a blow to the shippers, and, so it seems to us, would be hurtful to the railroads themselves. At least no one will dispute that the rule has been a benefit to shippers.

**Prouty for Vermont Senator**

All New England seems to be sitting up and taking notice of the report that Charles Azro Prouty, director of physical valuation, is thinking of asking Vermont to send him to the Senate in place of Senator Dillingham, who will have to go before the voters next fall if he desires to continue in the Senate. Dillingham is not a weakling, but it seems to be taken for granted that if Mr. Prouty cares to enter the scramble before the voters, first, for the Republican nomination, and, second, for the general election, he will come mighty near taking the toga away from Dillingham, although Prouty's long service in the Commission, has made him practically a stranger to all the working politicians in the state. His reputation as an interstate commerce commissioner is what will carry him through, in the event he decides to become a candidate and he is successful. His election would be a loss to the Commission, but an almost immeasurably large gain for the Senate. That body just now needs men of the caliber and experience of Prouty.

**How Uncle Sam Makes Parcel Post Pay**

The government does not attempt to weigh all the mail or parcels carried by the railroads. It arranges a weighing period to occur not more than once in four years, then for a period ranging from thirty to ninety days the mails carried over a railroad are weighed. The total is divided by the number of working days in the weighing period, the average amount for each day is determined and that is the basis of pay until the next weighing period, four years later. The last weighing took place during fall of 1912 and the Parcel Post was started in the spring of 1913.

The railroads ask that the weighing period take place every year, so they can be paid according to the actual amount of mail they carry.

As a result of the institution of the parcel post 11 express companies, covering a total of 302,759 miles of line, sustained a loss of 53.8 per cent. in net operating income during the first six months of the current fiscal year despite a gain in mileage of over 4000 miles, as shown by figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The figures, giving earnings and expenses of the express companies from July 1 to December 31, 1913, afford the first official data from which the effect on express and railway revenues of the parcel post may be ascertained.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

The net debt of the City of Worcester on April 30, 1914, amounted to $8,118,941.28, an increase of $389,857.70 over the corresponding period in 1913.

Other balances show:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total appropriation to May 1 | $5,748,342.26 |
| Total expenditures to May 1 | 2,456,806.64 |
| Draft for April bills | 530,925.08 |
| Funded City loans | 11,722,625.00 |
| Serial loans | 787,700.00 |
| Temporary loans | 1,200,000.00 |
| Cash in treasury, Serial and Funded loans, | 5,993,420.71 |

## Local Failures

Figures compiled by O. C. Ansley, manager of the Worcester office of R. G. Dun & Co., show a total of 4 failures in Worcester County during May, 1914, having liabilities of $210,362 and assets of $82,223.

The same period in other years show:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913— | Failures, 8; | liabilities, $88,668; | assets, $18,800 |
| 1912— | Failures, 12; | liabilities, $70,274; | assets, $20,496 |
| 1911— | Failures, 7; | liabilities, $14,784; | assets, $4,771 |
| 1910— | Failures, 9; | liabilities, $52,226; | assets, $16,746 |
| 1909— | Failures, 12; | liabilities, $58,904; | assets, $26,892 |

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Post Office for the month of May, 1914, amounted to , a gain of $ over the corresponding period in 1913.

## Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearing in Worcester for the month of May, 1914, amounted to $11,464,955, an increase of $129,081 over the same month in 1913.

# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., June 1, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 195 | 200 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 230 |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 177½xdiv. | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 33 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | ... | ... |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 36 | 38 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 81 | last sale |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 70 | 75 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 67¼ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 160 | last sale |
| Providence & Worcester | 220¼ | last sale |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay preferred | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 130 | |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Noreross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 295 | |
| United States Envelope common | 135 | 145 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 104 | 106 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 275 | 280 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5s | 67 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 99 | 101 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry. 1st 4½s | | 101½ |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 97 | 107 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry 1st 4½ | 90 | 95 |

# Current Events

## General

May 1. Carnegie Hero Fund Commission award John J. Brosnihan, 171 Grafton street, bronze medal for saving life at Lake Quinsigamond.

11. Gren O. Pierrell, of the University of Iowa Y. M. C. A. succeeds C. P. Shedd, resigned, as secretary of Worcester Tech Y. M. C. A.

12. Directors of Y. M. C. A. reelect Clarence W. Hobbs president, and elect DeWitt Clinton as treasurer.

13. Edwin R. Lane, 10 Hawley street, first prize winner in Telegram Auto Contest.

Ex-President William H. Taft and Governor David I. Walsh guests of honor and speakers at Economic Club dinner at "The Bancroft." Judge Edward T. Esty elected president of Club for 1914.

Fiftieth anniversary of incorporation of People's Savings Bank observed with dinner at Worcester Club to President Charles M. Bent, original treasurer of the corporation.

14. Dr. F. H. Clapp, of North Grafton, elected president of Worcester District Medical Society at annual meeting in "The Bancroft."

19. Hon. Alfred S. Roe accepts invitation to be one of the speakers at dedication of a monument to Barbara Freitchie, at Frederick, Md., in September.

21. Annual meeting of State Federation of Women's Club held in Worcester, draw record breaking number of delegates.

Reports read at 29th annual meeting of Y. W. C. A. show successful year and outlines plans for new addition to be built this year.

22. Capt. Edwin G. Barrett to retire from militia with rank of major.

Worcester Boy Scouts show the result of instruction in great out-of door rally on Gaskill field.

25. Prof. William B. Aspinwall elected president of the Public Education Association.

26. Building at 166 Main street gutted by fire, causing loss of $12,000 and indirectly responsible for two lives lost.

27. Dr. Thomas J. Barrett of this city appointed a member of the State Board of Registration in Dentistry by Governor Walsh.

Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S. J., president of Holy Cross College, announces plans for new preparatory school building, at annual alumni dinner at State Mutual Restaurant.

30. All Worcester offers tributes to dead heroes and assist remaining Grand Army men to appropriately observe Memorial Day.

## City Affairs

May 12. Mayor Wright closes contract with Newark, N. J., architect for plans for new schoolhouse.

16. City puts new $7000 trench digging machine in commission.

18. Committee on Counties of Legislature reports bill favoring increase of salary of Judge Samuel Utley of Central District Court from $4500 to $5000.

City Treasurer Harry C. Smith disposes of $500,000 city notes for loan in anticipation of taxes to mature Nov. 15, to Solamon Bros. & Hutler, New York, on basis of 2.945, the lowest bid in years.

19. Mayor Wright invites all living ex-mayors to attend, with him, Memorial Day exercises.

20. Legislative Committee on Roads and Bridges reports bill for new $250,000 bridge at Lake Quinsigamond, but cuts Street Railway apportionment down from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. and increasing the city and county shares proportionately.

21. Mayor Wright calls conference of Worcester members of the Legislature to devise plans to oppose new bill for Lake Quinsigamond bridge.

25. Daniel J. Kelley resigns as playground director to become supervisor of playgrounds in Newport, R. I.

City Council accepts act of the Commonwealth providing four-year terms for members of the License Commission.

29. Mayor Wright opposes order of State Police to make Chief of Fire Department responsible for enforcement of new garage laws.

## Industrial

May 5. Hart Renting & Power Co. award contract for four story addition to industrial building on High street to N. P. Fortier.

12. Fire sweeps part of lower floor of Swanaoca Mills Inc., 43 Lagrange street, causing damage estimated at $25,000.

13. Resolution adopted at sixth annual convention of Brotherhood of Railway Station employees, in Worcester, urging Governor Walsh to appoint Joseph P. McArdle of this city as a member of the Public Service Commission.

14. Armour & Co. buy property at 219 Summer street as site for new warehouse.

17. Contract for addition to Crompton & Knowles Loom Works awarded to E. D. Ward.

23. Worcester Construction Co. awarded contract to build new athletic field at Massachusetts State Agricultural College.

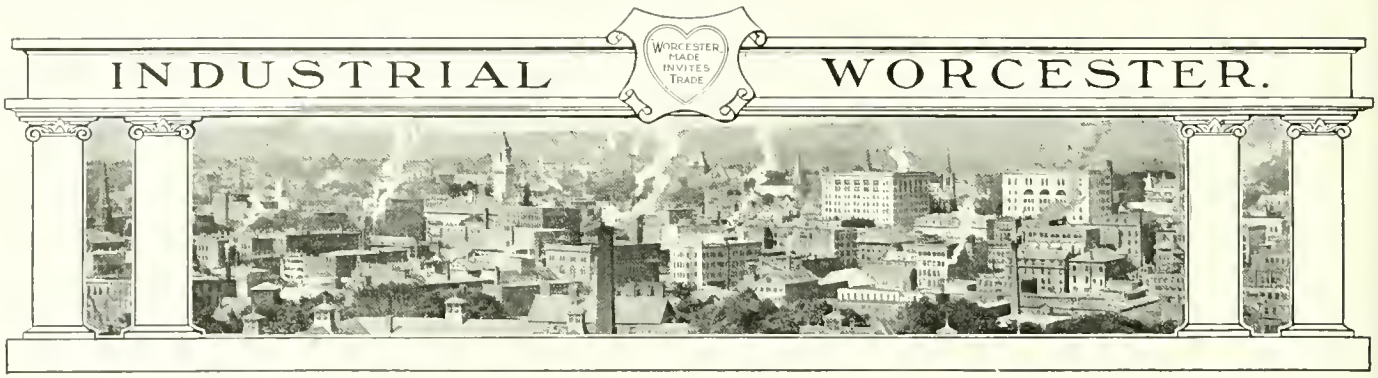
## Necrology

May 15. Of pneumonia, at 325 Park Avenue, Henry A. Bowman, dealer in awnings, tents and flags, aged 75 years, 5 months and 28 days.

18. Of cerebral hemorrhage, at his home, 36 Gates street, Charles Spaulding Bacon, former secretary of Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., aged 58 years and 11 months.

20. Of old age, at his home, 52 May street, Albert Colgant Buttrick, oldest civil engineer in Worcester, aged 84 years, 8 months and 19 days.

26. After a lingering illness, at his home in Barre, Jacob A. Riis, internationally known author and social worker, aged 65 years.




# The Ornamental Concrete Work of the George W. Carr Co.

The accompanying illustrations give in a small way some idea of the variety and type of ornamental cement concrete work which is being done by the George W. Carr Co., 518 Main street. This department was established some seven years ago as a part of the general contracting business carried on by the company and has grown to be one of the most important parts of its business.

Ornamental cement concrete is claimed to have many advantages over cut granite for various kinds of work. It is moulded more easily. It can be made in various textures to suit the taste of architects and builders. It also has the advantage of being cast in one piece, whereas in many instances where cut granite is used it is necessary to unite several pieces to secure the desired shape and form of the ornament. When finished the concrete ornamental work is claimed to present just as an attractive appearance as cut granite, possessing all its durable qualities, and all at a considerably reduced cost of production.

TWO DISTINCTIVELY DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORNAMENTAL CEMENT CONCRETE WORK PRODUCED BY THE GEORGE W. CARR CO.

From the start the Carr Company gave particular care to this department of its work. It was realized that ornamental cement concrete would play an important part in later building construction, especially as regard to approaches and entrances to public buildings and the like, and for decorative and ornamental work on country estates. To be in a position to handle this latter work the Company incorporated a department of landscape architecture which has always been maintained.

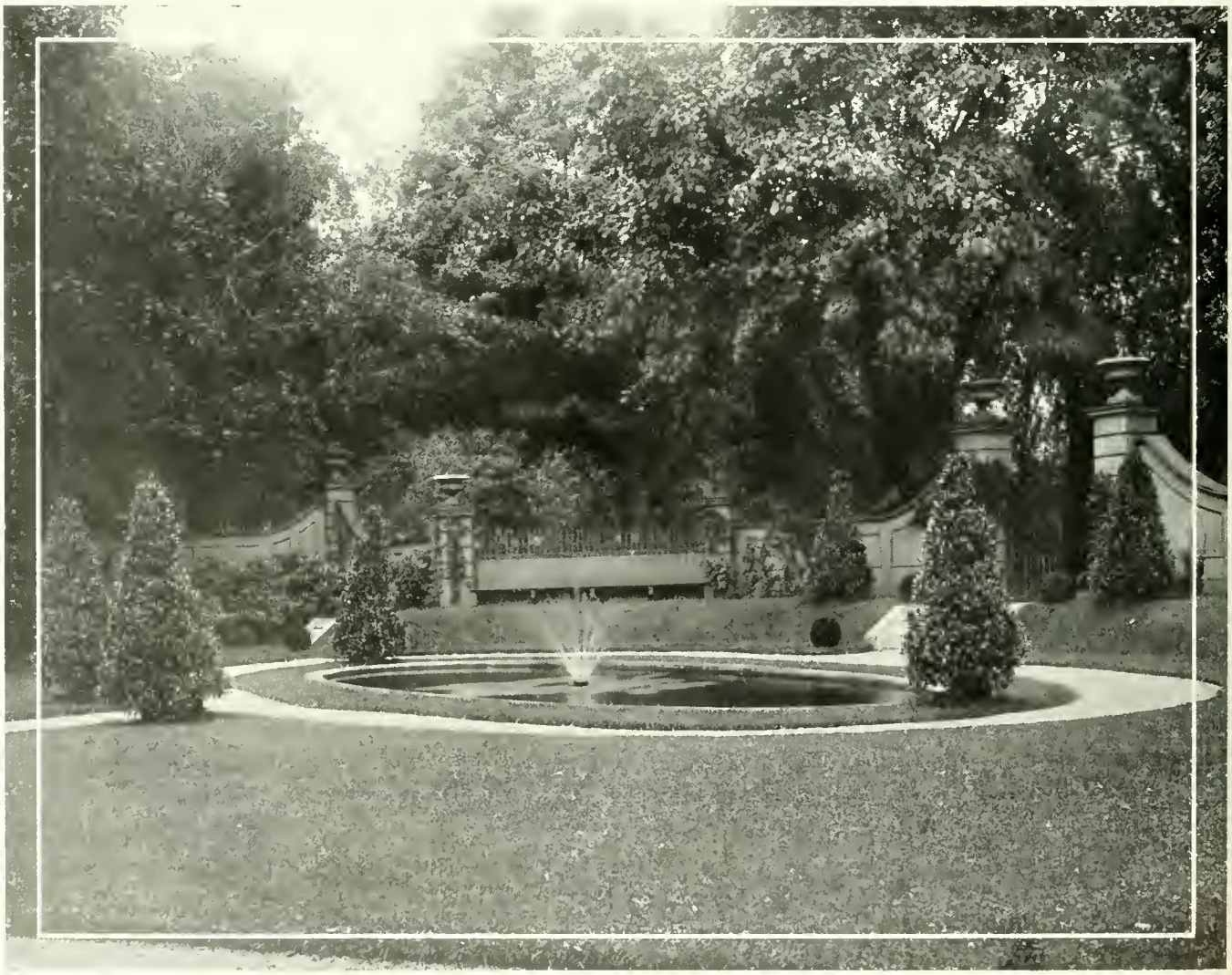
This attention to detail has brought to the Carr Company some of the most important of country estate contracts and has made a name for the concern throughout New England, over which its operations are now spread.

The entire processes necessary in ornamental cement

concrete work is done by this concern, the forms being made from architects' drawings, set up on the job and the cement cast and then the grading and other landscape work to place the surroundings in harmony with the work is attended to.

In all work requiring colored effects the Company employs natural colored aggregates, no mineral coloring being used to produce the desired end.

Among the kinds of ornamental concrete work which the Carr Company has produced, notable examples are pedestals and approaches for statuary; fountain basins and decorations for the same; decorative entrances to private homes and public buildings; ornamental gateways and walls for country estates; curbings and driveways to private estates.



STREET ILLUMINATION NUMBER

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

FRONT STREET AT MIDNIGHT AGLOW WITH THE NEW LIGHTS

"The Night of the Great Light"—In This Issue

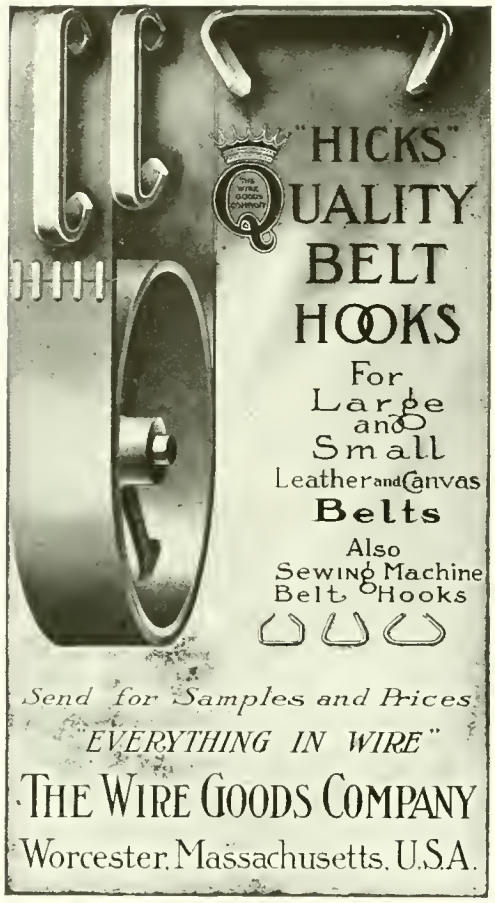
JULY, 1914

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

15 cents the copy

WORCESTER, MASS., U S. A.



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A hammerless pistol of the automatic type combining the desirable features of the various pistols now on the market and offering in the highest degree simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalogue of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. JULY, 1914 No. 7

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered at the Worcester Post Office as second class matter. Herbert N. Davison, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; William J. Conlon, Assistant Secretary, Associate Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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1829

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If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
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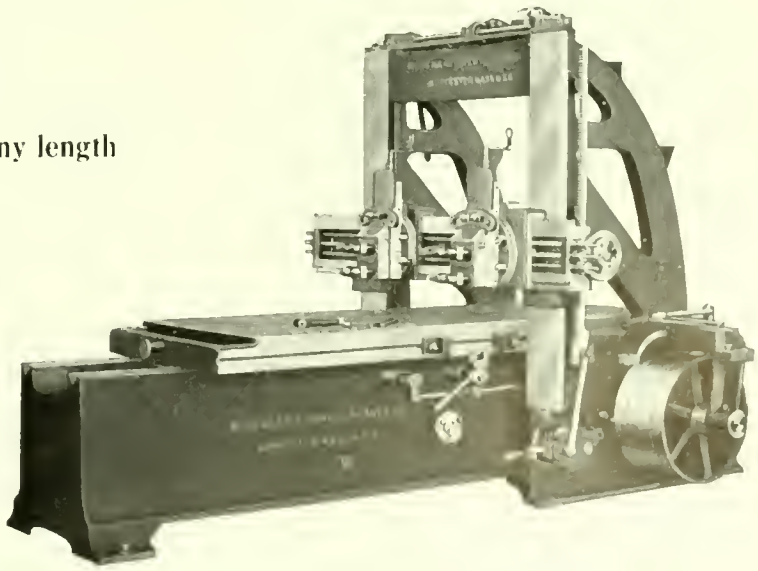



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# "FIAT LUX"

## Let there be Light

Dedicated to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce
By C. F. Hill Crathern, Pastor Park Church

The city is thronged with people, 'tis the 17th of June today,
The mayor and the city fathers are to open the great white way;
The roofs are aflame with banners, the windows are a blaze of light,
For everyone knows that Worcester is to celebrate tonight.

The 17th of June in Boston is Bunker Hill Day, you know,
When the sturdy Lexington farmers challenged the British foe,
And the men of Massachusetts the flag of the free unfurled,
And fired the shot at tyranny that was heard around the world.

But the day that we commemorate is not the one of yore,
When Paul Revere and his comrades saw the redcoats coming ashore;
We glory in achievement, for the triumph of Progress and Peace,
When swords shall be turned into plowshares, and the war of nations shall cease.

We battle today against darkness, and all that darkness implies,
Ignorance, crime and corruption, disease, debauchery, lies;
To rid ourselves of these evils, to stem the flood and the blight,
We must make the Heart of the Commonwealth a city of beauty and light.

So the wires are under the surface, the arcs and pillars in place,
The electric lamps and fumes are eager to run their race,
The decree of a sovereign people is to be carried out tonight,
And the mayor is to release the current and to say "Let there be light."

"Let there be light" in the city, in the square and in the crowded street,
Make the "Angel of Light" the guardian where strangers and citizens meet,
But remember, the light that is needed is the torch that illumines the mind,
In modern methods of business to which some men are blind.

"Let there be light" in the factory, where the toiling multitudes plod,
And instead of "beasts of burden" made men the Sons of God;
Let the air and the sunshine of heaven sweeten and brighten the day,
And fill the hours with contentment as if men and machines were at play.

"Let there be light" in the courthouse, where the judges administer law,
And the eyes of the politicians be opened, for it is time that justice saw.
Let righteousness, honor and truth inspire the advocate's plea,
And juries render their verdict in the light of the judgment to be.

"Let there be light" in the money, where political parties stand,
And fling their gauntlets in challenge as if each were a hostile band
Let truth and principle triumph over "interests" brazen and bold,
And men with honor defeat the arrogant presumptions of gold.

"Let there be light" in the forum, the pulpit, the public press,
That wisdom, religion and honor may plead for men in distress;
That the voice of the lawyer, the preacher, and the pen of the editor, too,
May influence public opinion in the things that are worthy and true.

"Let there be light" in the 'varsity, colleges, academies, schools,
And the brain and brawn of the students be furnished the best of tools,
Make example as well as precept a power to enlighten the mind,
With culture and life of the teachers whose hearts are sincere and kind.

"Let there be light" in the hospital, the asylum, the poorhouse, the jail,
Let sympathy, compassion and mercy toward the sufferer ever prevail,
Men are our brothers in bondage whether in prison or pain,
And need the love of their fellows as flowers need the dew and the rain.

"Let there be light" on the altar in the sacred cloisters of home,
Let the fire burn bright on the hearthstone, that wherever the children roam
They may feel the glow and the glory of a love that is stronger than life,
And find at last in its refuge, rest from the strain and the strife.

"Let there be light" in the gloaming, when the shadows at eventide fall,
When the day is departing forever, and the silence broods over all,
May the mists that darken the vision in the sunset vanish from sight,
And the eyes of the soul be opened in a realm of eternal light.

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

JULY - 1914


# The Night of the Great Light

## Worcester Places Into Public Use the Largest Initial Installation of Modern Street Lights in this Country and Signalizes Her Adoption and Approval of the Luminous Arc with the Greatest Celebration of Its Kind Ever Held in an American City

WHEN future histories of Worcester are written, June 17, 1914, will be recorded in the honor list of notable dates which will stand out as milestones marking the epochs of civic progress of the early Twentieth Century in the Heart of the Commonwealth; for upon this date Worcester formally dedicated and placed into public use her new system of modern street lighting—the adoption of the 6.6 ampere luminous arc—with the greatest celebration conducted for a similar event by any municipality in this country.

Four hundred and forty of these arcs have been placed in the heart of the business section, the largest initial installation of this type of light of any city in this country. From this pretentious beginning Worcester will continue from year to year spreading out a great net work of this new and modern means of street illumination.

The fact that Worcester was not the first city to adopt this system in New England does not detract in any degree from the formality and size of the dedicatory celebration. For more than three years the city and tax payers thrashed out the question and with the true and accustomed conservatism upon which the reliable structure we call Worcester is built, just as apparent as before, Worcester studied every modern system carefully before reaching a decision.

Many cities boast of their ornamental street lighting systems, and others boast of their adequate lighting systems. Here in Worcester the city at large now points to its "ornamental and adequate street lighting system," for in this type of luminous arc the General Electric Co. has produced a light which diffuses its rays over a greater distance and more evenly than any other to date; the Lundin Electric & Machine Co. have turned out a standard that fills every requirement from an ornamental standpoint; and the Worcester Electric Light Co., with its greatly increased plant and plans under way for an even greater development, are in a position to give an unfailing supply of electric energy for a system of these street lights many times greater than this first installation.

Thus has Worcester again merged diverging opinions. Those who advocated the ornamental tungsten system in the early struggle for more adequate street lighting in the business district have been given ornamentation in a different type of light. Those who preferred more illumination and less ornamentation have had their request filled and the ornamental effects thrown in for good measure.

Above all this, however, is the extremely gratifying fact that all of us will never again be obliged to offer an apology for the lack of municipal street lighting in the business district.

Worcester has entered upon a new era. It has taken the step which means the eventual extinction of the old fashioned arc. It has adopted a mod-

C. F. Bill Crathern Minister
Telephone Park 7008

**Park Congregational Church**

Elm Park

Mr. H. H. Davidson, Worcester, Massachusetts
Chamber of Commerce,
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Davidson:- June 15,1914.

I am sending you a type-written copy of "Fiat Lux", a poem that I shall be happy to dedicate,with your permission, to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, as an appreciative expression of the devotion and loyalty of its officials and members to the best interests of the City of Worcester.

I have endeavored to embody in this poem the ideas and ideals that have been so often expressed, and in many instances carried to fulfilment, by your representatives, in your councils and public gatherings.

The activities and achievements of the Chamber of Commerce are among the finest assets of the City, and cannot but result in making Worcester the pride and glory of the Commonwealth.

I shall be glad to have you make any use of this that you deem advisable. It will probably appear in the Worcester Telegram on the morning of June 17th.

I am, Yours sincerely.

C. F. Bill Crathern

ern and adequate street lighting system and joined with progressive sister cities throughout the country. These are the reasons why the Worcester Chamber of Commerce undertook the great task of arranging a monstrous celebration to signalize the event.

How well it succeeded and how great was the interest of the general public in its plans can be gained from these two facts:—more than 150,000 people lined the business streets when Mayor George M. Wright pressed the button which threw the new lights on for the first time, and over 400 automobiles with 2500 occupants participated in the greatest motor propelled parade ever conducted in the East, the great bulk of the cars decorated in every conceivable manner, bringing the plaudits of the thousands out in resounding cheers as the three and one-half mile procession forced its way through the masses of humanity on its tour of the newly lighted business streets.

It was unquestionably the greatest testimonial ever given a public improvement in this or any other city.

Worcester is now becoming accustomed to its new lights and as the newness wears off the practicability of this system becomes more and more pronounced each day. The even light diffused and the absence of any harsh glare from the ground glass globes all tend to conclusively prove even at this early date every assurance of their worth made by the General Electric Co. before their system was adopted.

All the different types of modern street lighting were investigated by both city officials and business men during the three years the movement was in progress for more adequate street lighting, and their adaptability to the specific needs of Worcester streets were considered before any choice was made. In the early stages of the investigation the Merchants' Association was in existence and its members who led the agitation for new lights were united to a man in favor of the tungsten cluster. Members of the City Council Committee on street lighting

## The Night of the Great Light

"Out of the dark-hued depths of a moonless sky, as night began to fall last evening, the stars looked down on Worcester and twinkled just as they have twinkled for thousands of evenings. All unsuspectingly they smiled in calm superiority, conscious that they outshone Worcester even at the distance of a few millions of miles.

"But suddenly as they looked they stared in dumb dismay, for leaping up at them right out of the Heart of the Commonwealth, which they had come to regard as a dark region, comparatively speaking, there flashed a brilliant, steady blue shaft of glittering illumination, and the grandeur of the stars faded forever in the eyes of every loyal Worcester dweller. Not one of the more than 100,000 eagerly gazing, solidly packed citizens that made the city's center buzz like a monster bee hive thought the stars could touch Worcester's new street lights for a minute. So they cheered and clapped and whistled as the magic hand of a single man chased the elf of darkness from Worcester.

"That magic hand belonged to Mayor George M. Wright, who played the part of the transforming wizard in this delightful civic fable. As he stood in the gay reviewing stand which, with its bright dashes of color and silvery tinted canopy rose out of the ocean of human form like a miniature court of honor, he glanced up at those same far distant stars for a moment and then looked off down Main street with a smile of anticipation. As he looked he pressed a small electric button and then, silently, instantly, luminously, the lights shone forth."

JOHN HAMMOND,

*In the Worcester Evening Gazette, June 18, 1914.*

MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH, BEFORE AND AFTER
STRIKING CONTRAST OF MUNICIPAL STREET LIGHTING IN WORCESTER

held out for the luminous arc, and repeated visits were made by advocates of both systems to cities where the different types of lights were in operation. These differences of opinion held until the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, as the enlarged commercial body to surplant the Worcester Board of Trade, and after numerous conferences during the summer and early fall of 1913 all objections were removed and the advice of the Superintendent of Street Lighting, Mr. Henry A. Knight, that the magnetite luminous arc would combine maximum efficiency with minimum maintenance cost under conditions which exist in Worcester, was accepted.

Delays ceased at once and before the year closed the City Council had authorized the new lights and a contract entered into with the Worcester Electric Light Co. to install at once 350 lamps of this type with the expectation and understanding that the service would be continued from the congested streets of the city and cover the entire business area—practically all the territory within the mile circle—as rapidly as the needs of the localities and the financial condition of the city would permit.

During the winter plans were under way to make ready for this initial installation, with the result that by the time the frost was out of the ground the Worcester Electric Light Co. was ready to proceed with the laying of conduits and make ready for the erection of the new ornamental standards.

Though practically every municipal department has been to a minimum outlay during the present year on account of extraordinary expenses which this city has to face this year, there was nothing restricted so far as this new street lighting system was concerned, and instead of providing only minimum of 350 lights, City Council made it possible to complete the installation in the immediate center of the city and authorized 440 of the luminous arcs.

The standards and brackets adopted by the city are made expressly for the General Electric luminous arc by the Lundin Electric & Machine Co. of Boston. Though as artistic as any person would desire they are at once simple in construction and said to be very durable. The standards rise fourteen feet and six inches above the sidewalk and are set between 100 and 125 apart, except at points where streets intersect each other and here they are installed one each on diagonal corners. The arrangement on either side of the street is the so-called "staggered" layout, which makes the distances between posts on opposite sides of the thoroughfares average about sixty feet. This arrangement permits a perfect blending of rays from one light to another with the result that the entire street is solidly lighted and will continue to be so every night in the year until a full hour after midnight. From one o'clock in the morning until day break every second lamp will glow, the wiring being so arranged that it is possible to switch off exactly one-half of the lamps after this hour and thus materially reduce the maintenance cost and yet provide ample illumination for the early hours of the morning.

According to the contract entered into with the Worcester Electric Light Co., the city is to pay $90 a lamp year of 4000 hours for the lights which will burn all night and $76 a lamp year for lights which are switched off at 1 A. M., or an average cost of $83 a lamp per year, the Worcester Electric Light Co. to install and maintain the entire service.

The old system of arc lights is of the 400 watt magnetite type, supported on wooden posts varying from 20 to 25 feet above the sidewalk. These lamp cost the city $80.30 a lamp year of 4000 hours. This new arrangement discontinues about 90 of the old type of arc in the business district and adds something like 533 per cent. increase in illumination in the area from which the old lights were taken.

The cost of the new lights goes up in proportion, but there isn't a taxpayer in the city discovered so far to complain about the cost. It seems as if every person in the city had come to realize that the business streets of this city were among the worst lighted of any in this country and that what has just been accomplished should have been in operation several years ago.

Revised estimates place the cost of maintenance of these new lights at $33,200, against approximately $8000 for the old arcs which they replaced.

The present area lighted by the new arcs extends from Armory Square to Lincoln Square and continue to Wellington street on Main street; covering Madison street to Madison Square; Southbridge street to Federal street, Federal street to Portland street, Portland street to Franklin street, Franklin street through Trumbull Square, to Green street bridge; Trumbull street to Front street, Front street to Washington Square, Foster and Mechanic streets, Commercial street to School street, School street to Lincoln Square; Chandler street to Irving street, Austin street to High street, Chatham street to Irving street, Irving street from Chatham street to Pleasant street, Pleasant street from Irving street to Main street, Pearl street to Chestnut street, Elm street to Public Library, Maple street to Maple terrace, Maple terrace to Walnut street, Walnut street from Maple terrace to Main street.

This arrangement covers the main arteries of travel from Union Station, the principal merchandising streets of the city, and the approaches to the various public buildings and is intended to be, as mentioned above, the beginning of a complete reorganization of the arc service of the city, and will ultimately extend throughout the mile circle.

Unless present plans fail it is intended to continue to utilize the 90 old type arcs which have been replaced by relocating them on the principal streets leading from the center of the city at points beyond the limits of the new system, and thus double the number of 400 watt arcs which are in operation on these thoroughfares today.

This briefly outlines Superintendent Knight's plans for a better lighted Worcester, and in his annual report for the last fiscal year, he declares that if this program is adherred to that Worcester will be, within a few years, the best lighted city in this country.

Some idea of the work entailed in this beginning of the new system of luminous arcs on part of the Worcester Electric Light Co. can be gained from the fact that it was necessary to take up sections of paving and sidewalks covering over four miles and dig trenches of similar length and lay four miles of conduits into which over ten miles of wire was encased. Yet this entire work was done without the closing of a single street or the interruption of any kind of traffic for a single hour during the many weeks the work was in progress. Above this the Electric Light Co. completed its contract ahead of original schedule in order that June 17th—Bunker Hill Day—might be appropriately utilized for the dedi-

General Chairman, Edward F. Fletcher, and the Various Sub-Chairmen of the Street Lighting Celebration Committee

cation. Better than 95 per cent. of the 440 lights were in operation on the night of the Seventeenth and every light would have been in commission but for a delay in the last shipment of posts.

The "Night of the Great Light," the popular title given the celebration which inaugurated the new lighting sytem, was peculiarly a child of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and gives Worcester its greatest demonstration of what a practical, man sized, commercial organization is capable of doing in this or any other community. Every detail in connection with the night celebration was conceived and worked out by the Chamber of Commerce and the co-operation given by the business interests of the city, both affiliated through membership with the organization and those who are yet to come in, have been a source of continuous gratification to the self-sacrificing citizens of this city who created this enlarged commercial organization less than two years ago, and an inspiration to every person active in its affairs today to reach out and tackle equally as great and greater tasks.

Sharing in this glory for a task well done stands the Worcester Electric Light Co. lending its every facility to the Chamber and sparing neither expense nor effort to make this event one of the greatest of its kind in any American city. Only those who went through the days of arduous preparation for the celebration know or can realize the material assistance given by this public service corporation and all without thought of personal gain, for its contract with the city was signed months ago, its lights and power acknowledged perfectly satisfactory, and every addition to the system a prearranged contract to be executed as fast as the finances of the city will permit.

Without this great assistant the Chamber of Commerce or any other organization would have been seriously handicapped in carrying out a program of such magnitude as developed as the celebration grew and excited interest throughout the city of Worcester.

It was one of those events which exceeded the wildest dream of the extreme enthusiast. It grew and continued to grow in size until it seemed that there would be no end to the number of automobiles entered in the spectacular parade arranged as the feature of the evening. Throughout all this continuous activity, President Robert W. Rollins with the other members of the General Committee, gave the bulk of their time to the Chamber of Commerce. Through him they were constantly in touch with the progress and preparation of the Worcester Electric Light Co. to insure the absolute success of the dedication as far as the proper operation of the lights were concerned, and through him had the unsolicited—and thus more greatly appreciated—tenders of assistance of every nature to lessen the burden upon the Chamber and shift some of the tasks upon his own corporation. This kind of an aid cannot be bought and thus is more treasured. Moreover it has not been exploited, for President Rollins preferred to be considered as one public spirited citizen working for the common good with his associates upon the General Committee. The people at large saw the wonderful array of electric trucks which the Worcester Electric Light Co. had entered in the parade and knew that the two elaborately illuminated and decorated trucks which transported the bands were contributed by the Worcester Electric Light Co.; but the members of the General Committee alone knew and appreciated the obligations which this Chamber is under to President Rollins and his corporation.

TREATMENT OF APPROACHES TO PUBLIC BUILDING

VIEW IN FRONT OF ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, BEFORE AND AFTER INSTALLATION OF NEW LIGHTS

The Chamber of Commerce, and in fact the entire city, is deeply obligated to every member of the various subcommittees. They are all busy men, as the following list will show, and yet they made personal business of secondary importance and gave time and thought for days to this one great event—seeking not personal glorification—but determined to insure a successful affair by the application of the wisdom and energy which had been the fundamental factors in establishing their own individual enterprises. From Ex-Mayor Edward F. Fletcher, the general chairman, through to the last member listed, there was no time of day or night but what their services could be commanded and secured; and it is these men that Worcester can thank for the greatest night celebration in her history—an event carried

through to completion without hitch or slip; without a single detail overlooked; without confusion or disorder:

Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, General Chairman.

Automobiles and Parade—Hon. William A. Lytle, Chairman; George F. Booth, John P. Coghlin, Wallace T. Morley, Albert E. Lyons, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, Edwin G. Barrett, Edward F. Fletcher.

Invitations, Badges and Pennants—Herbert N. Davison.

Chief Marshal of Parade—Edwin G. Barrett.

Traffic Regulating and Police Protection—Chief of Police George H. Hill.

This celebration in connection with the opening of the new lighting system had its birth at the quarterly

FRANKLIN SQUARE AT MIDNIGHT

INSERT, TAKEN AT SAME HOUR, SHOWS ALL THE LENS OF THE CAMERA COULD CATCH BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW SYSTEM

Refreshments—Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, Chairman; Edward B. Clapp.

Bands and Transportation—Robert W. Rollins, Chairman; Herbert N. Davison.

Prize Cups—John P. Coghlin, Chairman; Herbert N. Davison, Edward B. Clapp.

Publicity and Arrangements for Reviewing Stand—George F. Booth, Chairman; Herbert N. Davison.

Out-of-town Automobiles—John P. Coghlin.

Decorations—Edward B. Clapp.

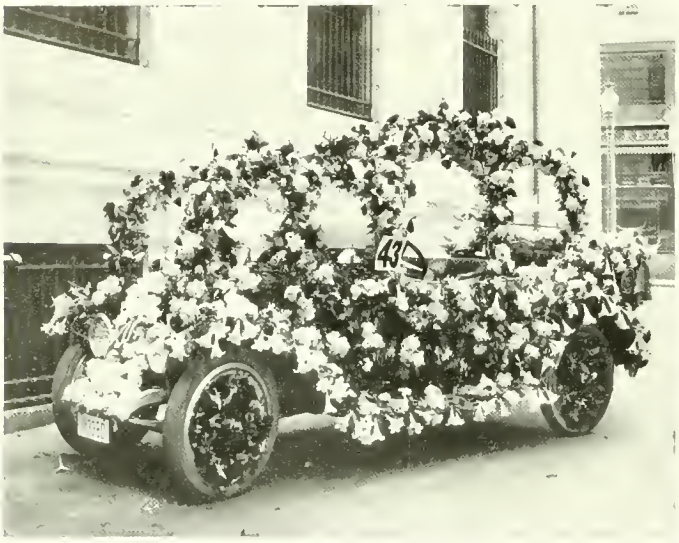
Salute and Arrangements—Walter D. Ross.

Reception—Chairman Edward F. Fletcher on part of the Committee; President J. Lewis Ellsworth on part of the Chamber.

meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on May 14th, just a month and three days previous to the event, when it was unanimously voted that some fitting celebration should be conducted by the Chamber to signalize the birth of modern street lighting in Worcester. President Ellsworth was authorized at this meeting to appoint a Committee of seven to arrange the event and he made the following choice, Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, chairman; Hon. William A. Lytle, John P. Coghlin, Robert W. Rollins, George F. Booth, Austin P. Cristy and John H. Fahey. This Committee was increased soon afterward by the addition of the additional citizens named above and labors begun.

June 17th was selected as an appropriate date for the

opening as soon as it was ascertained that the Worcester Electric Light Co. could have the system ready for operation at that time, for upon that day Mayor George M. Wright would be entertaining the members of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and it afforded an exceptional opportunity for Worcester to show up




Winner of First Prize Trophy, Mr Chester A Dodge

her new system to the chief executive of practically every municipality in the Commonwealth.

The semi-holiday was further made a gala day when it was announced that the New England Aero Club were planning to formally open the 1914 season with Worcester as its headquarters and that the first ascension from the new park, adjoining the Gas Works on Quinsigamond Avenue, would be made on that date. Thus Worcester could have continuous activity throughout the day leading up to the great celebration in the evening.

Meeting followed meeting in rapid succession with a large majority of members present at every session, and as interest increased and the celebration took tangible form, details multiplied so rapidly that special sub-committees were organized within the General Committee to see to it that nothing was overlooked.

The week preceding the celebration was among the busiest ever experienced in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, for all details of the night celebration had been thrust upon this organization. Mayor Wright saw to it that the visiting mayors were properly entertained during the day and the Worcester members of the Aero Club looked after the ascension arranged for the late afternoon. But the entire evening celebration, the entertainment of visiting guests from surrounding towns and cities, the formation and classifying of entries in the parade with their countless details were the burdens which the Chamber of Commerce willingly carried.

The spirit of the celebration spread like wild fire and the forty-eight hours preceding the event were filled with action. Automobilists of all kinds and from all quarters of the city began crowding the Chamber of Commerce to enter the parade and secure the special automobile pennants presented by the Chamber to every owner. The fact that six beautiful silver loving cups were bought and offered as prizes for best decorated cars by the Chamber, followed by the presentation of the beautiful "Knowlton Cup," donated by Mr. Frank A. Knowlton, jeweler, quickened the interest and it became apparent to the General Committee that the automobile parade would be at least double the size and many times more gorgeous than ever thought of when the event was first launched.

Col. Edwin G. Barrett, veteran of countless parades, was made a member of the committee as soon as this feature was decided upon. He accepted the position of Chief Marshal and with it the thousand and one details that went with the job. The arrangement of divisions, route of parade, its formation and movement, were left entirely in his hands. He applied himself to his task with vigor and to him the General Committee give unstinted credit for the perfect success this event proved to be. Although over 400 cars reported at Armory Square during the hour preceding the start of the procession, every car was assigned to its division without confusion or delay and the long line was started on its way through the new lighted streets at 8.05 o'clock, the time to the second scheduled for the parade to start.

Two bands of music, the Worcester Brass and the Brigade Band, were engaged by the Chamber of Commerce for the parade and to give concerts later in public squares and Mayor George M. Wright, at his own expense, hired two additional bands, Battery B and Tilander's, to play throughout the evening from the front and rear of City Hall. He also saw to it that a great reviewing stand was erected in front of City Hall from where, with members of City Council, visiting mayors and Chamber of Commerce guests, an excellent view of the procession could be obtained.

More perfect weather conditions, both day and night, were never tendered by the powers above to any celebra-

Second Prize Winner, Mr Walter D. Ross

tion. It was just cool enough throughout the day to travel about in comfort and warm enough in the evening to keep the thousands in good humor as they stood in streets or filled the windows of business blocks awaiting the appearance of the parade.

Something like seventy mayors and ex-mayors of Massachusetts cities came to Worcester on that day as guests of Mayor Wright. In the forenoon they were taken about the city, visited manufacturing plants and inspected the Home Farm, where a light lunch was served. At 3 o'clock Mayor Wright entertained at dinner at The Bancroft, followed by more sightseeing.

FRONT STREET, FROM THE COMMON

UPPER PICTURE TAKEN JUNE 16TH, JUST BEFORE NEW LIGHTS WERE PLACED INTO COMMISSION

After 6 o'clock many of the mayors visited the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce where, with some 400 members and guests from commercial organizations throughout Worcester County, they were entertained at a luncheon served by Mr. A. A. Brigham.

Just preceding the Chamber luncheon, the first ascension of the New England Aero Club from its new Worcester Park, adjoining the Gas Works, was made. Hardly a breath of air was stirring at 5.20 o'clock when the huge gas bag carrying President John J. Van Valkenburgh of South Framingham as pilot and J. Walter Flagg and Prof. David I. Gallup as passengers rose up over the heads of the 20,000 spectators and drifted to the eastward—one of the most perfect ascensions ever made in New England. The balloon was watched by hundreds of thousands as it floated lazily along some 2000 feet above the ground and came to earth again an hour and thirty-five minutes later on land adjoining the Woman's Reformatory in Sherborn, thirty-five miles from Worcester.

Interest for the multitudes, however, centered about the great parade in the evening. Anticipating unusually heavy traffic from the surrounding towns, General Manager Henry C. Page of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. doubled and in instances trebled the number of cars on suburban lines after 5 o'clock.

The crowds began to collect shortly after 6.30 o'clock to secure the most advantageous points along the route of march. Chief of Police George H. Hill of the Police Department, with every man on the force doing duty, had preceded them and as the crowds grew the bluecoats began their labors to keep a free lane clear the length of Main Street. Never before was their such an orderly crowd and never did policemen render better service.

By 7.30 o'clock more than 100,000 people were lined about the route of parade and fifteen minute later, when Main street was absolutely closed to all kinds of traffic between Lincoln Square and Chandler street, it was estimated that this mile of thoroughfare held that number of people alone.

The parade was ready to start at just 8 o'clock, announced by the firing of the State Salute in seventeen aerial bombs from Institute Park. Two minutes later Mayor Wright, from his reviewing stand, pressed the tiny electric button which threw on the new street lighting system. Bands played, and the roar which went up from the assembled thousands fairly made the business blocks tremble on their foundations. Three minutes later the great automobile parade had started and the celebration was fairly underway.

Of the four hundred cars in the procession at least 50 per cent. were decorated. The number of commercial cars was unusually large. A great many business houses took the opportunity to place their wares before the

WASHINGTON SQUARE, FROM STEPS OF UNION STATION
INSERT SHOWS SAME SCENE BEFORE ADOPTION OF NEW LIGHTS

Comparative Views Looking Down Mechanic Street

throngs and commodities of all kinds sold in this city were transported through the long lanes of spectators. All kinds of unique ideas were conceived by the cars competing for the silver loving cups, concerns and individuals spending hundreds of dollars in time and money to produce the best appearing cars and thus in-

President J. Lewis Ellsworth's Car

duce the judges to award them the silver loving cup trophies.

The Chamber of Commerce division with its invited guests and members had the right of line; the Main North Merchants, Incorporated, had a whole division elaborately decorated; the Rotary Club took up another entire division with every member owning a car in line and fellow members filling the empty seats; the Worcester Automobile Club had another division. The Worcester Electric Light Co. with its array of fifteen electrically driven trucks, all resplendent in bunting and electric lights was the greatest single contribution to the parade.

The out-of-town or Worcester County division was unusually large and attractive. The Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association alone sent twelve cars filled with members, each car carrying long banners with this inscription, "Fitchburg Congratulates Worcester."

The Spencer Board of Trade sent a unique entry—a tractor made into a replica of an old wood burning locomotive drawing two old fashioned prairie schooners, the first bearing one of the slogans of the Chamber of Commerce, "In Worcester We Aim at Excellence," and the second with this good natured pun, "In Spencer We Hit It." Southbridge, Gardner, Webster, Westboro, Sterling, Holden and Springfield were also represented.

The rear of the line was brought up by several pieces of the automobile apparatus of the Fire Department, Chief Wesley N. Avery entering his chief's car, two combination trucks and the huge ladder truck.

In the pleasure car class of decorated automobiles Chester A. Dodge's touring car was awarded first honors. It had been transformed into a bower of roses and lillies by experts of Lange The Florist, through which pure white doves seemed to fly about. Second honors went to Mr. Walter D. Ross, whose flower laden touring car had brought the cheers of thousands as it passed along. Mr. Edgar L. Wheeler was awarded third prize with his touring car, likewise flower decked.

In the decorated float class the first prize, The Knowlton Cup, was given to Alpha Council, Pythian Sisters. The members through the courtesy of Mr. W. M. Steele, was given the free use of one of his new Worcester made motor trucks and proceeded to so alter its appearance that it resembled a royal court of honor, within which officers of the Council and members of the degree team formed a pretty picture, greatly enhanced by new robes and regalia publicly worn for the first time outside the lodge hall.

The Denholm & McKay Co. was awarded the second prize with a beautifully decorated truck, carrying some of the prettiest and most striking appearing young ladies in the employ of this great department store.

The Committee to whom the delicate task of picking winners from so many decorated cars consisted of Judges William T. Forbes and Frederick H. Chamberlain of the Probate Court, and Assistant District Attorney and former Associate Justice Edward T. Esty. Their work was among the most important of the entire event and the fact that there has not been a single word of criticism heard since their decisions were made known speaks better than any written praise of the thoroughness and impartiality of their judging.

The Knowlton Cup
First Prize for Decorated Floats, Awarded to Alpha Temple, Pythian Sisters

Just a week after the celebration the cups were awarded at a complimentary dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce to the General Committee, the judges and the cup winners. The spread was served in the Brown Room of the State Mutual Retsaurant—a fitting close to "The Night of the Great Light."

# Fifty Years of Inspiring History

## The Worcester Y. M. C. A. Pauses in Its Triumphant March of Progress to Commemorate Its Golden Jubilee and Permanently Record the Unselfish, Self Sacrificing Labors of Workers Who Made Possible This Unexcelled Christian Association of Today

MAGNIFICENT self-sacrifice, of the same strain which gave to the world its Saviour and the Christian religion, produced the Young Men's Christian Association. And that same splendid element in human character made it possible for a large company of Worcester citizens to commemorate on June 28 with jubilee exercises the fiftieth anniversary of the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association.

Self-sacrifice, unquestioning and unfaltering, shining like a lighthouse on a rocky coast through the lives of countless followers of the Man of Nazareth, is what has given Worcester her Christian association—a pioneer among all the associations of the United States, a mighty force for Christian service in this community for half a century, a monument of time-enduring permanence to the unselfish devotion of laymen—volunteer laymen—whose names constitute an honor roll such as few other great causes in Worcester have developed in the hour of need.

Fifty years of inspiring history finds the Young Men's Christian Association in the Heart of the Commonwealth about to move into a new home, soon to be prepared, and also, its leaders confidently believe, into a broader work. Peculiarly appealing to the standard bearers of the association and to its rank and file; therefore, were those reminiscent exercises on June 28, for it was the last occasion in the Elm street building, the domicile of the Young Men's Christian Association for over 25 years.

With the beginning of its second half century, the association finds itself busy with preparations for its new headquarters on the Thomas H. Dodge estate on Main street. It hopes within a few years to there erect a structure which shall stand for generations as the clearing house of Christian influence for the Worcester of the future.

World-girdling as is the Young Men's Christian Association, splendid as are its annals of humble, human service such as that to which its founder gave his Christ-marked life, staunch as have ever been its hosts of volunteer, unpaid lay workers, no finer examples of this devotion have been produced anywhere in the ranks of the association at large than here in Worcester. When dark days came, a little band of determined Christian men stood in the gap; when a new building was to be erected, hundreds of the best citizens of the city thought only once about whether they should stand by to the utmost extent of their God-given ability.

Home of Y. M. C. A. For 25 Years
Just Vacated

Such men, such motives and such efforts held the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association unswervingly steadfast for these unbroken fifty years to the principles of the great globe-encircling movement as originally conceived by Sir George Williams.

Sir George Williams! What a host of recollections the name brings back to many and many a man enrolled under the triangular emblem of association service!

A remarkable young English clerk of Christian personality, Sir George Williams undertook a simple life of Christian service for young men alone in a big city. He wanted to help them against the pitfalls that abound in a great community. His efforts were spiritual in character and as the propaganda of the Young Men's Christian Association ramified and spread it clung first and foremost, always and ever, to that spiritual conception of Sir George Williams.

Any Y. M. C. A. man who has become a veteran in the service will show a face alight with interest at mention of Sir George Williams. In this year, when the 70th anniversary of the general organization was observed at the London central association, scores of prominent association men recall Sir George Williams as one of the greatest personages they ever knew.

"Mature in years, successful in business, earnest in spirit, and wise in counsel," he sought, as a young man of 23 years, to uplift the young men of London with whom he came in contact.

Fresh from the clear, invigorating country environment of Bridgewater, he had come to the great metropolis and had at once encountered its depressing loneliness, its subtle, shadowy temptations, its hidden tentacles of evil reaching out for the moral life-blood of young men. His experiences in those years gave him a burning desire to reach out and grasp the hands of other young fellows who like him were facing

Mr. M. Benson Van Vranken
First General Secretary

these same foes, and who, with no place to look for a comrade's help, were perhaps fighting a losing battle.

That deep-springing motive of spiritual service never left him, for he never forgot what his own experience in coming to the great city had been. So, when he called a small group of his companion-clerks about him and asked if they were "willing to make a sacrifice for Christ," he called into existence that instant, though all unconsciously, a force which rested not until it had spread to the uttermost parts of the earth.

His original object was never lost sight of when the Young Men's Christian Association grew into world-influence. Through the early days it was the warp and woof of all association work. It became recognized with increasing intensity until the Paris basis expressed it in definite terms for all succeeding years.

This "apostles' creed" of the association movement, as it has been called, was accepted at the Paris convention of 1855, and has ever since been the guiding principle of the association. It reads:

"The Young Men's Christian Associations seek to unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the holy scriptures, desire to be His disciples, in their doctrine and in their lives, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men."

It was nine years after this declaration had been formulated that a meeting of Worcester citizens took place on June 14, 1864, in the dining room of the old Lincoln House, where public gatherings were then held. That was the gathering at which the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association was launched. Thirteen years before, the first American association was organized in Boston; and Worcester was the second city of the United States to institute association work as such.

There was a forerunner of the association when in 1852 a society intended to operate along Young Men's Christian Association lines was begun at a meeting in Old South church. This organization gradually lapsed, however, and finally became a literary institution, under the name of the Young Men's Library Association. Out of it grew the present free public library.

Worcester in 1864 was a community of 20,000 inhabitants. It was abundantly blessed with citizens of public spirit and broad vision, many of whom responded to the invitation to institute a Young Men's Christian Association. One of the best known of them, Rev. Dr. William Reed Huntington, then rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church and subsequently a prominent Episcopal clergyman in New York, was the presiding officer.

From the seven churches represented at the meeting, seven men, one from each church, were named as a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, which were reported on June 28. A month later the association had elected officers and cleared the way for aggressive endeavor.

Frederick A. Clapp, a Main street business man, was made president and given the following associates: Harris R. Greene, principal of the high school, corresponding secretary; Walter Gates, bookkeeper at the Washburn works, recording secretary; George E. Smith, bookkeeper at the Quinsigamond Bank, treasurer.

Until September came, nothing tangible was undertaken. But in that month rooms were secured on the second floor of the Mechanics' hall building. There the association, quietly and modestly, began its actual period of service to Worcester, as the country town of those days grew by rapid strides into the pulsating metropolis of today.

Mr. Fred L. Willis
Present General Secretary

PRESIDENTS OF WORCESTER Y. M. C. A. DURING ITS FIFTY YEARS OF EXISTENCE

"Those were the days of small beginnings," said an old timer in the work, looking back more than a generation. "But from those modest quarters went forth an influence for good out of all proportion to its source. A careful study of whatever data exist of those early times convinces us that the prime motive of members then was to do for others rather than to be themselves served."

That was literally the truth. Self was hardly allowed to have a place in the considerations of the pioneer band. Month after month one of them walked every Sunday to Tatnuck to hold evangelistic services. Another, equally unfaltering, traveled many a mile each week to hold similar meetings in Brittan square and then in South Worcester.

A group of twenty men, later increased to sixty, gospel Minute Men, stood ready in those days to respond to a call at a minute's notice to conduct evangelistic meetings in the outlying sections of the city. These men were partly the product of a country-wide religious revival. Their average age was 32 and they did yeomen's work in the cause, for the simple evangelical practice of "holding meetings" constituted for a number of years the sum total of the association's activities.

Later the program of work broadened into the splendid institutional work now carried on, ranking among the foremost of the Young Men's Christian Associations on the continent in scope of endeavor. Modern days have brought no diminishing of the clear flame of religious zeal in the association's crusade. It still has its evangelistic leaders, its men of prayer and personal work its men of unflagging loyalty and unselfish service.

It was the Montreal convention of 1867 which pointed out to the association wider possibilities than any it had yet attempted. There it was that the delegates from Worcester got their first knowledge of the four-fold doctrine of the association—to develop men physically, mentally, socially and spiritually.

In the two years that followed the wonderful effectiveness of loyal volunteers made itself evident. Henry M. Wheeler, who was president during that period, was in the forefront of the line of progress. The work done was tremendous, and all without compensation in money.

Aggressive efforts were made in every department of association work. Prayer meetings and mission schools were begun in all parts of the city. Open air meetings were held on the Common. The reading room and library were made more attractive. The membership became six times larger than it was. The impression made in those days lingers yet in the memories of many men still living and it influenced the efforts of the association for years afterwards.

During this period, ministrations of a truly Christ-like sort were begun through the establishment of a department of mercy and help. Edmund M. Barton was the principal promoter of this new venture. He and his untiring associates, both men and women, went on missions of help all over the city. They sat for forty consecutive hours of night watching with a sick man, they aided the struggling, they relieved the distressed, they distributed flowers, and at Thanksgiving time they disseminated substantial cheer.

Invaluable service was performed by women members, for in those days the membership was not confined to men. C. B. Knight, who was president in 1871 and 1872, said of the women workers: "Many lady members of the association have been untiring in their efforts to promote our interests in various departments." The women organized a relief committee in 1872 through which they work systematically among the poor.

It was by no means congenial in those days to conduct open air meetings such as the association constantly held. Novel to everyone, these were often treated with much contempt by the populace. Stories have been told by association members of meetings which were stoned.

Towards the close of the 70's the association weathered a dark period through the loyalty of a faithful "old guard." The core of this undismayed little group was made up of J. O. Bemis, Herbert Macy and Lucius P. Goddard. There are records of one meeting at which they were the only three present. But they never allowed their courage to wane. They held the line until public sentiment rallied again and at a meeting on June 7, 1877, put the association back on its feet.

The association had by that time been quartered in several different spots. It went from the Mechanics' hall building to the second story of a building on Harrington corner, then to the Chapin block on Pearl street, and after that to 411 Main street. In this last location an element of club life was introduced and gatherings in the association rooms were stressed more than ever before.

Dreams of an association building were even then in the minds of members. The incorporation of the association in 1868 paved the way for such a step. The incorporators were men in the forefront of the work—Philip L. Moen, Lucius W. Pond and John Quincy Adams. But it was destined to be nearly twenty years before the structure now just vacated, was to rise four stories on the south side of Elm street.

Funds that represented the most inspiring sacrifice were poured out through a period of almost 18 years. No contribution carried with it a deeper tinge of sadness than the very first. Just before he died, Albert H. Brooks, a young man of 19 years, bequeathed his bank book, containing $102.24, to the association as the beginning of a building fund. That was in 1871. The following year a legacy of $1,804.78 from the estate of Mrs. Susan Mann was applied to the same purpose. These and other small gifts built up a fund which with interest amounted to $4,125.03 in 1885 when the real campaign was undertaken.

In 1874 the gift of all gifts for the building was made by Albert Curtis, who offered to contribute $25,000. Thirteen years passed before this generous offer could be accepted and various tribulations were confronted meanwhile. But in 1883 the Albert S. and Henry W. Brown estates on Elm and Pearl streets were purchased as a site at a cost of $40,000.

Proper organization for a campaign was completed by the appointment in 1885 of a building committee comprising Albert Curtis, S. R. Heywood, S. E. Hildreth, H. M. Hedden, A. G. Mann, T. M. Rogers, Charles F. Rugg, George T. Dewey and J. Orlando Bemis. The campaign for funds was already under way and advancing steadily amid the keenest public interest, and aided by Walter C. Douglas, then state secretary.

More than 3000 contributors gave what they could and $100,000 was realized by the completion of the canvass. Philip L. Moen gave $10,000, F. B. Knowles and Stephen Salisbury $5000 each, the estate of Lucius J. Knowles $3000, David Whitcomb, G. Henry Whitcomb

and Jared Whitman $1500 each, and W. A. Denholm, Charles H. Morgan, George C. Whitney, H. B. Fay, S. E. Hildreth, F. H. Dewey, J. H. Walker, C. M. Dyer, Edward L. Davis, R. C. Taylor, George M. Rice and Samuel R. Heywood, $1000 each.

Possessed of the funds, the association pushed the project along until on August 27, 1886, the cornerstone was laid, Dwight L. Moody coming to give the principal address, and on April 13, 1887, the completed building was dedicated with a ceremonious program and much heart-felt rejoicing.

There followed soon one of these instances of self-effacing sacrifice which sparkle like precious stones throughout the history of the Young Men's Christian Association in Worcester. A considerable debt rested upon the building. To get rid of this incumbrance became the self-assumed task of that best loved citizen of Worcester, Hon. James Logan, and nobly he worked for that achievement. That he reached the goal through untiring labor is shown by the records; and there exists a large engraved testimonial of appreciation presented to him at that time by the association, signed by all the directors.

Until 1879 the association had no salaried general secretary. The general secretary's work was performed by one or two of the officers. Later an official known as the superintendent was kept in charge of the rooms for the hours during which they were open. The first salaried officer of any description was Aaron Fay Greene, who was corresponding secretary and business manager from 1868 to 1871.

Joshua Freeman, a man still revered by those who recall him, was made superintendent in 1871 and continued until 1876. He was followed by George Colby and the latter by Herbert Macy. After Mr. Macy came the first officer to be designated general secretary, M. Benson Van Vranken.

When the agitation for the new building was first making itself felt, Richard H. Shelton came to the association as general secretary in 1881. He served with exceeding distinction for he took the association through its building campaign and sacrificed his health in the stress of those arduous days.

Scarcely was the new building opened in 1887 before Mr. Shelton's health compelled him to resign. He never entirely recovered and died several years later a real martyr to the cause of the association in Worcester.

Samuel McConaughy came in 1887 as general secretary, Herbert L. Gale in 1890, Walter B. Abott in 1895, Halsey Hammond and C. C. Miles in later years. Mr. Miles was succeeded by the present general secretary, Fred L. Willis, in 1904, under whose administration the association has reached its present high standard.

The distinguished roll of presidents of the association shows the names of many of Worcester's best known men.

The first physical director was Lud C. Havener. The present physical director, Edward W. Wilder, is a leader in Y. M. C. A. physical work and is known all over New England. For twenty years he has kept up this department to the highest point of efficiency.

Educational work of a general character was introduced by many years of lectures by some of the biggest men in the country. Later, also, a debating organization, known as the Y. M. C. A. lyceum, was formed, and after that came the Bancroft Congress. In the early days, before the Free Public Library, the association also maintained a library for its members' use.

As a separate department, educational work was begun under the present general secretary in 1905 with 116 students and four classes. Today, the educational department is a small-sized college by itself under the present educational secretary, Robert L. Moore. Last year there was a registration of 1087 students in 23 classes. Vocational courses and class lecture series in every variety of subject gives assistance at small cost to scores of young men every year.

Ben S. Huggins was the first religious work secretary. His department was established in 1906. It has grown tremendously and under Herman C. de Angnera, the present religious work secretary, activities which have attracted the attention of the international committee are carried on.

Through the medium of the Twenty-four Hour Club, Roscoe M. Hersey is maintained as general secretary of the Tientsin, China, association as the representative in that land of the Worcester Y. M. C. A.

The present well-managed boys' department has been a well-defined factor since 1891 when O. E. Bourne became the first boys' work secretary. Hugh C. Leggatt followed him and inaugurated the first work among high school boys through high school Y. M. C. A. clubs in the country. His employed boys' clubs also became popular.

John H. Piper, the present secretary for the boys' division, is developing several new features. His mass meetings for boys have become noted about this section and are remarkable for the definite manhood making talks given to hundreds of boys every week. Camp Washington, at Washington, N. H., is a new development that is growing consistently in scope. It consists of 100 acres of land at Washington, N. H., and was donated by Paul B. Morgan.

In 1912, the long desired dormitory department was opened with Stacy H. Williams in charge as dormitory secretary. It is the latest addition to the association's work and is an endeavor to offer young men who come into the city for business ventures the advantages of a clean, well-kept rooming place with a wholesome atmosphere of good fellowship.

In social affairs, the association produces each year an attractive schedule. It was made up last season of a Y. M. C. A. circus, a mock trial and a town meeting, as well as a Hallowe'en party and a series of monthly practical talks. William H. Crang and Carl H. Johnson are the secretaries in charge of this phase of association life.

For years the association has had its hands held up, as it were, by a staunch woman's auxiliary which has been of constant aid in many ways.

Those eventful days of '86, when canvassing for the Elm street building was carried on amid great enthusiasm, are soon to be repeated. With a site secured on which will be developed a plant that will be an equal to any Young Men's Christian Association facilities in the east, the association in the fall of this year or the spring of next year will institute a campaign in which it will ask the Worcester public for funds with which to erect a building adequate to Worcester's needs along these many lines. For fifty years the association has been a factor for good in Worcester, the radius of whose influence can never be measured in human terms. What will the city say as to the association's record for the next fifty years?

# Clean Milk—A Vital Problem

## Pervading the Whole Domain of Preventative Medicine, It Takes One of the Most Important Positions in the Pure Food Problem, Touching Humanity in Every Phase of Its Social Fabric

By Dr. M. W. Clement

WHILE the subject of milk and in fact foods in general appeals strongly at all times to the intelligent and careful part of our population, it is very properly given more careful consideration at this particular season of the year, for during the hot weather all uncleanly conditions in reference to foods almost invariably results in some debilitating condition, whether in infants or adults. More and more each year "Germs" or Bacteriology are given greater attention and at the end of each twelve months the number of people still skeptical about their deadly work, grows less in gratifying numbers.

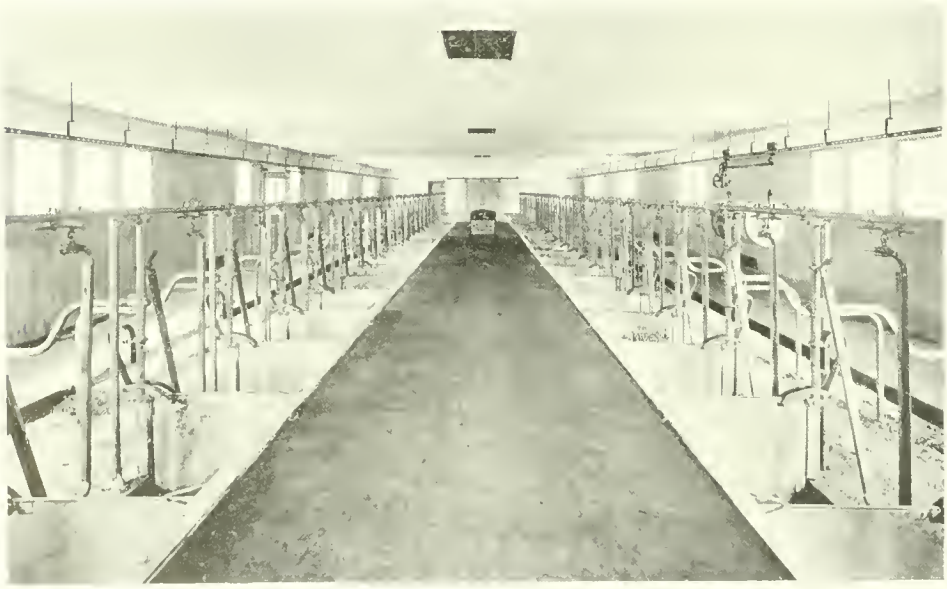
To many the milk question may seem only one small part of the pure food problem; yet it pervades the whole domain of preventative medicine, reaching out and touching a vast number of economic and social forces.

Clean milk is a vital problem. It touches humanity in every phase of its social fabric and forms, better than any other single subject, the basis to demonstrate the worth and wisdom of the fundamental factors in Preventative Medicine.

A Twentieth Century Dairy Farm

Massachusetts babies to the alarming number of 10,472 died during their first year in 1913, and it is estimated that at least one-half of these deaths were due to milk; and yet it is universally agreed among medical men that the clean, raw milk of the healthy cow properly produced and handled, is the best infant food in the world outside the human breast.

Think of the saving to this Commonwealth, to the Nation



Modern Method of Housing Cattle

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles on Modern Farming and Dairying in Worcester County. Others will appear from time to time.

and the world at large, if it had been possible to have had clean milk, and thus have continued the breath of life in those 5000 lost being, and you may form some idea of the prominent part which milk is playing in the development, or rather retention it would seem, of this country.

Light and Airy Pens For Young Cattle

Some may say that Pasteurization has solved the problem; but this process only applies to questionable supplies which are known and can be traced; milk is not pasteurized until some question of its fitness for human consumption arises, such as unclean methods of production or excessive distances of transportation in hot weather which in itself would make the milk unfit unless treated by artificial means, even though at some expense of its natural nutritive value.

Some six years ago the medical fraternity of Worcester took up actively the clean milk question, a study which resulted soon afterward in the organization of the Worcester Medical Milk Commission. Through this organization, in face of the most discouraging conditions, the foundation of clean milk for Worcester infants was laid and commendable progress resulted in the years to follow.

Still the Medical Milk Commission had and is still having difficulty in securing producers who were willing or who could afford to establish standards which would enable them to absolutely insure the quality of their milk by the time it reached the consumer. They were barely scratching out a living—this still holds true—from their milk business, and fortified by past knowledge and experience could not be shaken from their theory that the people of Worcester would not pay for the increased cost of production.

Fortunately for the infant population, some of the producers have broken away from past customs and the Milk Commission has been able to establish some supplies—though not nearly enough—of clean, healthy milk.

The continual agitation of the Regulations of the Commonwealth governing milk production and handling has been throttling and keeling this once great industry of the State. Farmers have become both disgusted and discouraged and in alarming numbers have absolutely abandoned this important department of our farm industry. They have found it too near impossible to try and satisfy the class of State inspectors who will not explain why such and such regulations are made, and the other class who cannot explain and care nothing for the farmer's suggestions.

A Sanitary Milk Room

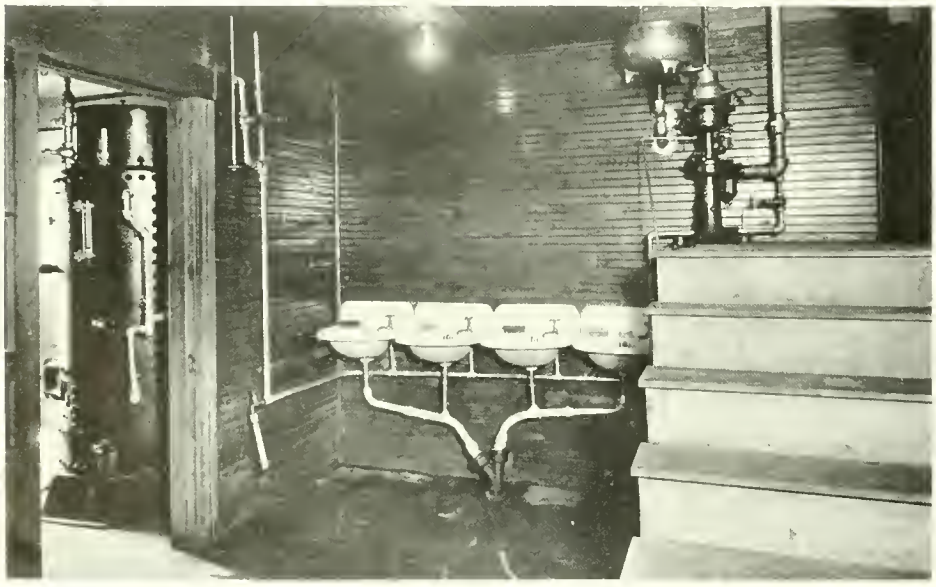
How steady the decrease of dairying has become in this State can be realized from the number of cows assessed in certain given years. In 1890 there were

200,658 cows, in 1906 the number had dropped to 181,-816, in 1912 it had gone down to 161,608, and in 1913 it was only 151,276.

The drop in 23 years has amounted to 49,382 cows. This decrease has conjured up in the minds of the pessimist all sorts of pictures of Massachusetts importing all its milk or something nearly approaching that alarming state.

Based on actual investigations, advocates of better methods have begun to urge co-operation and not competition as the surest and swiftest methods of reaching the goal. Conditions such as were found in New York when the attorney general of the state discovered that a combination was operating which paid the producer less than it cost him to produce his milk and charged the consumer more than it was reasonable to pay have shown the viciousness of competition.

No one will deny that co-operation, especially along educational lines, would probably eliminate much of the contagion that creeps into milk because of improper methods in handling. The country baby gets milk as nearly pure as any baby does. But the city baby gets milk which, too often, is transported in dirty cans, rinsed in dirty water and mopped "clean" with dirty cloths.



Heating and Sanitary Plant of Dairy

In an admirable effort to spread abroad information relative to the correct handling of milk, Mr. O. M. Harwood, of Barre, Agent of the State Dairy Bureau, has issued leaflets and distributed other literature telling how to keep the milk clean and showing where contamination comes from.

Modern Machinery Helps Produce Clean Milk

One of the bureau's leaflets states that market milk cannot be retailed in large cities for less than 10 cents a quart and return a fair profit, while milk of superior quality and cleanliness cannot be retailed for less than 12 cents a quart and upwards and return a profit. Milk that is certified cannot be retailed for less than 15 to 20 cents a quart and pay a profit to the farmer

Different breeds of cows produce different grades of milk. Cattle raisers on the whole are inclined to favor Holstein and Ayrshire cows rather than Jersey and Guernsey breeds, because the milk given by these cows contains a smaller fat globule. Ayrshire milk has been found exceptionally good for infants and invalids because it is evenly balanced in fat and muscle-producing elements. The Ayrshire cows which produce this milk are frequently known among dairymen as "dairy rustlers," and originally were the cows owned entirely by the Scotland dairy farmers.

All owners of cows who are looking for the best results have come to give careful thought to the housing of their cattle. Buildings, modern in construction and equipped with many conve-

niences, calculated to make living easier for cows, have come to be the rule. The buildings of the Somerset Farm, at Auburn, owned by A. S. and Dr. M. W. Clement, shown in the accompanying pictures, are typical of the new dairy farm architecture.

These buildings have been constructed within the last two years. Before they were built, suggestions made by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions and the Bureau of Animal Industry, as well as advice given by Prof. Ford of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, were studied and generally followed.

In the dairy barn, 36 by 100 feet, fifty head of cattle find a home that is sanitary, well lighted and splendidly ventilated with more cubic air space than that the most strict requirements demand. Windows double-glazed and opening at the top against patent windshields and ventilators which revolve with the wind have done much to make this barn thoroughly modern.

By making use of walls and ceilings of thick cement plaster over high-rib metal lathing, a building has been produced which can be made perfectly clean by the ordinary method of washing. All posts are eliminated in the roof supports. The floor and gutters are cement, and in the cow stalls the floors are of patent cork brick. The gutters are pitched and drained into a cement pit separate from the barn. An overhead carrier system removes the litter to a covered building a considerable distance away.

Metal stanchions and mangers, reducing the possibility of dust collection, with divisions in the mangers, allows for individual feeding. Water from an artesian well 120 feet deep is connected with the thermo-system of the steam boiler so that the water can be tempered to any heat, completes the equipment and appointments of this bovine mansion.

When it comes to handling the milk, the system at this farm is the latest and most scientific. The milkers containing the individual milkings travel to the pouring room at one end of the barn, passing through a strainer into the bottling room. In the dairy building are all necessary appliances for washing and sterilizing the bottles and cans, and in the bottling room the milk is bottled by special apparatus so that no human hand touches the milk. The bottles repose in three huge icing tanks until they are shipped away.

We feel that milk can be produced under these conditions free from disease germs by any producer and that the time is coming when plants of this kind will be the rule rather than the exception.

## Miss Georgie A. Bacon

Signal honor has been paid to the women of Worcester in the unanimous election of Miss Georgie A. Bacon, of this city, as corresponding secretary of the Federated Women's Clubs of America.

Worcester has always been in the very front rank of progressive women's clubs. In fact this city contributed materially in the early work of the Clubs and the national development of this important organization of women spread in part from the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Among the other members of the Federated Clubs Worcester has been considered one of the strongest organizations in the national body. With a $150,000 club house and a remarkably large membership of representative women of the city, many movements which have since become national in scope had their inception in this city.

Among those instrumental in the development of this excellent organization of women, none were more active

Miss Georgie A. Bacon

nor gave greater time and energy than Miss Bacon. She was honored time and again with election to the various executive offices of the local club and from there sent onward through the different offices of the State Federation where, with women of all parts of the Commonwealth, she assisted in the enlargement of Women's work throughout Massachusetts.

Now she very fittingly takes her place in the executive councils of the great national organization, the Federated Clubs of America, where with the well wishes of every resident of this city, she will represent the Heart of the Commonwealth at every national gathering, public and executive, where woman's work and woman's position are under discussion.

## Canal Opens July 29

August Belmont announced recently that the Cape Cod Canal will be opened officially for traffic on July 29. He added: "The Cape Cod Canal will primarily serve New England but it also will be an advantage to New York, for a large proportion of the traffic to Boston emanates from New York. When the Erie Canal is finished the Cape Cod Canal will serve a useful purpose by providing a water route for barges from the lakes."

# Two Centuries Young

## Rutland Plans Elaborate Pageant to Portray Her Eventful History of Two Hundred Years Existence —A Brief Outline of Her Early Struggles and Later Progress

By Charles E. Carroll

THE coming celebration in Rutland of its 200th anniversary will be an event of much interest not only to the people of the town, but generally throughout Worcester County.

It was near the close of the year 1686, that Henry Willard, Joseph Rowlandson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Willard, and Cyprian Stevens, all men of Lancaster, Mass., bought a tract of land twelve miles square from Pnagustion, Pompamamay, Wananapan, Sassawannon and Qualipunit, Indians who claimed to be lords of the soil. They received twenty-three pounds for the land, and as they could not write, each made his mark in signing the deed. This tract of land was called Naquag by the Indians, and included what is now Rutland, Barre, Hubbardston, Oakham, and a large part of Princeton and Paxton. It was a part of Middlesex County and remained so until April 2nd, 1731, when Worcester County was incorporated.

On February 23rd, 1713, the sons and grandson of Major Simon Willard of Lancaster, deceased, and others petitioned the General Court for confirmation of their title to this tract of land. It was confirmed to them or their legal heirs or representatives with the exception of a tract containing one thousand acres, which Hon. Samuel Sewell had already bought. There was, however, a provision which had to be fulfilled; within seven years sixty families had to be settled on the land,—sufficient land had to be reserved for the use of a gospel minister and a school, the grant was not to encroach upon any former grants, and the town was to be called Rutland and lie in Middlesex County. The persons who owned this land were called proprietors. There were thirty-one of them, and they represented thirty-three shares.

The first meeting was held in Boston, April 14th, 1714, when a committee was chosen to view the land and to select the most suitable place to settle the township. These meetings were generally held at taverns in Boston,—the Star, King's Head, Green Dragon and Lighthouse.

December 14, 1715, it was voted to survey a tract six miles square and set the same off for the settlement of sixty-two families. No lot was to contain more than thirty-one acres, and none less than twenty. The survey was to be completed by the last day of June, 1716. On October 5th, 1716, several who desired lots met in Rutland, but would not "pitch or choose" because the committee had not settled on a location for the meeting-house. The committee was anxious to obtain a better knowledge of the land before deciding and apointed June 6th of the following year as the day of meeting. They met again on the day appointed, and were shown where the center of the six miles square would be, but as the location was swampy and undesirable, it was decided to build the meeting-house some rods southeast on the top of a hill. This place was where the hose-house now stands. A street ten rods wide was next laid out, beginning one-half mile west of the meeting-house and running east in a straight line for about a mile. Lots were staked on each side with highways between, and the people then made their choice. The next day they laid out around the meeting-house a plot of ten acres for training field, school and a burying ground, to be used for such purposes forever. Those choosing lots were to erect houses, and in order to assist in this work Samuel Wright agreed to build a saw-mill, and was allowed twenty pounds for that purpose. Twenty pounds was also set aside to make a cart-road to the Lancaster line. The settlers each agreed to build a good dwelling house not less than sixteen feet square with chimney, and to have it ready for occupancy on or before December 20th, 1720. The meeting-house was started in 1720, and completed early in 1721. June 26th, 1721, the committee of Rutland met at the house of Captain Samuel Wright, and confirmed the lots to all the settlers who fulfilled the conditions.

The first meeting of the inhabitants of Rutland to transact business was held in the house of Samuel Wright on July 12th, 1721, for the purpose of electing a minister, and later adjourned to the meeting-house. Reverend Joseph Willard was chosen by a vote of 27 to 3. October 9th, 1721, the freeholders of the town voted to petition the General Court to be established as a town July 6th, 1722. Captain Samuel Wright was empowered to call a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants for the purpose of choosing officers. On June 18th, 1722, Rutland's first legal town meeting was

THE OLD TAVERN—A RUTLAND LANDMARK

held, and that day the inhabitants of the six miles square have governed themselves and chosen their officers.

This, in brief, is the story of early Rutland. Rich in incident are the years that have followed. For more than thirty years these early settlers were more or less exposed to the merciless Indians. Their guns were by their sides in the house, in the field, and in the sanctuary. Their dangers, difficulties and deprivations contrast vividly with our own safety, enjoyment and privileges. But the times made men, courageous and strong, and we find that in the Revolutionary War more than one hundred went from Rutland. Two were killed at Bunker Hill. In the Civil War Rutland sent her young men to the number of one hundred and nineteen.

At the celebration in August a great pageant will be given, at which many of these incidents and episodes will be presented. Rutland's own people will direct it, and her people will impersonate many historical characters. Old costumes, antiques in furnishings and incidentals will be used, and the reproduction of the old days will be as true to history as is possible.

The anniversary celebration will occupy three days, August 9th, 10th and 11th. Sunday, August 9th will consist of services and song commemorative of the ecclesiastic history. Monday, August 10th, there will be a parade in the morning, and in the afternoon exercises at which the Honorable Samuel W. McCall will be speaker of the day. Honorable David I. Walsh has been invited, and it is hoped will be present. The first production of the pageant will be given in the evening. Tuesday, August 11th, will be given over to a morning entertainment on the Common, a dinner and reunion of the old residents, followed by pageant in the afternoon and anniversary ball in the evening.

The occasion will be the greatest in Rutland's history. Centrally located about midway between Boston and Northampton, on the Central Massachusetts Railway, and twelve miles northwest of Worcester,—with good roads from all directions, an altitude of twelve hundred feet above sea level, (the highest town between the Berkshire Hills and the Atlantic coast) Rutland, with her beautiful hills, cool breezes, and in the gay attire of a Bi-Centennial celebration, will be during her anniversary days an ideal place for a day's diversion.

## Charles R. Stobbs

Charles R. Stobbs, member of this Chamber, dean of all Worcester printers with a record of nearly sixty years' activity in the printing trade, died suddenly at his Webster home on June 8th, just as he was about to arise to come to his Worcester office and take up another week's work in the Graphic Arts Building.

Though somewhat indisposed on the previous Saturday, he remained in charge of the many jobs in various processes of completion in his print shop and left with the optimistic word that he would be back in form and on the job again on Monday.

Telling the life story of Charles R. Stobbs would be recounting over again the last half century development of the "Art preservative." Apprentice, journeyman, editor, publisher and in every other branch of the printing trades, he qualified for a master printer and a devotion to his art kept him in the harness many years after the average business man has retired to live in leisure.

No greater tribute as a printer could be given than the following expression from Oliver B. Wood, head of the combined Commonwealth Press and Blanchard Press of this city, the greatest printing plant in central New England, when he wrote:

Mr Charles R Stobbs

"At various times we were intimately associated as officers in the local Typothetæ and I always found him to be one of the most upright, conscientious and loveable of men. On account of his long and varied experience in the printing business his advice was often sought by young men about to embark in the same line of work. To be held in the highest esteem by men engaged in the same line of trade seems to me one of the truest estimates of worth, and no man in Worcester was ever held in greater love and respect by his fellow competitors than Charles R. Stobbs."

Though speaking only for himself, Mr. Wood might well have been expressing the unanimous opinion of all Worcester printers, for with him they paid their tribute by suspending business and attending the simple funeral services in a body at the Webster home of their veteran associate.

## Charles W. Nourse

Charles W. Nourse, proprietor of the Hope Cemetery Monumental Works for eighteen years and a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its inception, died suddenly at his home, 33 Wellington street, on June 15th. He has been a sufferer from heart disease for some time but had been able to be about his business every day. He was striken suddenly in the early hours of the morning and expired within a half hour.

Mr. Nourse was widely known in the monumental business, and many of the best and most elaborate monuments in cemeteries of Worcester and surrounding cities and towns are of his design.

He was a member of various Masonic bodies and the First Universalist Church.

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## July, 1889

### The Purchase of Worcester

On July 3, 1674, Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Henchman and Richard Beeres, executed a deed with the Nipmuck Indians, whereby for the consideration of twelve pounds sterling, a few yards of cotton cloth and trinkets, a great tract of land over eight miles square, comprising what is today the great part of the City of Worcester, and portions of Holden and Auburn became the property of the white man. This transfer was the first of any consequence to be secured from the Indians and though the settlement of planters which followed in the next two years had to be abandoned and the country reverted for a period of 25 years to the Indians again, its title remained intact with the English.

On July 13, 1889, the 215th anniversary of the purchase of Worcester, appropriate exercises were held to commemorate the event. Instrumental in arranging this historical observation were Caleb A. Wall and Joseph P. Eaton, who were prompted by the feeling that it was noteworthy enough in the early annals of the city to be celebrated at least once in five years.

The exercises, attended by a large number of Worcester people interested in history, were held on Pakachoag Hill, on what was believed to be the exact spot where the settlers and Indians met over two centuries before,—the Indian campground and spring.

Historical papers were read and at the close of the formal exercises, the visitors inspected the territory in the immediate vicinity where thousands of Redmen had congregated before the invasion of the white settler.

### A National Gathering

Worcester had the distinguished honor in this month in 1889 to be selected as the convention city for the National Council of Congregational Churches of America, whose annual convention was to be held in October.

It was the first time that Massachusetts has been selected for the meetings, and the fact that Worcester was given preference over all other municipalities in the Commonwealth, was extremely gratifying to all church goes in the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Delegates were expected from every state in the Union and the various Congregational societies in the city lost no time in appointing committees of various kinds to arrange for the big convention.

### The New Worcester Theatre

Plans were announced this month for a new Worcester Theatre to replace the structure burned two months ago. The new building was designed by Fuller & Delano, with interior arrangements somewhat similar to the Twenty-Third Street Theatre in New York City.

The new theatre was to be 105 feet by 75 feet and laid out to seat 1300 people. It was estimated that the new structure could be built, ready for dedication within 100 days, at a cost not to exceed $40,000.

### A Million Dollar Failure

The business interests of Worcester were stunned early in July, 1889, by the report of the failure of the F. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoe manufacturers of North Brookfield, one of the oldest and best known concerns of its kind in the country at that time. Though the exact standing of the Company was not determined during the month it was conservatively estimated that the liabilities would exceed $1,000,000.

Fortunately, Worcester banks held but little paper of the Batcheller Company, but among the merchants the news of the failure was a blow only exceeded by that striking the town of North Brookfield, the home of the concern. Over 1000 people were employed in the plant and a great percentage of these make weekly shopping trips into Worcester.

The Batcheller Company was one of the early shoe concerns to locate in the vicinity of Worcester. It was established by Tyler Batcheller in 1819 and each succeeding generation further developed the industry.

The Company specialized in manufacturing for the Southern and Western Trade and once before, during the Civil War period, it became temporarily embarrassed. It recovered, however, immediately after the war and from that time until 1887 it showed the greatest development in its history.

Trouble with labor unions developed in 1887 and a five months' strike followed during which the treasury of the Company was all but emptied. Repeated failures in the leather trade followed, each involving the North Brookfield concern, until it became necessary for the Company to announce its inability to meet outstanding debts and petition itself into bankruptcy.

Efforts were started at once to attempt to readjust the business of the Company, but little success was anticipated.

### The Davis Tower

The Davis Tower, still one of the most beautiful attractions in Lake Park, was completed in this month in 1889. It was constructed almost entirely from field stone found in the vicinity and was erected on the highest knoll in the park, from where an excellent view of the city in all directions could be obtained.

### The Johnstown Flood Fund

Henry A. Marsh, treasurer of the voluntary subscription fund for the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers, closed the books on July 2, 1889, with subscriptions aggregating $15,696.19, contributed by Worcester and Worcester County individuals and organizations.

### New Fire Station

City Council authorized the purchase of the Dr. Buxton estate on Portland street this month as a site for a new fire station. The price to be paid for the property was not to exceed $9500. An order was also adopted to have preliminary plans prepared at once for the station.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## Report of Sunday Recreation Commission

The following report of Mayor George M. Wright's Sunday Recreation Commission was filed with City Council during the past month and referred to the Committee on Legislative Affairs for consideration:—

To the Commission on Sunday Recreation:

Your sub-committee appointed to investigate and report as to what might be done in the way of recreation and amusement on Sunday in Worcester under the present laws, having sought to ascertain the needs of the city of Worcester, and having secured expressions of opinion from many thousands of our citizens, have, after mature deliberation, agreed upon the following recommendations:

1. The appointment by the Mayor of a Board of Recreation and Amusement of five members, whose duty it shall be to carefully censor all Sunday entertainments, and recommend to the License Board the issuance of licenses to such as are wholesome and elevating. And have as its further duty the direction, encouragement and development of proper civic recreation and amusements throughout the year.

2. That licenses or permits be issued only to those forms of entertainment and amusement on Sunday which are within the intent of the law of the state.

3. We recommend that the state laws be liberalized to permit amateur athletic games and sports on Sunday between 2 and 6 P. M. and that in case the laws are liberalized, such games and sports be permitted, provided that there be no paid participants, no charge for witnessing such games and sports, no sale of programs or other things from which a revenue can be derived, no collection taken and that such games and sports do not interfere with the rights of others.

4. That the city playgrounds be opened between the hours of 2 and 6 in the afternoon of Sunday for the use of children, and that ample police protection be furnished to secure order and the perfect safety of our children.

5. That the public schoolhouses be used as far as necessary during certain seasons of the year during afternoon and evening of Sunday for lectures, addresses, concerts, debates and entertainments which are wholesome, instructive and elevating, provided that there be no charge for admission, or only sufficient charge to defray the actual expenses of such meetings, and not for the private profit and gain of any individual, corporation or company.

6. That there shall be municipal band concerts on the Common and in some of the parks on the afternoon of Sundays during the summer.

7. That the City of Worcester acquire as soon as possible a large central auditorium which may be used for such things as concerts, lectures on such subjects as sanitation, housing, nursing, etc.; chorus singing, singing concerts by various nationalities; forum for the discussion of questions of public interest and welfare; moving pictures, etc. That such public entertainments be under the censorship of the Board of Recreation and Amusement and shall be wholesome and elevating.

That, until such time as a city auditorium is constructed, the city provide under the direction of the Commission on Recreation and Amusement for the winter months, high class musical concerts, lectures, travelogues and other instructive and elevating entertainments for Sunday afternoons and evenings, the expense of which may be defrayed by only a nominal charge.

8. That the City of Worcester acquire as soon as possible a Botanical and Zoological Garden.

9. That the facilities of our libraries and museums be extended as far as practicable.

10. That the City of Worcester keep all amusements and entertainments on Sunday free from private gain and that no entertainment, for which a charge is made be permitted except those for strictly charitable or religious purposes.

NOTE:—We would not recommend the forbidding of any and all charges for admission to entertainments or amusements. The city itself may need to charge sufficient price to cover the actual cost of some forms of entertainment. We would recommend, however, that all forms of entertainment and amusement on Sunday be kept free from the incentive of financial gain to all private persons, companies or corporations, our idea being that such private persons or companies should not have a financial interest in depriving their employes of their day of rest and recreation.

Respectfully submitted,
DEWITT CLINTON,
CARL BONNEY,
REV. HENRY STILES BRADLEY,
REV. THOMAS H. McLAUGHLIN,
ARABELLA H. TUCKER,
Committee.

## City Council

**June 8, 1914**

Both branches of City Council cleared away a large amount of routine orders and petitions at this session.

The matter of a location for the proposed new fire alarm station to surplant the present station in Fire Headquarters was settled by the acceptance of the special Legislative Act giving the city permission to build such a station on Newton Hill, public park property.

The Common Council adopted an order to give Mayor Wright $250 for bands and a reviewing stand for the June 17th celebration, but the Board of Aldermen voted against the proposition and it was held up in non-concurrence.

**June 15, 1914**

Loan orders totalling $180,000 were adopted at this meeting, of which $130,000 is to be used to pay for water rights of the Jefferson Manufacturing Co. on the Asnebumskit watershed, and $50,000 to be placed in the street department land damage account.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

The monthly financial statement of the City to June 1, shows the net municipal debt to be $8,793,411.99, an increase of $924,098.03 over the same period in 1913.

Other balances in the statement show:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total appropriations to June 1 | $6,132,560.18 |
| Total expenditures | 2,971,106.59 |
| Draft for May bills | 514,299.95 |
| Revenue to June 1 | 321,409.50 |
| Funded City Loans | 11,722,625.00 |
| Serial Loans | 787,700.00 |
| Temporary Loans | 1,700,000.00 |
| Cash in Treasury | 702,161.45 |
| Cash in Sinking Funds | 5,158,581.67 |
| Cash in Serial Funds | 61,900.00 |
| Serial Loans Authorized | 981,000.00 |
| Loans Maturing in 1914 | 380,900.00 |

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## Paying $200,000,000 for One Whistle

After months of continued concerted caustic criticism of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, there has finally emerged from the babel of sounds one clear ringing voice that has behind it a modicum of horse sense.

One of the most valuable suggestions ever made by Ex-Governor Foss was responsible for the creation, some months since by the chief executives of the several New England states of a voluntary commission of disinterested business men who pledged themselves by action to devise, if possible, some means whereby the New Haven Railroad and its ally, the Boston & Maine, familiarly known as "the rope of sand," should be rehabilitated in the public mind.

But little has been accomplished by these men, not because of any lack of interest or unwillingness on their part, but because almost as soon as they were called together the whole matter was taken out of the realm of discussion and debate by the interference of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Department of Justice.

As a result of the joint and several activities of these two branches of the government, both of which are working night and day excavating the past history of the New Haven, Mr. Howard Elliott has had little chance to formulate any broad gauge policy calculated to benefit the long suffering shippers and receivers of freight in this territory or the road of which he is the official head.

And now comes the Vermont members of this New England Conference, Messrs. Percival W. Clement and Willard E. Howe, and in their report to Governor Fletcher they have the temerity to say:

"An attack upon New England railroads, for which some mistakes afforded a pretext, and which seems to have gathered inspiration from political and personal, and, possibly, stock-jobbing interests, was made with vigor and animosity, resulting in a hysterical condition of public opinion and a feeling of hostility toward the railroads, making any improvement of financial or operating conditions impossible.

"President Roosevelt recognized the advantages of consolidation and the impetus thereby given to the development of New England industries and commerce, confirming his language to Congress that nothing could be more foolish than to administer the law as to 'unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of our railways.' Nevertheless, the Department of Justice has invoked the law against this combination and insists that it shall be dismembered."

It is apparent, the committee goes on, that while the Sherman law was invoked, the desire to enforce that law was not the motive behind the action.

"It is useless for us to speculate," the report states, "as to the true reason. Whether it was the wish of the Administration to punish some great banking house in New York, or to reduce the market value of New England railroad securities looking toward Government ownership later, or to prepare the public mind for more drastic railroad legislation, is immaterial. The result we all know and feel. New England has suffered a loss of more than $200,000,000 and no one has been the gainer.

"It is not the desire of, and it is not to the interest of the people of New England that its railroad systems should be owned by the Government, either State or Federal, the reports hold.

"The disregard by regulative bodies of the principle that regulation should not prevent a fair return upon the capital invested," it says, "affects more than the owners of the property. If not permitted to earn a fair return their property is confiscated. Such a result is an insuperable barrier to railroad development.

"Legislation is not a panacea. Our public service doctors may be called upon too frequently and exercise their functions so as to create a mischief when no interference was required."

If Percival W. Clement and Willard E. Howe are right, how great an injury has already been wrought upon every stockholder of these two properties, upon every bank holding their securities, upon every employee who has lost his job, upon every shipper and receiver of freight who has been placed at a distinct disadvantage through being situated upon one or the other of these completely disorganized lines.

Granted that all is true that has been alleged about the past management of the New England, what is the answer? Are the people of New England out for revenge or out for business? Do they want to have their railroads run by the lawyers, the courts and the legislature, or by railroad men? Will the cars move any faster, will rates be any less, will the tonnage be any greater with Mellen and his fellow conspirators in jail than at present?

Mark Twain used to have a saying that it's no use crying over spilt milk; the thing to do is to pick up your pail and go and find another cow. For months now the Federal Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission have been trying to straighten out the New Haven road. It may be the law of cause and effect, and it may be a mere coincidence that at the conclusion of this operation in major railroad surgery, we find both roads in extremis and their stock at the lowest point in their history.

It is evident that somebody in New England is being punished pretty severely for the wrongdoings of the New Haven road. The trouble seems to be that that somebody is not the Directors of the New Haven Road who committed the wrong, if any were committed; it is not even the estimable Mellen. The people who are being punished more and more every day are the residents of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

# Worcester Chamber of Commerce
## Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

"IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH"

*Officers*

*President*, J. Lewis Ellsworth
*Vice President*, Albert A. Spaulding
*Secretary*, Herbert N. Davison
*Treasurer*, H. Ward Bates
*Auditor*, Henry H. Knapp
*Clerk*, Dana M. Dustan

*Directors*

Walter H. Allen
Hartley W. Bartlett
Ernest P. Bennett
Gustaf A. Berg
John E. Bradley
Chandler Bullock
Moses Gross
Earle Brown
J. Harvey Curtis
C. Herbert DeFosse
J. Lewis Ellsworth
Frank S. Fay
Albert H. Inman
Wallace T. Morley
Charles H. Norton
Walter D. Ross
William H. Sawyer
Mark N. Skerrett
Albert A. Spaulding
William J. Woods

*Executive Committee*

Walter H. Allen, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
Chandler Bullock, *Chairman New Enterprise Committee*
William H. Sawyer, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
Albert H. Inman, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *Ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *Ex officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

Frank S. Fay, *Chairman*

Dr. D. W. Abercrombie
George F. Booth
Frederick Bryant, M. D.
Irving E. Comins
Prof. U. Waldo Cutler
Fergus A. Easton
Heman Eldredge
Herbert A. Maynard
Clarence W. Hobbs
William B. Scofield

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
Joseph H. Lane

*Rate Clerk*
Henry A. Rousseau

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*
Edward B. Clapp, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
William J. Conlon

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
Herbert L. Fiske


# June Directors' Meeting

**Several Matters of Importance Given Consideration and Acted Upon at the Last Session Preceding the Summer Recess**

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce held Thursday evening, June 11, 1914, at 8 o'clock. Present, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President; Frank S. Fay, Charles H. Norton, C. Herbert DeFosse, Hartley W. Bartlett, Walter H. Allen, Chandler Bullock, Earle Brown, Mark N. Skerrett, William J. Woods, a quorum. Absent, J. Harvey Curtis, John E. Bradley, Wallace T. Morley, Walter D. Ross, Moses Gross, Gustaf A. Berg, Albert A. Spaulding, William H. Sawyer, Ernest P. Bennett, Albert H. Inman.

Records of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion of Earle Brown it was voted to accept the records as read of the Executive Committee.

A communication was received from W. J. Conlon, Assistant Secretary, embodying a request from the Committee on Membership which was meeting simultaneously in the Library. This communication was in the nature of a request of an appropriation of eleven dollars to buy a flag to be designed for and to be known as the official flag of the Chamber of Commerce to be carried on the outing parade on June 30th and later to be hung daily from the flag staff of the Chamber. The flag is to be all wool bunting, blue, with the seal of the Chamber in the center and bearing the words in white, "Worcester, City of Prosperity." It is to be United States regulation size, $1\frac{1}{3}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On motion of Frank S. Fay, it was voted to make the appropriation requested and to purchase such a flag.

The General Secretary reported the status of the Parcels Post referendum asked for by the Merchants' Association of New York and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. The Secretary stated that the petition for such a referendum had been granted by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. of A. but that the Merchants' Association of New York, one of the petitioners, seemed inclined now to delay pressing referendum and asked for instructions from the Directors as to the exact course of procedure they desire to follow.

After considerable discussion it was voted that the Secretary go to New York at the Chamber's expense and take the matter up with Mr. Mead, the Secretary of the New York Merchants' Association, and work out with him the plans that would, if possible, insure the limitation of the Parcels Post to 50 lbs.

Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse brought up the subject of the undigested and predigested legislation from which this State is suffering at the present time, and stated that he feared if the General Court continued its present tendencies that the manufacturers of Massachusetts would be forced for very self-protection to leave the State. He said the legislation now on the statute books with reference to minors and women worked a distinct handicap to Massachusetts manufacturers, that they could not possibly compete with their competitors in neighboring states, and he said that more seriously than all that, legislation was threatened of a still more disastrous character. It was the unanimous opinion of the Directors that Mr. DeFosse's remarks were timely and of the utmost moment to the manufacturers in this city and county in particular, and it was formally voted that a Committee of five be constituted by the Chairman to sit during the recess of the Chamber for the purpose of investigating the existing situation, with instructions to report at the September meeting a line of action which the Committee believed would result in its improvement.

The General Secretary presented Referendum No. 8 sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A. under date of May 25, 1914. Said Referendum contains ten different provisions, all of them having to do with additional legislation calculated to supplement the existing anti-trust laws. On motion, it was voted to refer this Referendum to the Committee of National Affairs with instructions to report its findings to the Executive Committee, who shall promulgate them as the voice of this Chamber.

Two communications were received from Joseph H. Lane having to do with the Traffic Bureau of this Chamber. One of them was a report on the request of Mr. Charles H. Norton for a remedying of the conditions at Barber's Crossing, so-called, where there is a grade crossing of the Boston & Maine Railroad by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway. Mr. Lane stated that he had made an investigation of conditions at that point in company with officials of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway and the Public Service Commission of

the State and had been assured that a new crossing would be installed. The second communication asked the Directors to endorse the Pomerene Bill, so-called, Senate 387, a bill for providing for uniform bill of lading. The Directors voted to endorse this bill and notified the Secretary to thus inform Hon. William C. Adamson, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Communication was received from one John H. Burnhard of New Orleans, representing the Inland Navigation Bureau, so-called, a scheme for the development of inland waterways. The matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Mr. Frank S. Fay, Chairman of the Magazine Committee of the Chamber, presented a request for more pronounced financial assistance on the part of the Chamber to the WORCESTER MAGAZINE. He explained the purposes and value of the MAGAZINE to the organization and the practical necessity of coming to its assistance in this period of business depression. The Directors almost to a man felt that the MAGAZINE was one of the most valuable assets the organization possesses. It was, on motion of Mr. Allen voted, that the Chamber make an appropriation not exceeding $100 a month until further notice for its development and extension.

The President presented a report of the efforts that had been made by the special Committee of the Corporation and Directors having in charge the celebration on June 17th attendant upon the dedication of a new system of street lighting in this city. He stated that notwithstanding the refusal of the City Government to make any appropriation or to participate in any official way in this celebration that the affair was going splendidly forward. It was the opinion of the Directors that no stone should be left unturned to make the occasion epochal, and it was agreed that they would gladly serve as a Reception Committee at the buffet luncheon to be tendered that evening by the Chamber to its guests from the commercial organizations of the County and the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bartlett brought up the matter of persons who had been dropped from the organization who were officers of corporations, which were not identified with the organization and who had belonged to this body as individual members. He felt that an injustice had been done these parties and desired that action should be taken by the Directors providing for an amendment to the by-laws covering such cases if similar action was to be taken hereafter.

It was, on motion of Mr. Norton voted, this matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

It was voted to extend a vote of thanks to the Newport Business Men's Association for inviting the Chamber of Commerce to that city on Tuesday, June 30th, and also to the Park Building Company for use of its fence on Main street for advertising the outing.

The President announced the dedication of the new Burgess-Lang Industrial Building on Commercial street, for which this Chamber is primarily responsible, on Thursday, June 25th. The building is to be thrown open that day for inspection and the members of the Chamber have been invited to be the guests of the trustees at a buffet lunch from 5 to 6 o'clock. The Directors approved of the celebration and voted to attend.

The President announced that this was the last meeting of the Directors before the summer recess, and it was the expression of the Directorate that all matters pending or arising between now and the September meeting should be referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Adjourned.

HERBERT N. DAVISON,
*General Secretary.*

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## Report on Electric Lighting Rates

The special committee of the Mercantile Bureau, Albert H. Inman Chairman, conducting an investigation into the rates of commercial electric lighting in response to a petition signed by many members of the Chamber, made its report during the past month of which the following, a copy of which was sent every signer of the petition, sums up its findings:—

"As one of the signers to a petition for a more equal rate of commercial electric lighting, which was presented to the Chamber of Commerce, and referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, we report as follows:

"The Committee has held several meetings with representatives of the Electric Light Company and the Committee representing the petitioners, and has given the subject careful consideration, especially specific cases referred to them for investigation, and find that the Electric Light Company has absolutely conformed to the prices as stated in its book of Rate and Schedules, which has the endorsement and approval of the State Gas and Electric Light Commissioners.

"In compliance with the request of the Committee the following statement from the Electric Light Company has been received and duly considered.

"May 22, 1914.

"Mr. Albert H. Inman,
"Chairman of Committee on Mercantile Affairs,
"Worcester Chamber of Commerce,
"Worcester, Mass.

"Dear Sir:—

"In accordance with your suggestion at the Committee meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday, May 6th, we are sending you under separate cover a bundle of our rate schedules for distribution among the petitioners.

"I wish to say in connection with this, as explained to your Committee, that this Company reduced its base or top price for electric current in September, 1912, from $0.12 per kilowatt hour to $0.114—In April, 1913, from $0.114 to $0.10—April 1st, 1914, to commercial users, $0.10 to $0.09. We also reduced the minimum charge per meter which was heretofore $1.00 per month to $0.75 per month.

"This reduction in price is working towards what the petitioners ask for, that is, uniform rates. To make a flat uniform price, however, would result in the Company losing its large business therefore increasing its general expenses per kilowatt hour. for current delivered. This schedule of rates based on quantity does not vary materially from the schedule adopted by other companies. The Edison Company of Boston, although much larger than this Company, has a base lighting rate of $0.10 per kilowatt hour. New Bedford, Fall River, Springfield, Salem, in fact all the electric light companies' schedule of prices make a lower rate to large consumers than to the small.

"In reducing our price for current from time to time we have considered a different schedule of rates. We have in each case, however, decided to reduce the base or top price of our light-schedule which gives the larger number of consumers the benefit of the reduction. A new schedule would necessarily increase some and reduce others. The consumer who was raised would be very much dissatisfied—the consumer who was reduced would be pleased. In our reduction no one is increased, but 96 per cent. of the commercial users receive the benefit of the reduced rate.

"Through the reduction that the Company has made in its price of electric current together with the improved efficiency of incandescent lamps, a customer today can get six times as much light for $1.00 as he could obtain a few years ago. This in face of the fact that the price of fuel and labor has very materially increased.

"The base or top price for electric current in Worcester is lower than in most other cities. For example:

"Haverhill has a base lighting rate of $0.11 per kilowatt hr. Boston $0.10—Cambridge $0.10—New Bedford $0.12—Fall River $0.108—Providence $0.10—Salem $0.11 per kilowatt hr.

"As an example as to how our commercial sales of electric current are divided, I wish to say that in September, 1913, 2233 commercial customers, out of a total number of 2291, paid this Company $11,672.50. 58 commercial customers paid $8,656.59. All of the 2233 customers received the benefit of the reduced rate which went into effect April 1st, 1914, and actually amounted to $1400.00 for the month. April is a low average month for the year, therefore the reduction to these consumers for the full year would not be less than $16,800.

"We are willing and anxious to co-operate with your committee to bring about a satisfactory conclusion in relation to the Company with its consumers. We would be pleased to take up with you any individual grievance in reference to the entire matter. We are devoting a great deal of energy to the development of our business and only through its growth, expansion and success can we continue to reduce our prices.

Respectfully submitted,

WORCESTER ELEC. LIGHT CO.

R. W. Rollins, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

RWR/F

"The Committee is of the opinion that the Electric Light Company is earnestly endeavoring to give satisfactory service to its customers. This has been shown by its reduction of 25 per cent. in the past three years in its rates to the smaller consumers.

Yours very truly,

COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Albert H. Inman, *Chairman*
Ira P. Smith
Edward E. Franks
Charles C. Lowell

## Building Operations

| City | May 1914 | May 1913 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $399,650 | $584,380 | | 32 |
| Albany | 569,565 | 399,665 | 42 | |
| Baltimore | 1,032,200 | 835,147 | 23 | |
| Boston | 674,968 | 2,614,400 | | 74 |
| Buffalo | 1,124,000 | 1,568,000 | | 28 |
| Cedar Rapids | 321,000 | 293,000 | 9 | |
| Chattanooga | 78,400 | 70,390 | 11 | |
| Chicago | 6,919,150 | 8,916,500 | | 22 |
| Cincinnati | 1,181,715 | 790,572 | 49 | |
| Cleveland | 2,201,820 | 1,921,058 | 12 | |
| Columbus | 841,000 | 613,338 | 37 | |
| Dallas | 540,100 | 1,107,405 | | 51 |
| Dayton | 435,671 | 54,825 | 695 | |
| Denver | 218,030 | 224,430 | | 3 |
| Detroit | 3,038,925 | 3,900,645 | | 22 |
| Duluth | 340,365 | 282,750 | 20 | |
| Evansville | 168,186 | 183,593 | | 8 |
| Ft. Wayne | 352,375 | 237,250 | 48 | |
| Grand Rapids | 304,759 | 320,957 | | 5 |
| Harrisburg | 129,175 | 124,050 | 4 | |
| Hartford | 430,159 | 674,530 | | 36 |
| Indianapolis | 1,547,787 | 1,088,479 | 42 | |
| Kansas City | 1,177,915 | 1,129,660 | 4 | |
| Lincoln | 88,932 | 131,095 | | 32 |
| Little Rock | 117,235 | 169,413 | | 31 |
| Los Angeles | 1,478,703 | 3,735,110 | | 60 |
| Louisville | 459,830 | 367,460 | 25 | |
| Manchester | 149,805 | 206,917 | | 28 |
| Memphis | 304,695 | 417,112 | | 27 |
| Milwaukee | 1,684,989 | 1,390,866 | 21 | |
| Minneapolis | 3,160,685 | 1,260,645 | 150 | |
| Newark | 809,288 | 1,683,705 | | 52 |
| New Haven | 307,200 | 351,936 | | 13 |
| New Orleans | 204,587 | 418,086 | | 51 |
| New York | 16,679,782 | 13,755,620 | 21 | |
| Oakland | 366,728 | 1,282,145 | | 71 |
| Oklahoma | 28,162 | 18,445 | 53 | |
| Omaha | 1,146,853 | 477,000 | 140 | |
| Paterson | 173,471 | 101,560 | 71 | |
| Peoria | 272,015 | 607,483 | | 55 |
| Philadelphia | 6,264,010 | 4,170,095 | 50 | |
| Pittsburgh | 1,592,209 | 844,716 | 89 | |
| Portland | 613,880 | 818,530 | | 24 |
| Richmond | 370,031 | 292,651 | 26 | |
| Rochester | 1,343,781 | 1,078,387 | 22 | |
| Salt Lake City | 300,911 | 240,775 | 25 | |
| San Francisco | 1,781,148 | 1,728,244 | 3 | |
| St. Joseph | 88,467 | 95,525 | | 7 |
| St. Louis | 1,017,000 | 900,000 | 13 | |
| St. Paul | 1,503,214 | 1,074,108 | 40 | |
| Scranton | 104,161 | 140,537 | | 26 |
| Seattle | 809,405 | 683,380 | 18 | |
| Shreveport | 106,800 | 158,870 | | 33 |
| Sioux City | 196,583 | 159,135 | 23 | |
| South Bend | 466,956 | 233,030 | 100 | |
| Spokane | 103,512 | 1,344,990 | | 92 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 108,175 | 120,040 | | 10 |
| Syracuse | 318,005 | 276,375 | 15 | |
| Tacoma | 187,391 | 231,902 | | 19 |
| Toledo | 792,159 | 479,930 | 65 | |
| Topeka | 33,291 | 121,204 | | 72 |
| Washington | 1,054,404 | 976,332 | 8 | |
| Wilkes-Barre | 53,978 | 53,256 | | 1 |
| Worcester | 645,401 | 884,047 | | 27 |
| Total | $72,077,112 | $72,251,905 | | 0 |

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Postoffice of the month of June totalled $48,683.87, an increase of $6353.11 over the same month in 1913.

## Local Failures

The R. G. Dun Co., O. C. Ansley manager, reports 8 failures with liabilities of $45,621 and assets of $4878, during June, 1914.

# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., July 1, 1911**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 190 | 197 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 230 |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 179¾ | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 35 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | ... | ... |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 35 | 38 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 77 | last sale |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 70 | 75 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 65½ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 150 | last sale |
| Providence & Worcester | 200 | last sale |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay preferred | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 130 | |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Norcross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 295 | |
| United States Envelope common | 135 | 145 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 105 | 107 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 275 | 280 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5's | 65 | 67¾ |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 99 | 101 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry 1st 4½'s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5's | 90 | 95 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry. 1st 4½'s | ... | ... |

# Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings in Worcester for June, 1914, totalled $11,431,600, an increase of $1,103,105 over the same period in 1913.

# Current Events

**General**

June 3. Rev. David Miller of Toronto, Can., extended a unanimous call to become pastor of Lincoln Square Baptist Church.

11. Worcester Polytechnic Institute graduates, class of '90, at 14th annual commencement.

12. Worcester Academy sends out graduating class of 37 and announcement made at commencement dinner that trustees had voted unanimously in favor of new gymnasium.

16. Fifty-eighth class, totalling 75 students, graduated from Worcester State Normal School.

Miss Georgie A. Bacon, of this city, named as corresponding secretary of General Federation of Woman's Clubs at annual convention in Chicago.

17. Holy Cross College graduates class of 95 students, largest in its history.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise principal speaker at Clark College graduation. President G. Stanley Hall presented with medal in recognition of 25 years at head of institution.

20. Twenty-five thousand Swedish people of Worcester, with Governor Adolph O. Eberhart of Minnesota as principal guest, have mid-summer festival at Fair Grounds.

24. Worcester Commandery K. T. entertains 200 members of Holy Sepulchre Commandery of Pawtucket, at St. John's Day celebration in this city.

29. Worcester Y. M. C. A. vacates Elm street headquarters, recently sold to the Knights of Columbus.

30. Annual outing of Worcester Chamber of Commerce to Newport, R. I., attended by over 600 business men.

**Necrology**

June 1. Of heart disease, at his home, 1353 Main street, John W. Warren, retired sergeant of police, aged 69 years and 1 month.

5. Of old age, at his home, 131 Lake Avenue, Dr. Samuel Flagg, oldest physician in Worcester County, aged 92 years, 10 months and 19 days.

15. Of heart disease, at his home, 33 Wellington street, Charles W. Nourse, proprietor of Hope Cemetery Monumental Works.

8. Of heart disease, at his home in Webster, Charles R. Stobbs, dean of all Worcester printers, aged 72 years, 9 months and 13 days.

17. Of cerebral hemorrhage, at his home, 37 Pemberton street, Joseph B. Brooks, widely known in the trucking business, aged 74 years, 6 months and 7 days.

23. Of inflammation of bowels, at his home, 6 Blossom street, Fred R. H. Stetson, widely known baritone singer and member of Verdi Male Quartette, aged 43 years, 6 months and 3 days.

30. Of paralysis, at his home, 574 Main street, Dr. Dean S. Ellis, 30 years a practicing physician in Worcester, aged 57 years, 10 months and 2 days.

**City Affairs**

June 3. Annual inspection of Water Department by members of City Council.

14. Worcester firemen pay tribute to dead with memorial exercises in Hope and St. John's Cemetery.

17. Worcester's new luminous arc system of street lights dedicated and put into public use with one of the greatest celebrations in history of the city.

Mayor Wright entertains 70 members of Massachusetts Mayors' Club on annual summer outing.

27. Garbage reports in favor of retaining present system of garbage collection.

29. School Committee votes to transfer Classical High School to English High building and use enlarged Classical building for a Commercial High School.

**Industrial**

June 4. Wells Chemical Bronze Works announce plans for new one-story factory building at Temple and Harding streets.

11. Copper rod mill department of American Steel & Wire Co. transferred from New Haven, back to South Works in Worcester.

16. George A. Fuller Co. awarded contract to build the new 10-story Park Building at Main and Franklin streets.

Worcester selected as 1915 meeting place of annual convention of National Association of corporation schools.

22. Fire and water damage store and stock of D. H. Eames Co. to the amount of $50,000.

23. Boston Wrench Co. lease space in new industrial building and plan to remove business to Worcester.

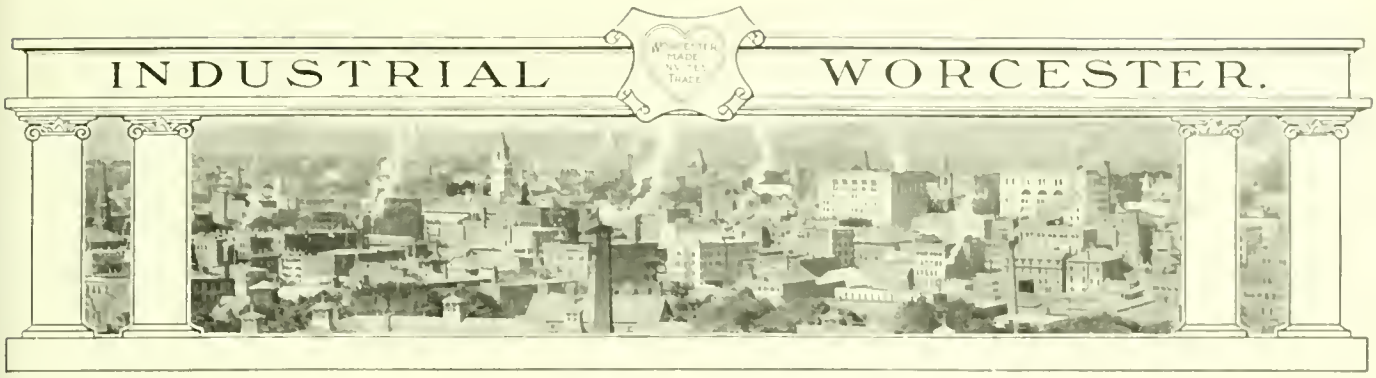
24. Rockwood Sprinkler Co. plan immediate doubling of size of plant by erection of two-storied brick building 114x224 feet.

25. Oliver Walcott Gaines, Meriden, Ct., succeeds Lester V. Bailey as general agent of Provident Life & Trust Co.

Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. lease space in Robinson building on Prescott street and arrange to move Wakefield plant to Worcester.

26. E. J. Cross Co. awarded contract to build $60,000 addition to Athol factory of Union Twist Drill Co.

Water privilege, factory buildings and 44 acres of land, assessed for $26,600, sold by Abbie M. Kent to Colonial Match Co., subsidiary of Pan American Match Co.




# The New Steele Commercial Truck

**William M. Steele, Purchaser of Morgan Motor Truck Co., Turns Out a New "All Worcester Made" Commercial Vehicle Which Is Attracting Unusual Attention in Motor Car Circles.**

The three-ton all Worcester made Steele Truck illustrated herewith is the result of eight years of intimate contact and conscientious study of the problems and conditions which are encountered in the present use of the commercial vehicle.

While the designer and builder, Mr. William M. Steele, 98-100 Beacon street, has been manufacturing motor trucks in his own name but one and one half years, he has been closely connected with the industry since 1906, when he started on an extensive scale the manufacture of automobile and motor truck parts and accessories.

The former Morgan Motor Truck Co. of Worcester was largely responsible for directing Mr. Steele's energies toward the motor truck industry. This company selected Mr. Steele, above all others, to take personal charge of the machine work in connection with the manufacture of its trucks. He remained with the company until it ceased business and then, thoroughly convinced that the motor truck is to be the most powerful factor in commercial transportation of the future, he decided to embark in the industry himself.

His work with the Morgan Company and for other concerns gave Mr. Steele opportunity to work and experiment on new plans which were brought out from time to time and to carry out improvements of his own creation. He did all the machine work for the standard parts of the Morgan trucks and also made the fixtures and jigs for the accurate manufacture and duplication of parts. He also had the opportunity to study the practicability of construction and wear of all parts as the trucks met with actual service in and about Worcester. In the repair department he secured a wealth of valuable knowledge of other makes of trucks as they were brought in from time to time for repairs and overhauling.

In December, 1912, Mr. Steele bought the entire control and good will of the Morgan Motor Truck Co. and begun at once to manufacture a new truck into which he incorporated a number of new features and radical changes.

Several of these trucks are now in operation and with them, seeing service in heavy work, are several old Morgan trucks which have been rebuilt during the last year and into which have been incorporated many of the new Steele features.

Among the noteworthy features of the new Steele truck is its

New All Worcester Made Steele Truck Built For Daniels-Cornell Co.

ability to carry capacity loads up any ordinary grade on the high gear and yet allow the driver to throttle down to as low as two miles an hour to meet traffic conditions without the shifting of a gear. These results are obtained through the installation of a powerful motor into the truck and the efficient transmission of the power to the rear wheels through correctly designed shafts and self-aligning ball-bearings.

While these in themselves are advantages which appeal to every commercial car user, they are accompanied with the just as desired advantage—a remarkable economy of gasoline and oil. In the latest models of the Steele trucks it is claimed that they are making more miles per gallon of gasoline consumed than was ever thought possible in a commercial car.

Unusually large and wide tires are used on the Steele trucks adopted by Mr. Steele, and these have brought about a noticeable saving in power, make the trucks ride easier and give nearly twice the mileage over tires which were ordinarily used on commercial trucks.

Mr. Steele was the pioneer in the adoption of this large sized tire, and it is interesting to note that the advantages derived have been so pronounced that nearly all of the large truck building concerns are following his example and are using the large wheels on their latest models. Mr. Steele is a thorough believer in the use of the highest grade of material possible to buy, declaring that such material, combined with absolutely accurate machine work, gives him a distinct advantage over other truck builders and is enabling him to produce the most efficient and durable commercial truck made today.

Practically all of the new Steele trucks built to date are seeing service in Worcester. Among the users are the Worcester Gas Light Co., Leland Gifford Co., F. E. Powers Co. and Daniels Cornell Co.

As every part of the truck is made here in Worcester, these users have the advantage over users of other makes of trucks of getting repair service in the shortest possible time and by the same men who originally built the truck. Mr. Steele has made a feature of this department and keeps an abundance of parts always on hand for immediate delivery. Spare parts with Mr. Steele means everything used in assembling a complete truck, and his supply department shows everything from a set of tires to a complete motor or from a cotter pin to a whole truck, which can be furnished for emergency work.

The following are the specifications of the new three-ton Steele truck as built today:—

Motor.
- 5 inch by 5 inch—4 cylinder, cast in pairs.
- 40 Horsepower, A. L. A. M. rating; 45 brake H. P.
- 2¼-inch valves located in head.
- Forced feed lubrication through center of crank shaft, supplemented by splash system.
- Erisman high tension magneto with automatic spark advance.
- 1½-inch Stromberg carburetor with hot air pipe.
- Cellular radiator with centrifugal pump for water circulation.
- Steele patented speed limit control to prevent racing of motor.

Chassis.
- Frame, 6-inch hot rolled channel, hot riveted.
- Front axle, 4½ inch I beam section with roller bearings.
- Rear axle, 3 inch diameter, annular ball bearings and independent thrust bearings.
- Axles and shafts, 3½ per cent. nickel steel, heat treated.
- Cast steel wheels with 40-inch by 5-inch dual rear tires and 38-inch by 6-inch single front tires; demountable or pressed on.
- Wheel base, 127 inches; thread, 63 inches.
- Selective transmission; gears always in mesh; three speeds forward and reverse; steel gears, 1½-inch face.
- Multiple disc clutch running in oil.
- Service brakes, 14-inch diameter, 3½ inches wide.
- Emergency brakes, 17-inch diameter, 4 inches wide.
- Universal joint and jack shaft housing have rubber cushions shock absorbers to protect the driving mechanism from motor to rear wheels.

Equipment.
- Full set of wrenches, jack, tool box, three lamps, horn, two cushions, spare links for driving chain and extra set of spark plugs.
- Weight of chassis, 6700 pounds.
- Price of chassis with equipment, $3000.
- Electric generator, battery and starter furnished if desired.

## Establishes Worcester Branch

The Suffolk Engraving & Electrotyping Company of Boston, Mass., of which Mr. E. B. Maynard of this city was made Worcester representative a short time ago, has established branch offices in this city, leasing Room 311, State Mutual Building.

Mr. Harry A. Bokelund has been engaged as artist retoucher to assist Mr. Maynard in the preparation of sketches and drawings.

## New Industry for Worcester

The Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., the largest chair manufacturers in the world, with head offices and main plant in Gardner, has leased two floors in the W. H. Robinson building, Prescott street, and at this writing machinery from its Wakefield plant is on its way to Worcester to be installed in the new quarters.

For several months the Company experienced trouble with I. W. W. agitators in Wakefield and though a compromise was agreed to, the manufacturers claimed that the workers broke faith and a second strike issued.

This time the Company announced its intentions of closing the Wakefield plant, a department of the business which has been maintained in that town for over a quarter of a century.

Definite plans for the future and the disposition of the Wakefield property have not been announced by the Company. It is expected, however, that the Company will continue in Worcester the same policy as in effect in Wakefield, making this plant solely for the manufacture of reed chairs.

The Company made its selection of Worcester without solicitation, looking over numerous communities before reaching a decision. It is understood that Worcester, in addition to its desirable shipping facilities, appealed to the Company through the fact that the labor conditions in the Heart of the Commonwealth were especially good, strikes and lockouts being practically unknown.

## New Industrial Building Ready

By the time this issue of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE appears, concerns which have leased space in the new eight-storied Industrial Building of the Burgess-Lang Co., on Commercial street, will be removing machinery and equipment into the great structure preparatory to materially increasing their output under the best possible manufacturing conditions.

The construction of this mammoth industrial building has been in progress day and night for five months and the structure was practically completed July 1. A few days later the building was thrown open for inspection to members of the Chamber of Commerce and a large number were taken through the structure.

The building, embodying the latest possible improvements in factory construction, was described in detail in a recent number of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE, and during the past two months has been visited and inspected by many mill owners and smaller manufacturers from various parts of New England.

Just before his departure for Europe on July 2, Mr. Maurice F. Reidy, the Worcester representative of the Burgess-Lang Co., stated that only a comparatively small amount of space remained to be leased in the building and that several prospects were considering taking it up.

## G. & K. Catalogue No. 5

The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company are now issuing its new and enlarged catalogue and instruction book, recently received from the printers. The publication is an attractive one, printed in two colors and profusely illustrated. It is bound within a substantial embossed cover and is intended to serve the double purpose of giving customers the complete price lists and a ready reference book for any emergency.

Various mechanical rules regarding belting are quoted, together with instructions on the care and treatment of all kinds of belting, directions for lacing belts and groups of tables to find the effective pull of a belt, the length, the horsepower, the speed, etc.

The book comprises 114 pages and is to be circulated among customers of this concern in all parts of the world.

DOME OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME

Reproduced from a drawing in color by Henry Turner Bailey and printed from four-color half-tone plates by The Davis Press, Worcester, Mass.

Shown by courtesy of The School Arts Magazine

"CONSTRUCTIVE PUBLIC OPINION"—By Frank A. Vanderlip

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

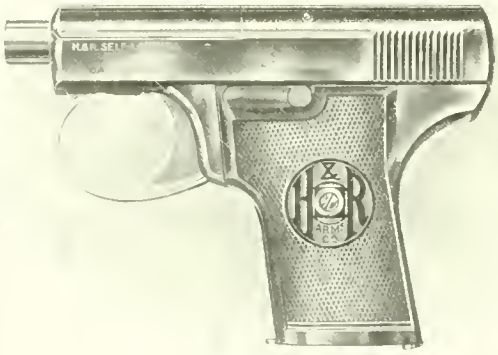
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
AUG 27 1914
PERIODICAL DIVISION

THE OSGOOD-BRADLEY INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

AUGUST, 1914

$1.50 per year | Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce | 15 cents the copy

WORCESTER, MASS., U S. A.



The New

## H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Calibre 25 (6.35 M/M)

A hammerless pistol of the automatic type combining the desirable features of the various pistols now on the market and offering in the highest degree simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalogue of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

## The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

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THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

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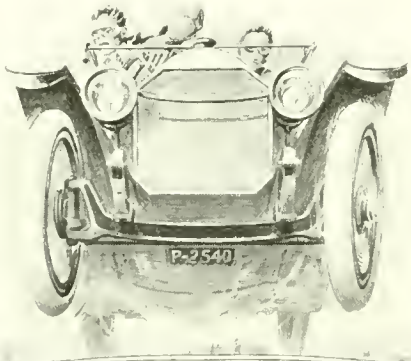


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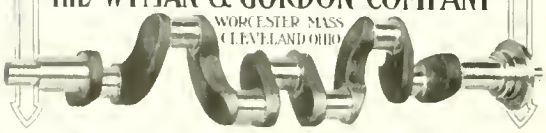
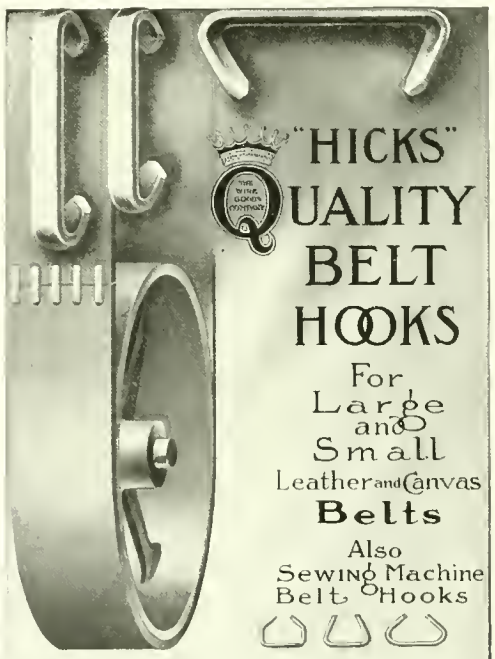
We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

*Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice*

THE WYMAN & GORDON COMPANY

WORCESTER MASS
CLEVELAND OHIO





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For Large and Small Leather and Canvas **Belts**

Also Sewing Machine Belt Hooks

*Send for Samples and Prices*

*"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"*

THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. AUGUST, 1914 No. 8

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 14 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered at the Worcester Post Office as second class matter. Herbert N. Davison, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; William J. Conlon, Assistant Secretary, Associate Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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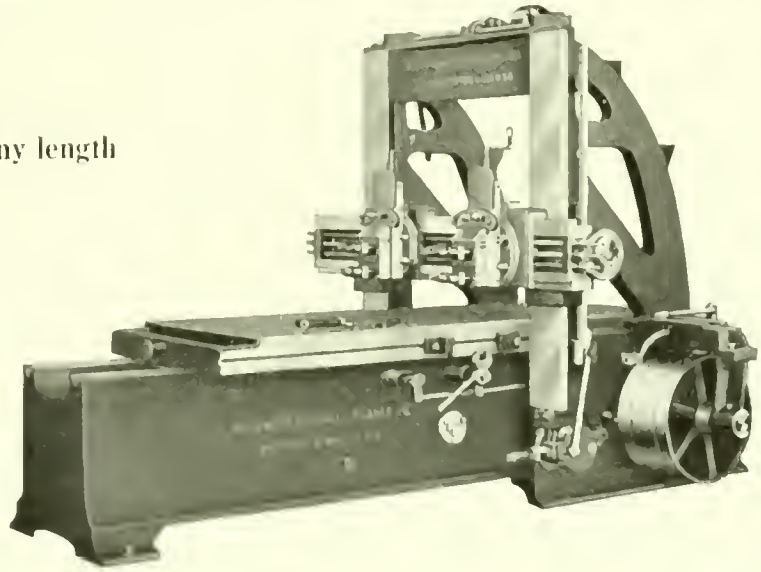
PLANERS

Sizes 24" x 24" to 60" x 60" inclusive, any length
Textile Feed Roll Fluting Planers
Frog & Crossing Planers
Switch Point Planers
Locomotive Connection
Rod Planers

Manufactured by

Woodward & Powell
Planer Company

Worcester, Mass.



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In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

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*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE [illegible] publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade.*

Charles S. Barton

Born in Worcester, September 21, 1857
Died in Worcester, July 12, 1914

*"God Touched Him and He Slept"*

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

AUGUST - 1911

# Ballooning A First Timer's Impressions

## Floating Through Space, Yet Experiencing No Motion; Lack of the Expected Sensations; How Sound Travels; These and Many More Makes the Sport Popular in Worcester, Seat of New England Flights of 1914

By Prof. David L. Gallup

As well for the ignorant to attempt to explain the technique in a master painting as to describe one's impressions of a balloon flight. Yet it is the one request which is met on every hand and some answer is necessary no matter how feeble it may be in portraying the wonders of the air. Until the experience has been gone through with, no one has any conception of the inadequacy of language to express the sensations due to thousands of feet above the earth.

So true is this, that, contradictory as it may appear, when I have been asked "What were the sensations?" I have invariably replied that "There were none." It is the actual lack of the expected sensations that is the sensation. This is largely true since the flight of a balloon is so easy, so devoid of irregular motion, that were one blindfolded, he would have no more idea of anything going on about him than he would were he unconscious. In the end this has always been qualified by saying that there were two things which stood out prominently as a reminder of that trip:—the panorama which spreads itself out before the eye as it looks below, taking in everything at a single glance for miles and miles in a way never before appreciated, and the other, as one looks over the side of the basket, he cannot help but realize that it is "some drop."

One's impressions of a balloon flight are naturally affected by what might be termed local conditions. June 17, the day of the "Boston's" initial flight from Worcester, was as near ideal as could be imagined. A cloudless sky, a wind which did not exceed 15 miles an hour, and a temperature just perfect for enjoyment such were the conditions. On the other hand, with high winds, thunder storms and varying temperatures, it can be readily imagined that the "dangers" of ballooning have not been over-estimated if even they have been fully appreciated.

On a day such as referred to, such questions as "Weren't you afraid?" "Did you expect to come down alive?" and such remarks as "Well, good bye, if I don't see you again," lose all significance, for a realization of the possibilities demonstrate beyond a doubt

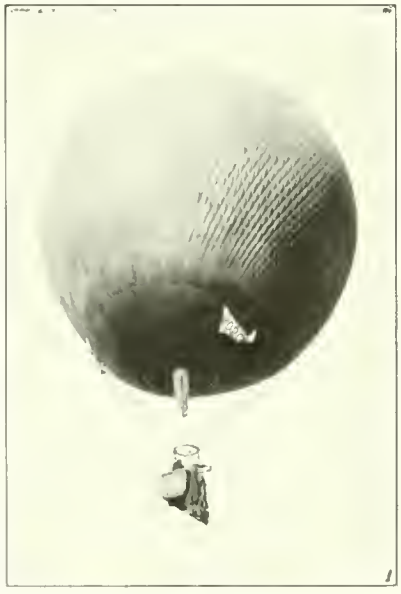
Aero Park the Gas Works and South Worcester

Ready for the Start

A Bird's Eye of the Fertile Fields of Worcester County

that we three were safer from accident than the majority of people on the earth. The difficulties which could have occurred were a minimum. "Bursting" was impossible with the construction used, since at all times the gas had free exit through a hole at the bottom of the bag. Breakage from stress was highly improbable since motion was so uniform—no sudden twisting or lurching. Possibility of landing in a dangerous locality was practically nil, since none such exists in this vicinity. In other words, accident was almost impossible of occurrence with conditions as they were. Count the numberless possibilities in the case of the automobilist, pedestrian, pleasure seeker, or person in a crowd, and an appreciation of the safety of our position cannot help but impress the observer.

The absence of feeling of motion is very noticeable in a balloon during flight. Its velocity is always that of the wind, be that as high as it may, its weight is so great that rapid acceleration is almost unknown, hence there is no sensation of going up or coming down. There exists simply a feeling of complete rest and quiet.



Sailing 2000 Feet in the Air

At a height of a mile, most of the miscellaneous sounds which go to make up the noise in a busy city are eliminated and only the whistle of a train, the toot of a horn, a rooster crowing, a dog's bark or a "halloo" or similar distinctive sounds are distinguishable, and, strange as it may seem, these quite readily.

The method of control is rather interesting since in its performance it is so delicate. Of course it must be borne in mind that as far as horizontal direction is concerned, the pilot is absolutely at the mercy of the wind and can control direction only in a modified way by raising or lowering his position, thereby getting into another air current. The altitude, however, is another matter. Upon release from the earth, which by the way appears as a picture would were it slowly moved away from the observer, the rate of ascent and also the magnitude is a result of the temperature of the atmosphere through which the balloon is passing and the amount of ballast carried. Sooner or later equilibrium is established and further ascent or descent will result only as leakage of gas occurs or cool or warm air currents are encountered, unless this is augmented by intentional release of gas or throwing away of sand. The natural impulse when fairly rapid descent is occurring is to throw off an entire bag of sand, but when it is realized that this means a different of about 50 pounds and that this difference in

PROVIDENCE HILL FROM AN ELEVATION OF 1500 FEET. WORCESTER ACADEMY AND GASKILL FIELD IN THE FOREGROUND

buoyancy represents a very considerable change in altitude, it is evident that such an act would cause a very rapid ascent. Control is actually effected by throwing away a *handful* of sand at a time and noting its effect. In this way only can even height be maintained. The delicacy necessary in balancing for buoyancy is very marked and any serious deviation from this is likely to end disastrously. The incident is recalled of a passenger who, upon reaching the ground after a flight, was so pleased to have returned safely, that he jumped out, whereupon the remaining passengers were treated to another flight of short duration.

Landing is the one peculiarity of a balloon flight about which there is more or less uncertainty. With moderate to high winds, this requires very expert handling. Even in a calm atmosphere there is usually a bump, rebound and a settling, all of which is looked upon as no novelty since it is supposed to be a part of the game. To make an easy landing with no jar requires the utmost skill. Space is here taken to state that a finer landing than was made by Mr. Van Valkenburg on June 16 could not be conceived. At a time when it appeared as though the landing was to take place in a small forest and when the writer was conscious of visions of being hung up in the tree tops entangled with the ropes and folds of the balloon, the pilot with one hand was regulating the escape of gas through the valve for descent, and with the other hand was dropping sand to check the fall so that the trees were left back of us and the balloon settled in a little clearing, coming to rest about 6 inches from the ground. Assistance was almost immediately available in the form of hands ready to pull the balloon with its passengers over to a spot better adapted for dismantling and packing, for it must be admitted that the back yard of a woman's prison and in a piggery at that, is not the choicest spot on earth. The impressions of that trip will never be forgotten, for aside from the novelty of the flight will always remain the picture left in the mind, of this earth of ours seen in a way never possible of appreciation until under such circumstances.

# Bird Day in Worcester

## The State Grange, Board of Agriculture and Audubon Society Co-operate to Celebrate the Twenty-second of July in the Lincolnshire of New England—Green Hill Park, the Scene of the First Celebration of Its Kind in the United States

*(Winthrop Packard in The Boston Transcript)*

THE State conspires to celebrate Bird Day next Wednesday at Worcester. The State Grange proposed it months ago, the State Board of Agriculture and the State Audubon Society have joined with the Grange, and all the world is invited to come free to beautiful Green Hill Park at Worcester on the twenty-second and enjoy the celebration in picnic fashion. The park, which was for many generations the home of the celebrated Green family of Massachusetts, is one of the most picturesquely beautiful spots in the State and there should surely be many birds of many varieties there to help in the celebration of their day, for an estate of five hundred acres of woodland, field, coppice, lakeside and meadow is as attractive to them as to the other visitors who frequent it. To me the most picturesque feature of the whole place is, strangely enough, not the birds, but the fishes. In a valley on the estate was once a marsh with a tiny stream flowing through it, fed by springs. At the lower end of the valley a dam was built and a lake, perhaps a quarter of a mile long, resulted. The growth of vegetation in this marsh was so rank that it was thought likely to spoil the lake if not kept down in some way, so German carps were introduced into the pond in 1881. These carp have grown in size and numbers to an extraordinary extent and, lest they crowd the water out of the lake as it seemed some years ago they might do, trout also were introduced.

Mr. Winthrop Packard

The trout feed upon the young carp and keep down their numbers, but they have no effect on the continued growth of the others after they have passed the table size for trout. Sitting on the hill, overlooking the lake, one is apt to see a school of sea monsters gambolling on the surface, showing broad backs, and one wonders greatly what these may be. To stroll about the grassy margins of the lake is to see the waters inhabited by great dark forms several feet long that move sluggishly and reveal themselves in the cloudy waters only indistinctly. These are the carps and they seem everywhere present, but down by the dam, where children play along the sandy beach, is the place really to see them. To throw a cracker into the water or a bit of bread is to bring a hundred or more of them rushing up to be fed. They crowd to the very edge of the strand, until wary mothers snatch their children away lest they be swallowed up. Great scaly monsters weighing some of them fifteen or twenty pounds stretch wide mouths and fairly crowd one another out of water in their eagerness to be fed. It is a sight of schooling fish such as one may rarely see inland. That the numbers of the carp in the lake may be still further kept down, fishing is allowed one day a week, on Thursdays, but not during the school vacation months of July and August. This was tried out originally, but the Worcester small boys came in such numbers and were in such danger from the water and their own fish hooks that the practice was discontinued. Strangely enough the boys were in more danger than the carp, for the custodian of the grounds assures me that the carp are a very wise fish although they may not look it. Now that the closed season is on, they come in great schools to the shore and one may reach out and touch them if one is not afraid of falling into the wide-stretched, cavernous mouths. But once the fishing season begins and one or two carp have been caught the others take warning and hide in the depths of the lake. Further proof of their sagacity is shown by the way in which they eluded an attempt to net them. A large net was stretched across the lake and drawn into shore and, though it would seem impossible to avoid netting hundreds of them, so plentiful are they, only two or three small fish were in the net when it was drawn ashore. The wise old carp at sight of it had gone to the bottom and slipped along the roadways they are said to have there, escaping under the lower edge of the net. How anybody knows these roadways exist I do not know, for the turmoil of fish stirs up the clay bottom and makes the otherwise clear waters opaque with the sediment.

I take the story as it was told to me.

Carp are quite strictly vegetarians and they have so kept down the vegetable growth within the lake that on secluded grassy margins you are apt to find them half out of water seemingly trying to climb out and feed in the meadows.

THE BEAUTIES OF GREEN HILL

Worcester, sitting enthroned like Rome on seven hills, may see herself thence in various guises. One hill top may spire skyward with the fine architecture of a university, the next bruise the skyline with a huddle of three-deckers. Fate has saved one eminence from either architectural glory or ignominy and this is rightly known as Green Hill. The way to it by trolley shows one glimpses which suggest many cities. Main street, indeed, seems typical of Worcester itself, roaring with converging trolleys that bring life through many veins to the heart of the Commonwealth, a vast mingling of traffic, yet dignified by fine buildings and wide pavements. As the car leaves this and begins to wind and climb, one gets suggestions of Philadelphia in short stretches of bow-front brick houses in rows with brownstone steps, thoughts of Pittsburgh in the black smoke of tall factory chimneys and grade crossings where freight trains clash and toot, and of more than one growing Massachusetts city in glimpses of smoke-grimed ugly apartment houses, and then the grade suddenly suggests mountain climbing and the car zoons upward to crisp air and the smell of new mown hay. You are on the slope of Green Hill, pretty suburban houses are about you, the roar of the city falls behind, green fields slope upward to academic groves and, rising far over all things, the blue of the horizon soothes and entrances. Here, nearly eight hundred feet above sea level, you are at the entrance to the famous estate. A winding, shady driveway takes you to the stately old-time mansion, picturesquely set among shrubbery on a knoll among cottages. Round about this are hayfields where the mower sings its harvest tune and men are busy piling the hay on wagons. The grange might have sought a long way before finding so beautiful a farm upon which to celebrate the birds, for the Green estate, now a public park of the city of Worcester, was in its day not only one of the largest and finest farms in the State but a paying proposition as a farm. Its crop of men, as well as of cattle and herbage, has always been a fine one too, and it has sent them out to positions of honor and usefulness in many States besides our own. Without doubt it was love of the beautiful fields and forests of this estate that made Central park in New York what it is today, for its planning and the carrying out of its early construction was due largely to Andrew Haswell Green, for a long time comptroller and later mayor of New York. The Green family of Massachusetts has been celebrated in many paths of prominence

"THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE, JUST AS NATURE MADE IT

Scenes in Green Hill Park

and honor since the first Thomas Green landed in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. None of them perhaps has done a finer work for State and nation than did this mayor of New York who was born on the Green Hill in Worcester and drew so much of his character and inspirations from its beautiful surroundings. The city does well to retain the old place as a memorial, a breathing spot and an inspiration to its latter-day inhabitants. Of a Sunday or a holiday these come by the thousand, but on other days so spacious is the place that ordinary numbers do not crowd it and the attractive seclusion of the real country is maintained.

### Birds in Green Hill Park

The highest point in Green Hill Park is Reservoir Hill, overlooking the mansion and, indeed, most of the world of Central Massachusetts. Here one looks high over blocks and factory chimneys, hearing only faintly the roar of traffic from the busy city and seeing beyond an uninterrupted horizon of blue hills. Up these sweep rolling fields, tan and light green with the year's hay crop, splashed with the dark green of woodland, and dotted with farm-houses and scattered villages. Northwest, Mt. Wachusett looms grandly, cadet blue against an azure sky, while on the very horizon beyond one may see the hump of Monadnock. Worcester is a very modern city, filled with the pavements and progress, uplift and uproar, that are characteristic of such, but set in the midst of a wondrously beautiful country to which her transportation lines radiate in all directions. The water in the reservoir on the very summit of the hill sparkles blue, the hazy distance all about is purple, but the very summit of the hill outdoes them both in color, for all along the slopes the wild bachelor's button, as the neighborhood people call it, the thistle-like liatris or blazing star, blooms in such profusion that it crowds out all other colors. Here one gets a fine and intimate view of some of the birds of Green Hill Park, for the blazing star spouts goldfinches whenever you approach it. The older of its composite blooms is already set thick with succulent seeds in which these birds delight and as fast as you drive the flocks out of one part of it on your approach so fast they swerve and settle elsewhere, feeding again with contented twitterings. A black and yellow male goldfinch, seated on one of these purple blooms, makes a vivid and interesting picture. At the foot of the hill the lake tempts one to descend, through fields of lush grass where the bobolinks bred and from which they have already gone. There remain, however, the meadow-larks, which sing still from fence posts or tree tops, and all along the thicketed margins of the lake thicket-haunting birds of many varieties may be found.

The lake holds one tiny, wooded, rock-rimmed island where wild life flourishes in profusion undisturbed by man. A hundred grackles swooped about among its trees, scolding, twittering and frolicking as grackles do. Three or four kingfishers plied their trade, sitting upon rock or limb and darting thence to the surface for such carp fry as had escaped the trout. Green herons breed there, so do red-winged blackbirds, song sparrows, chipping sparrows, robins. One or two warblers added their voices to the babble of bird music that was all about, while on the island domesticated swans and one or two varieties of geese rested in the shade. Birds were not the only happy denizens of this little refuge, however. Where a birch, leaning, dipped its green leaves in the water was an occasional splashing and satisfied gurgling. I watched long to make out just what this was, but finally made it out to be a pair of great bullfrogs, as large as any I had ever seen, at play. To prove it, one of them stopped and bellowed in his finest bullfrog fashion, and as he did so a pair of muskrats came swimming around the point of the island and dived at the uproar. All this and much more wild life the people of Worcester may see on any day on a stroll in their beautiful park.

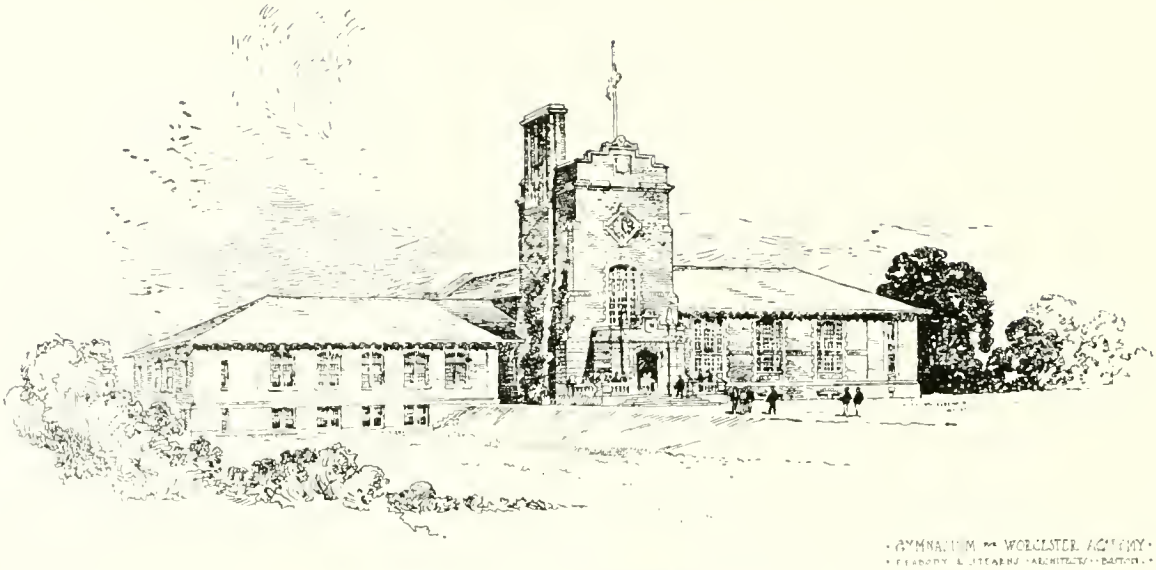
### A Rare Collection

Green Hill was one of the first permanently settled spots in Worcester. In 1754 it was purchased by Dr. Thomas Green of Leicester and has been in the Green family continuously ever since until the property was transferred to the city in 1905, after the death of Andrew H. Green. The original deed to the land is said to have been secured from the king of England. The fine stately old mansion stands amidst shrubbery, beautifully shaded by large trees. Nearby is a black walnut twelve feet in circumference at the base. Down the hill a little way is a mighty grapevine, brought to Green Hill about a hundred years ago from France. In its career this grapevine has choked the life out of a big elm and an apple tree and now covers a lofty and spacious arbor, furnishing an abundance of shade and fruit.

Within the beautiful old colonial home are housed many relics of the Green family, but what probably will most attract the visitors on Bird Day is the collection of birds secured and mounted by Charles K. and Chester A. Reed of Worcester. This was purchased by the late Eliza A. Dodge and presented to the Worcester Natural History Society, who have located it here for the convenience, education and amusement of the public. Beside all the common birds of the State are some that are now very rare and could not be obtained at any price, the passenger pigeon, for instance. All are beautifully mounted, many with a painted background which gives them seemingly realistic surroundings. This collection vies in interest and usefulness with the Thayer Museum at Lancaster and the Boston Museum of Natural History.

### The Old Mansion's Interior

The interior of the stately old mansion recalls many features of old English manors. The floor of its great dining room is a fine example of inlaid work of cherry, oak and walnut, polished to a perfection which belies its more than forty years of usage. The finishings of the room are quartered oak, and each of the doors shows examples of old English tiling. The room contains an immense quartered oak round table about fifty feet in diameter, such as one might expect to see in an old English manor house. The decoration of the walls, done by a German artist in 1875, are patriotic in their red, white and blue. This work is said to have cost $10,000 because of the large amount of gold leaf used. A huge old-fashioned fireplace occupies one side of the room, surrounded by Dutch tiling decorations illustrating Æsop's Fables. All in all, the house is as well worth visiting as the beautiful park which surrounds it.




FRONT ELEVATION OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING

# Worcester Academy's New Gymnasium

## Architects' Sketches Showing for First Time an Outline of the Beautiful Tudor-Like Building and the Perfect Arrangement of Details in This Proposed $100,000 Athletic Structure for Worcester's Famous Secondary School

SOME idea of the beauty and general details of the proposed $100,000 gymnasium building for Worcester Academy can be secured from the accompanying reproductions of the exterior of the building and the floor plans of the structure which were received from the architects during the past month by Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, principal of the school.

Peabody & Stearns of Boston, the architects engaged by the trustees to draft plans for this latest addition to the Academy, thoroughly believe that they have designed what will prove to be one of the most pleasing appearing buildings from an architectural standpoint and one of the most perfectly arranged and appointed interiors of any gymnasium building possessed by secondary schools in America.

This new structure is to be erected at the corner of Penn Avenue and Dorchester street, directly across the Academy Green from the original Academy building. The site selected was used as a running track prior to the construction of Gaskill Field, and is at once roomy and ideally located for the building such as is proposed to attend to the indoor physical development of the boys and young men attending the institution.

It will be close by the other school buildings and when completed will, with the other structures, form three sides of a quadrangle.

The building will be of dark red brick with wide white joints and stone trimmings. It will be simple in detail but will have a Tudor or Collegiate character, the effect to be gained mainly by the shape of the tower and by the details of the entrance porch. The roofs are to be of green slate.

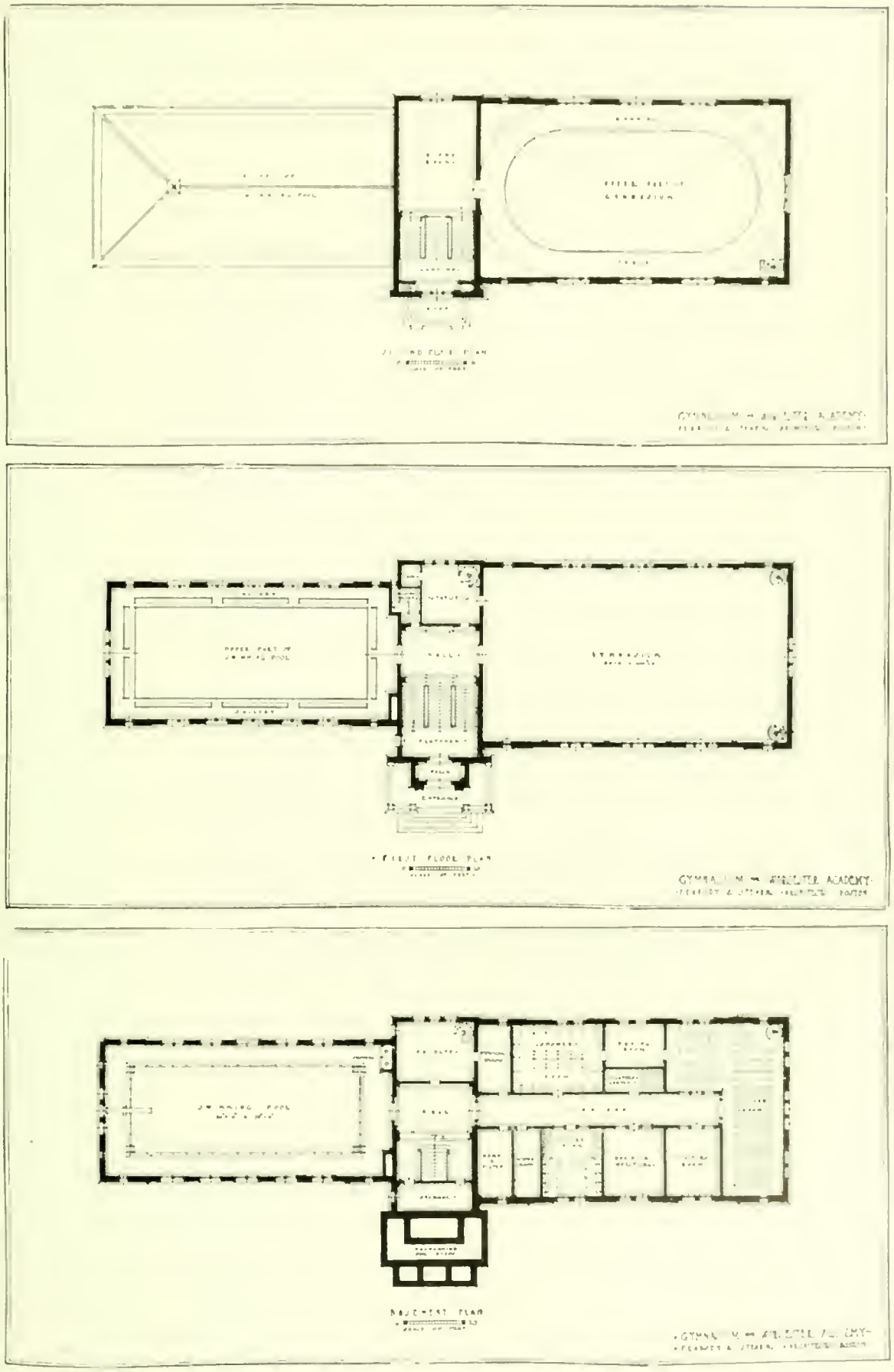
The building will be beautifully appointed and will consist of two floors and basement, with the roof of the swimming pool somewhat lower than that of the gymnasium.

In one wing of the basement the swimming pool, measuring 75 by 30 feet, will be located. In the central section, in addition to stairways and a wide hall, a room will be arranged for the use of the faculty. The opposite wing of the basement will have rooms for visiting athletic teams, a room for boxing and wrestling, shower baths, drying rooms, toilets, lockers and a storeroom.

The first floor plan provides for an observation gallery around the swimming pool, while in the central section a statistics room has been designed. The other wing is devoted entirely to a gymnasium room with floor space measuring 100 by 58 feet, ample for that king of indoor sports at Worcester Academy—basketball. This is substantially the same size as the gymnasium floor at Phillips Andover, which is considered one of the best for basketball by all academy teams in New England. This room is to be completely equipped with all kinds of gymnasium apparatus of the most approved type for physical development of the young.

The central or tower section of the second floor is given over to a trophy room, where the prizes won by Academy teams will be exhibited and provision made for the location of such future trophies as may be the good fortune of the Academy to earn. A running track overlooking the gymnasium floor will be also built. This will serve as a spectator's gallery during basketball games and other exhibitions of indoor sports.

Wide and artistic staircases will lead down through the tower section to the main entrance on the first floor and will continue in more moderate proportion to the basement.



Floor Plans of New Building.—Reading Up—Basement, First Floor, Second Floor.

# Constructive Public Opinion

## The Necessity of Business Men Taking a Deeper Interest in Public Affairs and the Worth of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and Other Commercial Organizations in Banding Business Men Together for the Promulgation of Unified Views to Help in the Work

By Frank A. Vanderlip,* President of The National City Bank of New York

THERE is special significance and promise in the character of this gathering. You have met as representatives of the many Chambers of Commerce organized throughout this State. These associations of business men have of late grown so numerous that there is hardly a commercial town of any importance in the State that does not have its Chamber of Commerce, forming a center for the exchange of commercial thought and a platform for the utterance of commercial opinion.

The movement is significant in indicating, as it does, that business men are coming to grasp the necessity for that kind of organization. This meeting, bringing together representatives of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the State, is full of promise, for it indicates a recognition of the value of association among these organizations. It indicates an understanding of the good which will come from an interchange of views, and of the added power which will result from concerted effort.

There is reason enough why business men of this State, and why business men of the whole nation, should see the need for such organization. There is necessity for the association of these business organizations into effective forums for the discussion of current affairs. There is need to band them together for the promulgation of unified views, that will help a right public opinion. I believe that business men are face to face with a peremptory necessity for taking a deeper interest in political affairs. It is no longer a time for platitudes about discharging one's duties by going to the polls. There is a much larger duty of citizenship. The polls are merely the place of registering the conclusions of political thought.

It is the duty of business men to think deeply enough upon these problems so that their conclusions will stand the test of open discussion. It is the obligation of business men to make effective political contributions, which will help to form a sound public opinion.

Viewed in this larger sense, I believe that nearly everything that business men have to complain of in the political tendencies of the day can be pretty directly traced to their own neglect of their political duties. I believe that such neglect has brought us to a point of gravest danger, danger that involves the very foundations of the present order. That there should have been such neglect is not an unnatural thing. The conduct of business requires a high specialization, a more complete specialization today, with all its complexities and its keenness of competition, than it ever before required. Specialists, whether they be business specialists or specialists of other kinds, are apt to be so wrapped in their own environment that they are unable to generalize. They are obtuse regarding matters outside of their specialty and are unable to detect the course of the larger currents of affairs. That is one reason why business men are not more widely awake to the true significance of the drift of political currents.

I firmly believe that if this nation is to avoid disaster, a general awakening is necessary. We must recognize the probable effect of present day political tendencies upon business, upon property and upon property rights, and upon the course of industrial and commercial development. I believe that currents are developing today that may quickly become irresistible forces, and that, too, forces of adversity and ill fortune, if their dangers are not comprehended, their direction corrected, and their sources controlled.

The stake which business men have in the outcome is enormous. Great as it is, however, it is of no more concern to them, of no more import to the future happiness of their children, than it is to the condition and outlook of the humblest of workers.

A disaster to capital, a crippling and discouragement of directive ability, the disheartening of men of enterprise, will not have its effects confined to the class which you as delegates from the Chambers of Commerce represent. Its results will encompass the whole social body. There is no man so humble that his interest is not as great as yours in the outcome.

Brooks Adams, whose pessimism I do not altogether share, has forcefully set forth in his "Theory of Social Revolutions" the thought which I have in mind. "Administration," he says, "is the capacity of co-ordinating many, and often conflicting, social energies in a single organism, so adroitly that they shall operate as a unity. This pre-supposes the power of recognizing a series of relations between numerous special social interests, with all of which no single man can be intimately acquainted. Probably no very highly specialized class can be strong in this intellectual quality because of the intellectual isolation incident to specialization; and yet administration or generalization is not only the faculty upon which social stability rests, but is, possibly, the highest faculty of the human mind. It is precisely in this pre-eminent requisite for success in government that I suspect the modern capitalistic class to be weak. The scope of the human intellect is necessarily limited; and modern capitalists appear to have been evolved under the stress of an environment which demanded excessive specialization in the direction of a genius adapted to money-making under highly complex industrial conditions. To this money-making attribute all else has been sacrificed, and the modern capitalist not only thinks in terms of money, but he thinks in terms of money more exclusively than the French aristocrat or lawyer ever thought in terms of caste. * * * * As the capitalist is more highly specialized than the soldier ever was, he is more helpless

*An address delivered before the members of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

when his single weapon fails him. * * * * It would seem to be almost mathematically demonstrable that the capitalist will in the near future be subjected to a pressure under which he must develop flexibility or be eliminated. * * * * Meditating upon these matters, it is hard to resist the persuasion that unless capital can, in the immediate future, generate an intellectual energy, beyond the sphere of its specialized calling, very much in excess of any intellectual energy of which it has hitherto given promise, and unless it can besides rise to an appreciation of diverse social conditions, as well as to a level of political sagacity, far higher than it has attained within recent years, its relative power in the community must decline."

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip

This is a brilliant portrayal of a depressing outlook. There may be too much pessimism mixed in the colors with which the picture is painted. Nevertheless, it is a picture, the general outline of which the business men of this whole country are beginning dimly to see, and it is that recognition which makes it only too true that the main reasons for the present business depression are psychological.

I wish there could be a clearer comprehension of what a disheartened business community really means; what it means to the whole people! If the directive forces of business life are to lose heart, if their courage for new enterprise is to ebb, if their willingness to take risk, to test the chances of the future, to venture present possession upon prospective development, is to fail, then the psychology of the business mind becomes a matter of the gravest import.

One may well stop to ask if anything resembling such a state of mind really exists, and, if it does exist, is there any substantial foundation for it? A large part of the business world is pessimistic; yet there is much in the situation that would seem to make pessimism unwarranted. Nature is smiling as rarely before, and holding out hands overflowing with plenty. The banking situation is peculiarly free from the results of errors of judgment, and nearly every community in the country has the advantage of an easy money market and a sound credit situation. We have had no blows from any extraordinary disaster. At many points, the statistical data of business shows that it is still in large volume; in some important particulars figures could be adduced that have rarely been exceeded.

In the face of such conditions, it may well be asked, are there just grounds for apprehension? Are the dangers that some of us think we see merely phantoms, have we minds so inflexibly bound to tradition, to the old order, that we cannot grasp the significance, or the beneficence, of change? Do we, therefore, perforce find in prospective changes prospective disasters, while, in fact, our apprehensions have no substantial existence? Are industries running on half time merely examples of unrealized fears; are the many illustrations of industrial distress that might be cited, of urgent need for financing that it is difficult to do, of new enterprise abandoned, of old enterprise left with plans for expansion grown cold, only the result of a blind and stiff necked adhesion to the old order, of an inability to conform to new conditions, to new social and political ideals?

We seem to be without leaders wise enough to answer such questions so that their conclusions will convert those holding opposite views. Thus we have many conflicting opinions. For myself, I can only say that the political current upon which we are now beginning to travel with tremendous speed, seems to me liable to land us in a thorough-going disorganization of business and industrial life. Those currents may be engendered and guided by forces partially sincere and honest, but only partially, and even when those forces are sincere and honest, they are frequently ill informed as to facts and lacking in sound understanding of great economic principles.

In legislation there is a disposition to throw experience to the winds. We seem to have a new conception of the functions of government, of what legislation may be expected to accomplish. Indeed, we have gotten far away from the conception of the fathers of our government in our views regarding the relative balance of its three co-ordinate branches.

It has been well said, not by a business man, but by a distinguished historian, that, "Where Jefferson looked upon government as a negative force which would be more useful the less it interfered with the life of the individual, the present tendency is to insist upon the

positive, directive, formative influence the State may exert upon the lives of its citizens. We are agitating for corrective and regulative legislation on every conceivable subject from the public health and the public morals to the hours of labor and the minimum wage. The assistance of the community is to be invoked to settle all the perplexed issues between individuals or between groups of individuals. Gradually, too, we find the authority of the central government gaining in the public estimation and believed to possess more adequate powers and to be better able than State or City to deal efficiently and promptly with most problems. The great increase of governmental authority, which the era of regulation demands, will apparently accrue almost entirely to the Federal Government, to the exclusion of State and local governments. And it will, furthermore, break another precedent of democracy and accrue to the executive rather than to the legislative."

This seems to me a clear exposition of a most significant phase of our political life.

A distinguished member of the United States Senate, that once "greatest deliberative body in the world," a few days ago impressively made this statement: "Every step of human progress is the abandonment or condemnation of that which went before!" There is the keynote of much of our loose political thinking—"Every step of human progress is the *abandonment* or *condemnation* of that which went before."

The man who holds that view, the political party that legislates in the light of that pronouncement, must believe that what is is bad; that in novelty, in untried experiment, in new theory and in newer practice alone lie those measures of government that will be beneficial. So we have a legislative restlessness that is unparalled, a searching for novelty that results in as startling productions, viewed in the light of anything known before, as has been reached in Art by the schools of Cubism and Futurism. To the sober-minded, somewhat unimaginative, hard-working business man, to the man whose life has been a career dealing with facts, facts as they are, some of our recent legislative proposals are no more intelligible than that famous composition, which bore the title, "A Nude Descending a Stair Case." I admit there may be something of truth in some of the newer forms of Art, although I have never reached a point where Cubism is more than a huge joke, if it is not the work of a degenerated intellect. I can understand that a picture need not necessarily be a photographic reproduction of a fact. I am quite sure the great school of Impressionism has added something of permanent value to the Art of the World. Carrying the parallel into politics, I believe we should not be so bound to old forms as to close our minds to the consideration of new theories. We may well admit that there is a sound basis of economic facts back of many of the demands for novel legislation. Industry is in a novel situation. The changes wrought in our lifetime by new forms of power, of transportation, of communication, are revolutionary. Even greater have been the changes wrought by corporations. Let us, too, admit that the direction of these new forces have not always rested in the hands of men of great breadth of vision. Sometimes they have not been in the hands of men of honesty of purpose. All this, I believe, gives basis to a demand for what amounts almost to a new code of business ethics, and for statutes that will support such a code. But while admitting all of that, we should see that those facts are no warrant for giving unlimited legislative freedom to groups of political Cubists and Futurists who do not comprehend principles, who do not know history, and who will be guided neither by experience, nor by common sense. To make a specific application of what I mean, let us consider the present legislative situation. Let us weigh what it would mean to current legislative proposals if we had a sound and well-informed public opinion, and if that public opinion was so crystalized that legislative and executive powers would be forced clearly to recognize it.

No previous Congress has enacted so much legislation of immediate, novel and fundamental importance in its relation to business as has the present Congress. Now, with its first regular session still uncompleted, it has in hand further measures of still more far-reaching importance, representing still more novel theories of governmental supervision. We find this active Congress proposing additional legislation which promises to create between business and government a relationship entirely new, which must proceed along paths heretofore unexplored.

Not only are the proposals in the pending legislation novel in their application to business, but there is another point of dissimilarity between these measures and any that we have had before. They are being discussed and in all probability will be passed by a Congress, a large majority of which is not in favor of passing them at the present time, and they will be added to the laws of a nation a large majority of whose citizens are not in favor of such laws being enacted at the present time. I am aware that these are sweeping statements. I am aware too that, even though the honesty of my opinion may not be challenged, the correctness of my information might be. It may well be said that although my business relations cover, with a good deal of intimacy, the entire country, and while I have a rather extraordinary opportunity for obtaining the views of men from every section, the opinions which come to me may be highly colored by prejudice; they may come from a single class, and they may fail entirely to represent the true situation. I am not unmindful of all that, but I believe I have made full allowance for such probability in testing the information that reaches me, and after doing that I still unhesitatingly say that a majority of the people of this country are not behind Congress demanding the enactment of the further business legislation now proposed.

As to the statement that a majority of Congress itself is not favorable to the passage of these measures at the present time, I can say that I have personally talked with many of the leaders, including the leaders on the administration side, and they have told me unequivocally that a majority of both Houses would prefer to give the country a period of legislative peace and end the present session without further enactments.

I believe there is not a newspaper correspondent in Washington, familiar with the views of many individual Members of Congress, who will not verify that statement.

It has been charged that there is an effort to manufacture sentiment and in turn to have that sentiment impressed upon Congress by a chain of letter-writers, and the endeavor has been termed a conspiracy. I can tell you that I know of cases where Democratic Con-

gressmen have written to their constituents begging them in turn to write to the President and endeavor to influence him to permit Congress to adjourn this session without further legislation affecting business. I do not regard this action on the part of Congressmen as a conspiracy, but rather an effort to bring out a true reflection of public opinion.

Let us consider for a moment how these measures, of vast import as they are to the business of this nation, and, therefore, to the life of every citizen, whether business man or not, are being handled by Congress. There is no well crystalized sentiment there as to their form. The House has passed one measure of the first order of importance under a caucus whip and with closure of debate, openly expecting the Senate to revise it into reasonable form. Is it not probable that under the pressure of great desire to end the session, with hazy ideas of just what legislation they wish, and working in a field of practically untried experiment, with debate discouraged and legislative hearings cut short, the finished product will fail of its purpose?

Patrick Henry once said: "In proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate." Surely the magnitude of the subject is great enough to warrant giving time to every Member of Congress to express his matured and deliberate opinion concerning both the principles involved in this legislation, and the exact verbal form such novel enactments should take.

But of even more importance than time for discussion, is assurance of freedom to register individual judgment, uncoaxed by patronage or unthreatened by power.

I will agree with the most progressive of politicians that changed times and conditions warrant changed statutes, but I still believe that when these statutes are intended to create a fundamentally new relationship between business and government, when they are designed to furnish novel curbs upon the freedom of commerce, they should have back of them a clear and certain opinion of a majority of Congress and of the citizens of the country.

You may say that I ask for delay merely in the hope of gaining avoidance; that finding proposed measures distasteful and being powerless to defeat them, naturally the next step is to delay their enactment; and you may ask what good can be expected from mere delay, if it is admitted that new conditions now make desirable new laws.

The proposal that I would like to see Congress agree to is this: I would by no means ask that Congress merely stop its legislative work because its members are weary, or because they hear domestic or political calls that are with great force attracting them homeward; I would ask that the two Houses go forward now with a full discussion of these several important legislative projects; that they permit free debate, and that they gather such information from hearings as they may feel will help them toward wise conclusions; that they finally, at as early a date as they can, agree upon the exact and specific form which these measures are to take on the statute books, and then, without enacting them definitely into law, that they go home and give the country three months' time in which to study their completed work. Give the voters three months' time in which to familiarize themselves with the exact terms of the law which Congress proposes to enact, give themselves three months' time in which to feel the reflection of public opinion, and if after that they are so minded, let them return to Washington and enact these measures into law.

I would rest perfectly contented under such an arrangement.

I would not ask for a referendum to prove whether or not a majority of the voters actually want this legislation, which at present I doubt; I would only ask that citizens have an opportunity, for a brief ninety days, to study in its final form such important legislation as is proposed. I would ask that business men have this opportunity to discuss this legislation, which so vitally concerns not only their interests, but the interests of the whole country and of all the people for years to come. Is it too much to ask that with such a grave responsibility resting upon legislators that they permit, and not only permit but seek, such an analysis of their proposed acts and such a crystalization of sound opinion in regard to them?

We have gone through many years without this legislation; a delay of ninety days would not be fatal to the hope for beneficence from its effect.

A year ago we were told that the pending banking legislation had to be enacted at the special session. Failing that, there was finally brought to bear the greatest executive pressure to make it a law before the Christmas holidays. It is still unoperative, but the country is in no financial turmoil as a result. The chief executive took nearly six months to select the Board which is to be responsible for its administration, and considering the admirable character of the selections made, the time may have been well spent.

It was on October 11th, 1913, that the Eastern roads made an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for advance in rates. That the body has felt that it was wise to take the months that have intervened for considering the matter and has not yet made public its decision although the general subject had been under consideration by them since the roads made application in 1910.

Why cannot we, therefore, have a little patience, however strong our belief may be in the desirability of this pending legislation? Why ought we not to give the country time to study it in its specific and definite form, before it is finally engraved upon the tablets?

If such a course were adopted, however, it is easy to see how important it would be that the public opinion which weighed these measures, should be informed, right-minded, constructive. My only fear, were such a course taken with pending legislation, would be that through the neglect by business men of their duty in helping create a well informed public opinion, the reaction I anticipate might be delayed.

I have tried to give some hint of how important I believe it is that business men at the present time should take a wider interest in political affairs. I have no serious criticism of Congress. My criticism goes back to the constituency—back to a public opinion which I believe is not well informed, which does not fully grasp the force of great economic principles that are more potent than any laws that Congress can enact.

You have your full share of blame if public opinion is ill informed. As a class, you have been silent in the face of calumny. Gross misstatements in regard to business methods and aims of business men have gained credit by being confidently repeated and rarely or never

answered. An important part of the public holds resentment against business men because of the accumulation of the charges of misconduct that have been made and gone unanswered; because of the distorted pictures of your aims and methods which have gone unchallenged.

It seems to me time if business men are men of honor that they stand up and fight for their honor. You do not need to be told that in large part the motive back of the drudgery of business life is a motive, not of gain, but of accomplishment, an idealism as pure and clear as any statesman can boast of; but the general public does not know that, and will not believe it, while men bend cravenly to their tasks and never look up to answer detraction, misrepresentation and slander.

For the comparatively rare examples of greed, of blindness to social obligations, of unfairness, and even of dishonesty, we have all been made to suffer, because in the main we have silently submitted to generalizations drawn from these comparatively rare examples.

Now, it is useless to complain about a condition, unless one can suggest a remedy. Fortunately, it seems to me, the remedy lies directly in our own hands.

I have tried to indicate how important it is to the future of business that we now have a background of sound and well-informed public opinion against which the new legislation which we need and are certainly going to have may stand out and be tested.

I can hardly over-emphasize how important I believe that is to the business in which everyone of you is engaged. With this in mind, you will not be surprised if I tell you that I believe the time has come when we should see made the most gigantic contributions that were ever made by business men to a political campaign. I do not care to which party the contributions are made, for the contributions that must be made, if you are to do anything that is effective, will not be contributions of money—they will be contributions of service; contributions of experience, of understanding, of truth; contributions in the way of an effective demand that the men whom you select as your representatives shall freely exercise their judgment, and contributions in the way of watchfulness that shall insure both honesty and intelligence in the exercise of representative obligations.

Now, all that is very well as a generalization; but we need something more specific, and I believe you have in the nature of this gathering the germ of specific action.

Let me make one more historical reference, and this time go back of the date of the foundation of the nation, and to those days when a public opinion was just beginning to form, which made our independence possible. There were a few men who saw clearly. The enactment of obnoxious laws had set many people "thinking with the eagerness and uneasiness of those who seek by some means to defend their liberties." James Otis, with his impressive eloquence, had said that he spoke in the name of three thousand freemen "who counted upon being heard;" but in truth there was no solidarity of opinion, no united front to present an irresistible resistance. The colonies were scattered. Courage was not always equal to putting patriotism above immediate material well-being. There were "darkeners of counsel" and the need of the day was for something that would unify public sentiment. The proposal that accomplished that, came from Samuel Adams, when he suggested that in every colony, there be organized Committees of Correspondence. "If our design for these committees succeeds," he said, "there will be an apparent union of sentiments among the people of this province which may spread throughout the continent." The idea of the organization of these committees was popular: the members were indefatigable in their work. The result was the forming of a unified public opinion upon which was built the independence of America.

Is there not here an idea that we could adopt today, and is there not in this gathering the illustration of how to do it? Let our Committees of Correspondence be the Chambers of Commerce of the United States. Let us unite them in the work of creating an informed and sound public opinion. Let the work of doing that be parceled out with the genius that you who know the value of organization, of co-operation, of the subdivision of labor, in the management of your own affairs, have proved you possess. See that the wisest and ablest men of your community are placed in the executive positions of your organizations. Make of yourselves such earnest and able lieutenants that the detail of organization may be complete and effective. Understand fully that this means self-sacrificing service; that it means an expenditure of time, and that it means constant, co-operative effort.

Through your organizations, see to it that every misstatement of fact, whether made in Congress, in the press, or in any public utterance, is challenged. Let men understand that loose statement, that misstatement, can no longer go carelessly on. Have every page of the Congressional Record read and every time a misstatement is printed there challenge the man who made it; challenge him so publicly that an answer will overtake a lie. If a man is a demagogue, if he clothes half-truths in language that appeals to prejudice, go into his district and answer and expose him. If a newspaper is ill-informed, see to it first that it has every facility for correct information, and then if it is still unfair, publish its unfairness in a way which will make unfairness unprofitable, and you will have no more of it.

I do not need to elaborate this idea. You are all too familiar with what organization can do to need more than a suggestion. But I know that some of you will answer that your lives have not been lived in the forum; that you cannot write; that you have not the power of speech so developed that you could with success publicly defend your views. In that I believe you are wrong. You do not know your latent powers. You can do it. You must do it. You need no tricks of rhetoric, no magic of eloquence. Just a plain, clear understanding of facts and principles, and a frank exposition of them.

You may think that the contribution that I am asking is more difficult to give than have been other contributions that you have been more frequently asked to make, but I tell you the satisfaction of such contributions, and the effectiveness of them will so far transcend anything you ever done before in the way of participation in politics that you will find the blessedness of the wise giver is yours.

Such, then, is the appeal I would make for creating a constructive public opinion. The effort should include frankness to the public as to your own affairs, an appreciation of conditions outside of your own personal relationships, an active participation in political life that begins far back of the polls, begins at the beginning of the formation of public opinion—of that public opinion

of which the result at the polls is only the final reflection—and I would ask that not only of the individual, but I would ask it of associations of individuals and the thorough co-operation of such associations in the work that is to be done.

I would see that there is banded together for effective, militant work, not alone every business man, but every citizen who could be induced to join these organizations. I would make special effort to bring into co-operative relationship those men who more than you are interested in prosperity, although their relation to it may be in the humblest capacity of laborers in those industries that you help to direct. I would especially invite representatives of labor organizations into your councils. I would ask newspaper writers and editors to join in your deliberations, in order that through the free exposition of your views and a free giving of information in regard to your acts and affairs these writers and editors may be in a better position to give facts to the public. Your organizations should be Bureaus of Facts. There must also be a national co-ordination of the work of these organizations—a national clearing house, a national executive committee. By making use of the organizations and facilities which we already have and by giving to them thought and effort in unstinted measure, the work can be carried on with undoubted success.

But if the work is to be effectively done, you must yourselves make the contribution of service. You cannot delegate the work. Do not try the plan of hiring others to promulgate your views. You cannot discharge your duty by writing checks. Band yourselves together, first in small associations, and then see that these associations are united in a common effort to impress upon the country those views which are the best results of your experience, your judgment, your sympathy, and your righteousness.

Band yourselves together to make an appeal to the common sense of the people. That will not be conspiracy. Seek by your united efforts to build a public opinion that will promote the safety and happiness of posterity. Do not think only in days or in weeks, but think in decades. Realize the responsibility which is yours to turn present forces in right channels. Realize that patriotism means a submergence of self-interest. By a submergence of self-interest alone can you help to form a public opinion that will permit the creative genius of business to be recognized at its true worth, and thus give to that genius the position it should rightly have—a place where it will be above adverse criticism.

Such a course of action will create a public opinion that will be constructive, and not as now destructive, of the best sort of business activity. If you will do this, if all of us will unite to create such a movement, there need be little fear for the ultimate solution of our problems, nor for the permanence of our prosperity and the pre-eminence of our country.

## Housing Fire Alarm Apparatus

The following, written by George R. Babcock, superintendent of the electrical department of Oakland, California, for *The American City*, is of interest to this city, in light of the recent decision of the City Government to remove the fire alarm station from the central station:—

"Little attention is paid to the proper housing of fire alarm apparatus. The central station is usually in some out-of-the-way location, such as the top floor of an engine house or public building, and little regard is paid to the very important functions it should be continuously ready to perform. A central station so situated and housed that it is menaced by the very fires of which it is supposed to give timely warning, is of but little real value. The means of communication between the fire box, central station and engine houses, is deserving of as much care and protection as any other part of the system. This vital point is recognized by engineers who have made a study of fire prevention and the proper housing of fire-fighting apparatus.

"The result of this study is shown in the building recently completed in Oakland, Cal., where the central station apparatus is housed in an isolated, fireproof steel and stone building of classic design, erected for this purpose in one of the city parks. The building is a single story with deep basement. The outer walls are of Utah sandstone, cream white, soft and easy to work, but of a quality that hardens on exposure. The door and also the window frames are made of metal, the latter filled with heavy wire-mesh glass. The roof and floors are concrete, with a mosaic finish on the latter.

"All the fire alarm apparatus in the building is mounted on steel, no wood or inflammable material being used. The equipment is of the Gamewell type. The storage battery is situated in the basement, and mounted on metal racks. All wires from battery to board are in conduits, and in the case of the main signal lines, in lead-covered cable.

"A large room on the main floor of the building is equipped with modern tools of sufficient number and variety to enable a great deal of high class work to be turned out. Such things as horse releases, tape registers, gongs, fire boxes, police boxes, automatic switches, and other pieces of apparatus are either made or repaired in this shop.

"Good practice requires also the proper protection of the system of wires and cables connecting with the engine houses and other important elements of the fire department. To leave them exposed to the hazard of weather and other causes of disruption is as poor judgment as to have no proper center of reception and distribution. In Oakland, as far as practicable, all such wires have been placed underground, and the extensions planned will ultimately cover the entire plant."

## New Swedish Line

Tentative plans provide for the inauguration of a direct steamship service between Sweden and Boston. The financial backing of this enterprise by the Swedish government, by Swedish shippers, and by business men in the United States is sufficient already, according to news from Stockholm, to guarantee the establishment of the new line, which will begin operations in 1915.

The Swedish terminal will be Gothenburg, and Boston has been preferred in the choice of an American terminal. Four steamers, each of 18,000 tons displacement, will be built for this service. It will be inaugurated as bi-monthly, but eventually the sailing will be weekly.

William R. Lundgren, of Gothenburg, is president of the company, which has been formed in Sweden. The intention is to raise capital of thirteen million crowns, and of this, eight millions have already been subscribed according to recent advices from Stockholm.

# The Second Invasion of Rhode Island

## Over Six Hundred Business Men Desert the Heart of the Commonwealth for a Single Day to Be a Party in the Second Outing of the Chamber of Commerce and Be Guests of the Board of Trade and City of Newport

GLOWING memories still linger in the hearts of the 625 loyal Worcester boosters who visited the historic city of Newport, R. I., on the second annual outing of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. The event was held as the last forms of the July issue of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE were on the presses, just too late for chronicling in that number. But during the four weeks which have elapsed the outing has been kept fresh by the constant reminiscences of members visiting the offices, living over again the enjoyable experiences which filled every minute of the trip from the time the delegation left Worcester until its return late that night. As a matter of fact, if we can judge by the expressions of opinion the topic is one which will survive throughout the year and only pass into distant memory when the 1915 outing is carried through—the destination and character of which is of course not yet born.

No city ever sent a more representative delegation either on business or pleasure bent than that crowd which assembled at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce on the morning of the outing. Neither did any organization ever muster a more congenial or enthusiastic number of citizens. Hundreds of business men forgot the cares and routines of their various enterprises for a single day and gave themselves up to recreation and relaxation. Carefree and happy they left Worcester and tired, but without a single complaint heard from the six hundred, they returned at night declaring to a man that the outing was eminently successful and that they would not have missed the event for ten times the price.

It was an unusually good crowd of "mixers" that went on the trip. Groups were constantly shifting; men rubbed shoulders and chatted with red-tagged companions who though living in Worcester many years had never met; but before the outing concluded everybody knew each other—pleasant acquaintanceship, banding men of Worcester together in a manner which cannot but help be a great factor in the further development of this great municipality we call Home.

MAYOR WRIGHT TELLING THEM THE JOYS OF PUBLIC OFFICE

The way the delegation hung together was a revelation to the most sanguine members of the committee in charge. Though the day had been filled with marching and constantly changing events to tire the most energetic, there was not a laggard in the party when Union Station was reached after 10 o'clock at night. Almost to a man they formed in line, like well disciplined soldiers and to the

"LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE"—A FEW OF THE LIVE WIRES

strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers", swung into Front street and with sturdy stride and strong response on the chorus, marched up through the business section; to all intents, as far as spectators on the sidewalk knew, just as fresh and just as lively as when they departed fourteen hours previous.

The Membership Committee on Parade

The outing was unquestionably one of the most successful ever arranged in this city, and this success can be traced in a large measure to the hearty and splendid co-operation on part of the members of the Newport Board of Trade. Under the energetic direction of the Secretary, Mr. A. B. Commerford, the Newport business men worked overtime to see to it that the Worcester visitors had everything to be had and saw everything worth seeing in their quaint city by the sea. They swept the city dry of automobiles and turned a full hundred machines over to the Worcester guests with a guide in every car to point out and explain the historical or famous points, surrounding spots and mansions passed on the tour of the city; they brought the influence of their entire city to bear upon Commandant Welles of the Government Naval Training Station, secured his assistance and gave Worcester the almost unprecedented honor of having the regular drill day of the hundreds of naval apprentices changed for their benefit in order that they might see, as one of the features of Newport, the wonderful drill of these young men on the broad training grounds in front of the Training school station. Thus did Newport spread itself to entertain its guests from the Heart of the Commonwealth, extending the hospitable hand of greeting on our arrival, caring for our every want during our stay within its borders and sending us home after 5 o'clock with a God-speed and a cordial invitation to come again—even in larger numbers. Only those who had charge of arrangements for the event have any conception of the amount of work which Secretary Commerford and his Newport committee put in to assure the success of Worcester Day in Newport, but if those workers could have heard the many complimentary remarks which have since been showered upon them by the members of this organization for their eminently successful efforts to entertain the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, they would feel well paid for their work.

Not a disagreeable incident was encountered to mar any portion of the outing and with every part of the

Mayors Wright and Boyle Wearing the Worcester Smile

Sec. Commerford, Pres. Smith, Mayor Wright, Mayor Boyle

trip carefully planned in advance, Traffic Manager Joseph H. Lane moved everything on exactly scheduled time.

The manner in which members took up the outing tickets in advance was extremely gratifying to the Committee. Unlike previous events in all organizations of this type, there is, as a rule, waiting until the last minute to list intentions of attending. A full four days before the outing the original number of reservations planned were disposed of and the General Committee had ample time to perfect details for accommodations and entertainment. Then to accommodate a number of members who had found it impossible to send in applications until 48 hours before the event, the limit of tickets was extended until a total of 625 were provided.

Members of the Chamber and their guests assembled at the Chamber of Commerce rooms between 6 and 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the outing. Here they were provided with special pennants and canes and given places in line.

The Membership Committee in special uniforms of white hats and linen dusters had the right of line, directly behind Battery B. band of 25 pieces. The full Committee of 40 members were present and in addition to escorting the National Colors and the new Chamber of Commerce flag, a huge standard bearing the Seal of the Chamber, was carried. Blue and gold ribbons were strung from the standard, each held by one member of the Committee.

The Autos On the Beach
Entering the Boat at Providence

"The Warwick"

Leaving For a Tour of Newport
A Discussion On the Upper Deck

The line, with over 600 present, moved promptly at 7 o'clock and early risers lined the streets as the parade proceeded over Main street and down Front street to Union Station.

A special train was in waiting, together with some 25 members living in the vicinity, and at 7.30 o'clock, sharp, the crowd was leaving Worcester on the first leg of the journey.

Arriving in Providence a little over an hour later, the line formed again on the great thoroughfare directly under the station, with Mayor George M. Wright, President J. Lewis Ellsworth and other prominent citizens in the front ranks. The hundreds of banners proclaimed the home of the delegation and staid Providence stood back and gazed astonished—scarcely able to believe that 600 business men of any community would deliberately forsake business for a whole day to go sporting on an

"Dinner Is Served"—Some Idea of the Big Crowd of Boosters

outing. It was a demonstration that spoke volumes for the "New Worcester Spirit" and showed the second city of New England the power which is moving its greatest rival for trade and commerce.

The steamer "Warwick", the same craft that carried the members to Rocky Point a year previous, had been chartered for the day and was ready for occupancy when the party arrived at the dock, and steamed away with the crowd waving and the band playing on the dot of 9 o'clock.

On the beautiful ride down the Providence River and through Narragansett Bay, the crowd distributed itself all over the boat, making merry and enjoying the scenery and maritime life along the way. The boat had been fully provisioned and the members, with appetites whetted by early morning air and two marches, attacked the food supply and left nothing but shreds and remnants by the time the boat arrived at Newport—shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Worcester party was sighted as soon as its steamer entered Newport harbor and on docking found in waiting a reception party consisting of President H. A. Titus and Secretary Commerford of the Board of Trade, Mayor P. F. Boyle and other prominent Newport business men and public officials.

Mayor Boyle and Mayor Wright clasped hands, the latter, with President Ellsworth, accepting the freedom of the city offered by the Newport Executive; and then for the second time the line was formed—this time for a stiff march through the business streets of Newport, up over the hills and thence down to Newport Beach, where the first of the festivities were to be held.

Newport streets were crowded as the procession passed and the Worcester visitors were continuously clapped and cheered. Only a very few of the marchers dropped out and these were among the older members who were given accommodations on trolleys conveying them directly to the beach.

Dinner was served immediately on arrival at the beach and double portions of the real Rhode Island shore dinner put up, were the rule rather than the exception.

Following dinner and for nearly two hours thereafter, the members enjoyed themselves along the board walk of Newport's new $150,000 recreation beach; while a few of the more hardy ones took a dip in the chilly but invigorating water of the bay.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the party was directed to the squadron of automobiles which had been donated for the afternoon by Newport business men.

The automobile ride was a wonderful one in many ways, especially to the great majority who had never visited Newport. They were taken on a trip lasting over one and one-half hours and which covered every section of Newport's exclusive summer colony of the rich. The history of every mansion and every estate is known in detail to every permanent resident of the city and forms an interesting and varied story, as one rolls along and sees at first hand the lavish expenditures which has made this summer colony known throughout the civilized world.

Commandant Welles informally received the visitors immediately upon their arrival at the Training Station grounds, after which they were escorted to a special section of seats which had been reserved and from which they could command an unobstructed view of the entire drill.

The youngsters, all spick and span in their white ducks, gave an exhibition of drilling in battalion, company and squad formation, skirmishing, landing and the manual of arms which astonished every one of the audience. Their astonishment materially increased when they learned that not one of the boys had ever seen military service until four months previous, when they enlisted, and that the majority of youngsters had not been at the station more than two months.

The Warwick, by special permission of the Commandant Welles, had been allowed to dock at the Training Station pier and the ride back to the city docks in Newport was thus done away with. At the completion of the drill the Worcester delegation boarded their boat and left for home with the hospitable Newport business men waving goodbye from the dock.

# Charles Sumner Barton

Out in beautiful Rural Cemetery lies all that's mortal of Charles Sumner Barton. Over his remains, if Worcester residents of this generation could intrude upon the sacred ground, would be written this epitaph, "Here lies a Man," for in his passing went a personification of courage and optimism seldom encountered in this age; rarely recorded in any age.

With all the force of his own powerful being; with all the implements which modern science could command, Charles Barton fought face to face with the Grim Reaper's most deadly force—cancer; and it was over a year before the scales of battle turned slowly but persistently against him. Then he stood, facing the enemy, awaiting the end. For months prior to his passing he literally walked in the midst of death. But his head was erect; he was ever smiling; he transacted business with accustomed vigor; he mingled with friends;—all without a visible sign that he realized that that day might be his last on earth.

The passing of this man of big affairs, president of the great Rice, Barton & Fales Machine & Iron Co., valued member of this Chamber and among the best known of Worcester business men, occurred on July 12th, and genuine regret and sorrow entered the soul of every loyal Worcester citizen, for, as one writer expressed it:—

> "In his passing the city loses one of her best citizens, one of her ablest business men, and one of her strongest personalities.
>
> "Mr. Barton was a man of commanding presence that attracted attention in any gathering, and his force of character was always apparent. Yet, ever kindly, generous and constantly courteous, withal, he summed up in his being the very essence of manhood.
>
> "Nature had been bountiful to Charles Barton—bountiful in the endowment of both brain and body. With these gifts, Charles Barton did his best to be good to others, and to make life happy for all with whom he came in contact.
>
> "He realized keenly the responsibilities that nature and fortune had bestowed; he strove to be, and was, a good citizen, a good husband and father, and a good friend."

Charles Barton grew up in the great corporation of which he was president and, at his death, it had a world-wide reputation in the manufacture of paper machinery and textile printing machinery. As a young man he went through every department in overalls and jumper. He emerged knowing every branch of the business as only a mechanic can know it.

Thus, in 1891, when his father, George S. Barton, died, he was thoroughly competent, even though a young man, to take the presidency of the great corporation and continue its development as his father destined it would develop.

Despite his remarkable achievements in the manufacturing world, Charles Barton was not a slave to his business. He created with the business a working force competent to handle its details and knew that in his absence the great plant would move as properly and as precisely as the great paper making machines which made it famous.

Consequently, Charles Barton's circle of friends covered the entire East. In the hunting and fishing lodges of Maine he was known as "Charlie" Barton, and the same title followed him into the recesses of the most exclusive clubs of this city, Boston and New York, for no man in Worcester was more widely known, more great beloved.

In his death, as another phrased it:—

> "Worcester loses a business man who was a great power in the manufacturing activity of a great manufacturing center; his workmen lose a staunch and sympathetic champion; his personal friends lose one whom they worshipped as a courageous, never failing exemplar of the things that men honor and worship in men; and his family loses a devoted husband and father."

This world is poorer because of Charlie Barton's death.

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## August, 1889

### Worcester Leads in Sanitation

Though the State Legislature of 1888 passed an act making it compulsory on part of cities and towns to provide proper ventilation and sanitation in public school buildings and giving authority to the State Police to prosecute in cases where the provisions of the new law were not complied with, very few municipalities had in August, 1889, even given the matter a thought.

Worcester, on the contrary, had taken active steps to place every school building in the city in proper condition, and during this month one of the leading Boston newspapers paid this compliment to the Heart of the Commonwealth:—

"Worcester, by its recent action in appropriating $21,000 for improving the ventilation and sanitation of three school houses, alone has taken the lead even over Boston.

"Contracts have been awarded for the improvements and they will be made in time for the opening of the schools for the fall term. By this action Worcester takes the lead over every town and city in the Commonwealth."

During the summer months the State Police had been investigating conditions in various cities and towns in the State, and the Boston correspondent of one of the local papers announced that conditions were so bad that the police were preparing cases against a number of communities, which, in some instances, refused even to consider that their schoolhouses were in anything but first-class condition.

### Railroad Competition

Back in the old days—even only a quarter century ago—railroad competition was all that the name implies and in this month in 1889 Worcester people not only had a demonstration of what real competitive warfare on rates means, but were in a position to reap the benefits.

It seems that a great state gathering scheduled for early September would draw an unusually large number of Worcester people and the Boston & Albany Railroad and the Fitchburg Railroad and allied lines entered competition to secure the business.

As fast as one company would announce an excursion rate, the other would announce a still lower figure and on the last day of August—but five days before the excursion—rate cutting was still flourishing. One official of the Fitchburg corporation is quoted as saying, "The Fitchburg Road will get this business if it has to furnish the trains free and supply coffee and sandwiches to the people without charge."

### Free Public Library Contract

The contract to build the proposed addition to the Worcester Free Public Library was let during this month to Cutting & Bishop on bid of $84,306, the lowest of six sets of figures submitted.

The structure—where the Green Reference Library is now located—was to be built of brick with brown sandstone trimmings unless the Committee decided to build entirely of brown sandstone, this being optional in the contract.

The letting of the contract ended negotiations which had been in progress several months. Somewhat more elaborate plans were originally considered for the building, carrying the cost well over $100,000.

### Henry Griffin

Henry Griffin, elected City Auditor in 1872, and credited by the newspapers of being the first man in what has since become one of the most important of city offices, to elevate the position above that of a purely nominal one, died on August 8, 1889, at the age of 79 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Mr. Griffin was one of the most widely known men of Worcester. He began business in a grocery store but was best known in connection with municipal affairs. He served in the Common Council, School Committee, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and on the Board of Health.

In church circles he also gained prominence, and at the time of his death was a deacon in the Orthodox Congregational Church of this city.

### Massachusetts State Firemen's Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the above organization took place in Worcester for three days during August, 1889, bringing to the Heart of the Commonwealth representative fire fighters from all parts of Massachusetts and prominent underwriters from various sections of the East.

The sessions were held in Y. M. C. A. hall and papers were read covering every branch of fire fighting.

A feature of the meetings was the demonstration given daily by the Worcester Fire Department to illustrate points in some of the discussions and demonstrate for the visitors the efficiency of the Worcester Department.

### Dr. Charles B. Robbins

Death claimed Dr. Charles B. Robbins on August 5, 1889, the man credited with bringing out and placing commercially on the market the now universally used adhesive plaster. Dr. Robbins was born in Oxford and came to Worcester in 1843. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1849, and there began the practice of medicine. After a few years in that city his health failed and he was forced to give up the strenuous duties required of a practicing physician. To recuperate, he went on the road as a representative of one of the largest drug houses in the country. While engaged in this work he conceived the idea of the adhesive plaster and in the late sixties he returned to Worcester and begun its manufacture.

He continued thereafter to be a resident of Worcester and outside of his business gave the bulk of his time to church affairs, being a deacon and a member of the Board of Trustees of Trinity Church until his death.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Council

**July 11, 1914**

The docket of business in City Council was cleared at this meeting and adjourning was ordered to September 14, to give the members their accustomed summer recess.

Among important matters disposed of was the adoption of an order granting patrolmen one day off in fifteen; formerly the patrolmen had one day off in thirty.

Both branches, sitting in joint convention gave a hearing on a petition of city laborers seeking a half-holiday each week with pay. The hearing adjourned after an opinion from the law department upheld the contention that the City Charter stipulates that the City Council is forbidden to interfere with the conduct of city departments. The matter was then referred to the Mayor and heads of departments for further consideration.

A recommendation from the Ordinance Committee prohibiting anything but a non-combustible roof being placed on any buildings erected in Worcester in the future, was referred back to the Committee, in order that a public hearing might be given on the matter and expressions of opinion secured from tax-payers.

**July 30, 1914**

A special meeting of City Council was called on this date particularly to adjust the matter of sidewalk assessments on Hammond and other streets, where abutters, through a mistake, had been assessed 100 per cent. on walks, exclusive of curbs.

Action of the City Council, June 29, in passing the assessment was rescinded and the sidewalks and curbs ordered reassessed on the old basis of 50 per cent. each.

An order was adopted to widen Madison street to 70 feet. The estimated cost of construction is $11,119, and that of land damages fixed at $19,431.10.

The Council voted to pay officers at the primaries $8, the amounts to be charged to the general expense.

## The 1914 Tax Rate

With an increase over 1913 of $9,927,745 in taxable property, the tax rate for 1914 is set at $19.60 per $1000 by the Board of Assessors, an increase of $2 over the 1913 rate of $17.60 per $1000. The total amount to be raised on taxable property this year is $3,469,006.30. Compared with last year's figures of $2,948,185.52, it shows that the city will receive $520,820.78 more than it did on the 1913 levy.

The State tax this year is $1.88 per $1000, an increase of five cents over 1913. The county tax for 1914 is $0.87, an increase over 1913 of four cents. The city tax this year is $16.85, an increase of $1.91 over 1913.

The 1914 tax levy shows the largest gain since 1899, when the assessments on properties jumped $10,274,334. Last year's jump of $9,334,527 was the largest since 1899 until this year.

Increase in taxable property on the west side of Main street, between Sudbury street and the Fuller property at 672 Main street, and on the east side of the street, between Exchange street and the First Baptist Church, at Ionic Avenue, brought additional tax on $2,018,800.

More of the increase in taxable property is due to the increased valuation of properties in Front, Commercial, Exchange, Foster, Pleasant, Winter, Temple and other streets close to the center of the city. The Assessors estimate that within the last 12 months something like $4,000,000 in new properties have been built, which assisted largely in bringing up the total revenue to the city.

The overlay in tax revenues this year will be $16,717.89, provided that all assessed property tax is paid to the city treasurer. Last year there was an overlay of $59,783.91. This overlay cannot, by recent legislation, be used for any other purpose than for that of making up the exemptions that will be made. Two years after the 1914 levy has been collected and the exceptions, if any, sworn off, then the balance, if any is left, can be turned into the treasury. In years previous to enactment by the 1913 Legislature of this law, the overlay could be used for other purposes.

Increased valuations are seen all along the line of taxable property. The total increase is $9,927,745 on all properties. The increased valuation on real estate and including new properties built within the year is $8,429,300. The increase in personal property is $1,234,400. The increase in resident bank shares is $264,045.

There are 725 more polls this year than last, and the increased revenue from this source is $1450. Last year there were 45,030 polls; this year, 45,755.

Comparative tables follow:—

| | 1914 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate | $134,509,200.00 | $126,079,900.00 |
| Personal | 36,894,650.00 | 35,660,250.00 |
| Total | $171,403,850.00 | $161,740,150.00 |
| Resident bank shares | 917,390.00 | 653,345.00 |
| Total | $172,321,240.00 | $162,393,495.00 |
| Total polls | $91,510.00 | $90,060.00 |
| Tax on property | 3,377,496.30 | 2,858,125.52 |
| Total raised | $3,469,006.30 | $2,948,185.52 |
| State, County and City tax | 3,452,288.41 | 2,888,401.61 |
| Overlaying | $16,717.89 | $59,783.91 |

| | 1914 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|
| State tax per $1000 | $1.88 | $1.83 |
| County tax per $1000 | .87 | .83 |
| City tax per $1000 | 16.85 | 14.91 |

| | 1914 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|
| State tax | $324,859.31 | $296,763.50 |
| County tax | 149,342.00 | 134,823.00 |
| City tax | 2,978,087.10 | 2,456,815.11 |
| Total | $3,452,288.41 | $2,888,401.61 |

Included in the State tax of 1914 is an assessment of $497.31 for highway tax and in the 1913 tax the assessment of $203.50 highway tax is included.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## Prayer Is Mightier Than the Sword

The greatest armed conflict since Lucifer fought among the angels and was cast out of Heaven into the bottomless pit, calls for every bit of resolution, sobriety and patriotism possessed by the American people. Let us, therefore, as a Chamber of Commerce and as individuals, invoke the God of battles to stay His hand right speedily lest civilization be destroyed. It is such times as these that sends the sceptic into hiding and the Christian to his knees. Faced with such a cataclysm, the most arrant scoffer is fain to agree that the only force in the universe mightier than the sword is not the pen, but prayer.

## Uncle Sam, Shipmaster

This old world is moving pretty fast these days. Whether it is moving in the right direction or not is more or less of a question, but it is certainly moving. One direction in which it is moving that bothers some of us a good deal is in the direction of socialism. The government actually proposes to build and operate a railroad in Alaska, and if that isn't socialism, we don't know what is. If the government can build and operate a railroad in Alaska, why can't they do so in Massachusetts and there is more than one thoughtful student of the times who believes that that is precisely what is aimed at in the New Haven dissolution proceedings. But this is not all. A still more revolutionary proposal has recently emanated from Washington, a proposal which is aimed at what we have left of a merchant marine. As is well known, the finishing touches to our sea-going trade were administered during the Civil War largely by Confederate privateers. When the war was over America had the finest sailors in the world and no place outside of the Navy and a few fishermen on the Grand Banks in which to use them.

For half a century now, American goods have been carried abroad and the goods of other countries have been brought back to the United States in foreign bottoms. Scheme after scheme, the most of them with a ship subsidy as the paramount feature, have been proposed to change all this, but every plan proposed has been defeated largely by the combined ignorance and prejudice of middle western and southern congressmen, —ignorance on the part of the middle west, prejudice on the part of the South.

A brand new 20th century solution is now offered.

It is this: Let the government build all the ships she will for the use of the merchant marine and permit these vessels to be based by individuals or groups of individuals in the form of a corporation who shall pay the government a certain price for their hire, based on the cost of the ship, the depreciation account and a fair return on the construction price. Having worked this out the lessee knows then precisely what he has got to charge his customers, the shippers and receivers of freight in order to return a profit on the undertaking after he has added to his lease the overhead necessary to provide for navigation purposes, including labor, fuel, dockage and all other expenses.

It is furthermore stipulated that in the event of war the government shall have the privilege of abrogating these leases and taking the vessels back into its possession as a naval auxiliary until hostilities cease.

This proposition is certainly revolutionary enough to make our forefathers gasp, but that does not alter the fact that it is being seriously considered at Washington, nor the further fact that schemes with a great deal less to recommend them are being daily and hourly enacted at the seat of government.

## A Red Hot Committee

There are not many commercial organizations in this country that in the midst of the profoundest business depression in twenty years, can go out and make an actual gain in their membership, but that is precisely what the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is doing these days with Sirius, the dog star, in the ascendant, and everybody, rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, nursing an incipient or a fully developed grouch.

The Membership Committee of this Chamber believes that the time when everybody else is laying down on the job is precisely the time for them to get busy, and as the WORCESTER MAGAZINE goes to press for this issue they are just winding up a membership campaign of a little over ten days that has netted this Chamber 50 new members and $1000 in money.

This is the second productive campaign that this Committee has conducted this year, and they have it in mind to carry on at least two more before the year is out.

The query naturally arises: If the Membership Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce can do what it has done in midsummer, with everybody away and business flat, what will it be able to do when our people get back from their vacations and we begin to get the first instalment of that prosperity which God Almighty has provided and which a blame fool Congress can neither give nor take away?

The thanks of the Chamber of Commerce are certainly due to Mr. J. Harvey Curtis, the tireless Chairman of the Membership Committee, the two captains of the rival teams, Mr. Curtis R. Blanchard and Mr. Edwin Mandeville of the Worcester Electric Light Company, and to every one of their loyal and persuasive assistants.

The best part of the whole thing is that their work has been done without any brass band accompaniments. We doubt if ten per cent. of our members know that there was any effort being made to gain new members, but the people who have been doing the soliciting know and they have delivered the goods because, convinced themselves, they are able to convince others that we have here the most practical and enthusiastic and efficient business body in the United States, bar none.

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
"IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH"

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*Vice President*, ALBERT A. SPAULDING
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CHANDLER BULLOCK, *Chairman New Entreprise Committee*
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
ALBERT H. INMAN, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, *Ex-officio*
ALBERT A. SPAULDING, *Ex officio*
HERBERT N. DAVISON, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

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WILLIAM B. SCOFIELD

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
JOSEPH H. LANE

*Rate Clerk*
HENRY A. ROUSSEAU

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*

EDWARD B. CLAPP, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


# Fire Protection

**Chamber of Commerce and City Council Unite in Drafting More Stringent Ordinances To Protect This City Against a Repetition of the Salem Fire Horror**

Decisive steps have been taken during the past month on part of City Government, the Board of Fire Engineers and the Chamber of Commerce to secure a prompt, a drastic revision of Building Ordinances to protect Worcester against any such conflagration as has temporarily crushed Salem and wiped out the life savings of hundreds of families, represented in almost the sum total in dwellings which they owned.

The following communication, the unanimous opinion of the members of this Chamber, was presented at a public hearing before the Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances:—

"At a regularly called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce held Friday, July 24th, 1914, at noon, a quorum present, it was, on recommendation of our joint bodies on Fire Protection and Building Laws unanimously voted,

"That the Worcester Chamber of Commerce desires to go on record as favoring the immediate passage by the City Government of the proposed amendment to the City Ordinances amending Chapter 3 of the revised ordinances of 1909 so that, hereafter nothing but non-combustible material shall be used by the builders of this city in covering the roofs of all new structures erected within the city limits.

"It was further voted on similar recommendation that we also approve the proposed amendment to Chapter 3 of the Revised Ordinances of 1909 reading as follows: 'And no building except of the first or second class shall be erected within seven feet of any building line except the street line of the lot upon which such building is erected, or nearer than 14 feet to any other wooden building on the same lot.'

"The Executive Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is further of the opinion that the safety of our wives and children and the welfare of our great working classes whose lives and property are now in jeopardy by the immense amount of wooden construction in this city, demands the immediate revision of our entire building ordinances in order that this city may have not only one of the best, but absolutely the finest building code possessed by any city in America.

"It has been discovered that in every great fire the disaster does not bear hardest upon the insurance companies nor upon the rich, but upon the poor who lose their little all.

"In order, therefore, that this city may become noted as a community which pays particular attention to the welfare of its great producing classes the Executive Committee of this Chamber, on recommendation of its joint committees on Fire Protection and Building Laws, respectfully petitions the City Government, through your honorable body, following the passage of these two ordinances, to institute a thorough revision of our entire building code.

"We respectfully recommend that for this purpose there be created an expert commission who shall serve without pay, the members thereof being jointly appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and that this Commission shall be made up of the various parties at interest, representatives of the City Government, contractors, architects, real estate dealers, insurance underwriters and others, and that they shall be required to report their findings for your consideration not later than twelve months from date.

"And to this important and imperative undertaking the Chamber of Commerce pledges not only the co-operation of its Executive Officers, but its financial support as well."

# Fashion Week, September 21-26

The Mercantile Bureau is pushing to completion all the preliminary plans for Worcester's first Fashion Week which will be held in this city the week of September 21st.

The plan has been well received by every retail establishment in the city, and the Bureau has been assured of the united co-operation of every merchant in Worcester to make it the best event of its kind ever held in the East.

Merchants are being continually informed of the progress made by the Mercantile Committee, the following being an excerpt from that which is being sent out at this writing:—

"It is not the intention of the Committee that this will be a bargain week in any sense of the word, but a high class exhibition of the latest and newest models of Fall merchandise, and that all the mercantile houses arrange to have their openings the week of September 21st, which is the week of the Musical Festival.

"In St. Paul the daily papers gave them a large amount of free space prior to the opening of the show, in the form of stories and photos of the latest creations in wearing apparel.

"In looking over the reports it was found that all classes of merchandise were displayed and advertised, men's wares as well as women's, also house furnishings of all kinds. A plumber in St. Paul had a reproduction of a bathroom in his window with a red-headed boy taking a bath; he caught the crowd.

"In one city a furniture house had a bedroom display so realistic that one of the house, after a hearty dinner with congenial friends, was so confused that he retired for the balance of the night in the show window to the great amusement of late onlookers.

"We desire the co-operation of all merchants in making Fashion Week a grand success. The press will devote considerable space to the fashions of the season."

## The New England Fair—1914

Making an institution such as the New England Fair has grown to be "bigger and better each year" requires the attention and labor of every manager of every department pretty much of the whole twelve months which elapse between shows.

Last year the management put on what experts credited with being the greatest fair of its kind in the East and since that time every person who sacrifices his good time to make Worcester the Mecca for all lovers of the farm and its products within a radius of 150 miles of here has been working overtime to excel that wonderful record of 1913.

At this writing plans have materialized to such an extent that the officers of the New England Fair and Worcester County Agricultural Society, under whose joint auspices the event is held on Labor Day and for three whole days thereafter, predict the greatest show in the entire century of existence of the Worcester Society. More entries are already filed for every department than ever before; a larger number of contestants for premiums in the hundreds of departments and classes are entered; the great midway concessions are larger and more varied than ever before; entertainment and vaudeville are greater in number and more spectacular; in fact, assurances come all the way down the line that the 1914 edition of the New England Fair will not only outdo itself again but set a new mark of excellence for similar institutions to attempt to reach.

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Post Office for July, as reported by Postmaster James Hunt, totalled $46,084.53, an increase of $4913.34 over the same period in 1913.

## The Traffic Bureau

JOSEPH H. LASE, Traffic Manager

**The Interstate Commerce Decision**

While many prominent railroad officials seem to think that the recent Interstate Commerce decision on the five per cent. advance rate case will give very little relief to the present uncertain railroad situation, it would seem to a careful observer that the Commission should be the best judge. It is very certain that the Commission did not think that the Trunk Lines, east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, needed the additional revenue, at any rate from such a source, because absolutely no advances of any kind were allowed in that territory. That is, as we all know, the greatest traffic producing territory in the country. Some of these trunk lines have extensions west of the dividing line (Pittsburgh to Buffalo) and they will benefit thereby to some extent by this decision, which gives the additional 5 per cent. to all roads in territory north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, east of the Mississippi river up to the Buffalo and Pittsburgh line.

While the Commission rules that New England Railroads will get their relief and additional revenue from a general financial reorganization it must be remembered that the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads have lately benefited by a general advance in class rates and the commodity rates are also being raised or eliminated. The New Haven Railroad is now working on a new basis of local rates which must be approved by the Commissions before it becomes effective. The result of these class and commodity rate advances in our vicinity, together with the results of many economies being enforced at present, together with certain charges for special services which may be assessed by the roads later will give New England Railroads a considerably increased revenue.

The Commission has held in a general way that Roads east of Buffalo and Pittsburg should discontinue costly free service to shippers and receivers—develop efficiency of personnel and equipment—cut out all free passes—and possibly increase passenger fares to keep pace with the high grade service that the public now demands. I believe that we will see an immediate move on the part of eastern lines to follow these suggestions of the Commission and line up advances and elimination along the lines mentioned above.

Speaking generally such advances as are allowed are expected to increase the total revenue of the roads intested about 1¼ per cent. as an average. Many trunk lines operating through from New York to Chicago will therefore benefit to some extent. It was hoped that about $50,000,000 additional income would result from the advance, while as a matter of fact from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually will be the maximum. No advances on coal, coke, brick or clay are allowed by the Commission.

One can easily see from the Commission's report that very little consideration was given to the "crisis" which railroad managers claim was confronting them and the Commission infers that there was no foundation for such claim. Furthermore, the Commission practically says that the immense amount of literature sent out by the

Railroads on this advance rate question has seriously aggravated the present business depression.

There is no question, speaking generally, but what the Railroads need a greatly increased revenue to meet increased wages, cost of equipment and other heavy burdens, and the public and also many commercial and industrial bodies are in sympathy with them for such an increase. The matter now gets down to a question of ways and means. The Eastern railroads are given an opportunity to develop efficiency and economy and cut out a lot of the wasteful extravagances that we have noted lately in the various investigations and the greatest good of all may result from an improvement in the handling of the finances of our New England Railroads.

### Summer Meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League

The summer meeting of the League is being held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, as this issue goes to press. Members of the League from all over the West will gather at Boston, August 12th to 15th, for a four day's session and the docket which has been issued covers some of the most important traffic problems now before the public. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted strictly to business. Thursday evening visiting members and ladies will be given a banquet at Nantasket, at which several prominent men will welcome the delegates to Boston. Friday the members will be entertained by an automobile trip along the North Shore to Gloucester and back to Beverly, Mass. Saturday will be devoted to a trip to Plymouth via boat. The entire details of this summer meeting are in the hands of your Traffic Manager, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, with Mr. C. B. Baldwin of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, as Secretary.

The importance of this meeting can be appreciated when it is understood that the League represents over 125,000 firms in the United States. We are going to give these delegates a good time while they are in the East and have them go back to their homes in the West with grand ideas as to the hospitality of New England.

Our September issue will include details of the results of this meeting.

### Traffic Bureau Adds Kelley's Customs Tariffs of the World to Its File of Foreign Trade Statistics

This volume is published in London and is the 1914 edition and is the most complete work ever published, giving the various Customs Tariffs in force through the world.

Every care has been taken to give correct and up-to-date information, keeping in mind of course the constant changes in the customs of the world. This volume will help any merchant or manufacturer to locate the Duty, if any, levied in any country on any exported or imported article.

There is a wonderful amount of valuable data contained in this book and it is the hope of the Traffic Manager that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce members will avail themselves of this advantage.

The Chamber of Commerce Library already contains a copy of Kelley's Directory of Merchants and Manufacturers of the World, and therefore Worcester business men have at hand a broad source of information on export and import matters second to none.

Phone Park 3000, Traffic Bureau, for any reference to this Customs Tariff or to the Directory. All members are welcome to call and use these books at their convenience.

### 299 Roads Immune From Passenger Fatalities

According to reports compiled by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, 299 railways of the United States, operating a mileage equal to the combined railways of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Austria and Italy, went through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, without a single fatality to a passenger in a train accident. The railways, which operate together 120,901 miles of line, constitute more than two-thirds of the operating companies making their annual reports to the bureau.

During the year the railways thus reporting complete immunity carried a total of 409,808,488 passengers an aggregate distance of 14,400,992,000 miles and 968,764,956 tons of freight, a total of 141,790,227,000 ton miles. Almost one-half the entire railway traffic of the United States for the year thus was carried without one passenger being killed in an accident to a train.

This immunity record for the past fiscal year is the highest since the banner year 1909 and comes close to it, although traffic density, one of the largest factors affecting the probabilities of accidents, was more than 11 per cent. greater in the passenger business and more than 30 per cent. greater in the freight business of the railways.

Four railways reporting to the bureau, with a combined mileage of 1,411 miles, have been operated through ten consecutive years without a single passenger being killed in a train accident. A year ago, nine railways operating 4,379 miles, reported entire immunity over ten years, and one of them, the Lackawanna, had a clear record for twelve consecutive years before the Corning collision.

### Government Ownership of Railroads

Advocates of government ownership of railroads in the United States might well stop, look at and listen to the experience of Canada. That country owns one important line and is now building another which is called the National Transcontinental Railway and which may be operated in connection with the Intercolonial to complete a coast-to-coast system, though the intention now is to have it operated by the Grand Trunk Railroad under contract. That the country will lose a large amount of money is now conceded. The only question is as to the amount. The construction work as now being done is costing $131,000 a mile, though in 1913 the minister of finance estimated that the 400 miles of road from Moncton to the Pacific would not cost more than $25,000 a mile and the stretch from Quebec to Winnipeg not more than $28,000 a mile.

The United States is about to build a railroad in Alaska, and though the appropriation is limited to $35,000,000 for 1000 miles of track, it remains to be seen whether more will not be asked before trains are running. And after it is built it remains to be seen how much it costs the government to run it. It will be well, we think, to confine ourselves to that one experiment until results are known. It may be that conditions in Alaska justify the government going into the railroad business there, even at a loss, in order to develop the country, but as a rail-

road undertaking pure and simple our guess is that it will not be much more of a financial success than the road in Canada.

The Panama Canal railroad has been held up as an example of successful government ownership and operation of railroads, but it is not a commercial road. It was built for the transportation of men and materials up and down the line of the canal work and is not a fair illustration to use.

#### Theft in Sleeping Car

In Goldstein vs. Pullman Company the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court heard a suit for damages because a travelling bag was stolen from a passenger on the defendant's car while he was asleep. The rights of passengers in such cases are set forth in the following syllabus from the opinion of the Court:

"Where a passenger who had purchased a sleeping car berth boarded a train and entered a sleeping car at about 10 or 10:30 at night, with a handbag too large to go under the berth when made up, containing personal belongings, the porter preceding the passenger into the car carrying the bag, which he placed and left beside the passenger's berth, and afterward the passenger took the bag to the washroom with him, but later, before going to sleep, returned the bag to the place alongside of the berth where the porter had deposited it, and upon the passenger's awakening in the morning the bag had disappeared, held that a prima facie case of neglect of care and watchfulness on the part of the defendant's employees was established which the defendant was required to meet."—*New York Sun.*

#### Railroads Grant Half Rates

The Transcontinental Passenger Association has just fixed round-trip Exposition rates to San Francisco by direct routes as follows: From Missouri river points, including Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison, $50.00; from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, $57.50; from Chicago, $62.50; from Denver, $45.00. Tickets at these rates to San Francisco will be on sale from March 1st to November 30th, 1915. All tickets will have a return limit of 90 days, not later than December 31st, 1915, thus giving ample time to visit points of interest throughout the Pacific coast. Liberal stop over privileges will be granted.

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## Report of the Port of Worcester

*Charles H. Pinkham, Deputy Collector of Customs*

As a result of the working of the new tariff law, the volume of business passing through the Worcester Port of Entry for the year ending June 30, fell off about a third. The total number of entries for the year was 961, consisting of 16,299 packages valued at $681,485. The duties collected amounted to $75,265.98.

For June, 921 packages were received, valued at $57,782, and the duties collected on these parcels amounted to $3967.46. The articles came from the following countries:

From Great Britain, stereotype plates, photographic plates, corsets, silverware, gas stoves, belting, books, wool, wool tops, machinery, tea, steel, ale finings, gin, whiskey and electrical goods; from Canada, carborundum, machinery and glass; from France, books, church goods, pictures, metal goods and brandy; from Sweden, linen, cheese and pine oil; from Italy, macaroni, cheese, vermuth, marble and wine; from Germany, celluloid, heddles, paper, cotton, hardware, machinery, starch, hosiery and paint; from Japan, antiques; from Spain, wine.

## Building Operations

| City | June 1914 | June 1913 | Per Cent Gain | Per Cent Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $421,215 | $496,790 | | 15 |
| Albany | 860,685 | 165,615 | 419 | |
| Atlanta | 419,651 | 656,189 | | |
| Baltimore | 970,949 | 746,567 | 30 | |
| Birmingham | 572,189 | 177,189 | | 1 |
| Boston | 790,008 | 1,046,551 | | 24 |
| Bridgeport | 640,186 | 212,318 | 201 | |
| Buffalo | 2,569,000 | 2,302,000 | 12 | |
| Cedar Rapids | 270,000 | 191,000 | | 15 |
| Chattanooga | 60,045 | 132,715 | | 55 |
| Chicago | 9,538,300 | 7,609,370 | 25 | |
| Cincinnati | 1,116,885 | 1,392,625 | | 20 |
| Cleveland | 3,126,595 | 1,803,805 | 73 | |
| Columbus | 625,650 | 567,791 | 10 | |
| Dallas | 588,045 | 936,015 | | 37 |
| Denver | 274,014 | 372,815 | | 26 |
| Duluth | 251,265 | 145,281 | 73 | |
| Evansville | 133,159 | 222,300 | | 40 |
| Ft. Wayne | 391,050 | 273,035 | 41 | |
| Grand Rapids | 203,227 | 362,707 | | 44 |
| Harrisburg | 131,350 | 81,275 | 61 | |
| Hartford | 658,672 | 333,680 | 98 | |
| Indianapolis | 841,238 | 952,025 | | 12 |
| Kansas City | 1,632,700 | 901,375 | 80 | |
| Los Angeles | 1,682,057 | 2,419,784 | | 30 |
| Louisville | 517,540 | 367,780 | 41 | |
| Manchester | 189,857 | 156,555 | 21 | |
| Memphis | 283,012 | 715,643 | | 60 |
| Milwaukee | 899,898 | 1,481,577 | | 39 |
| Minneapolis | 1,604,195 | 1,808,645 | | 11 |
| Newark | 586,220 | 1,089,772 | | 46 |
| New Haven | 440,271 | 341,776 | 29 | |
| New Orleans | 354,599 | 643,261 | | 45 |
| New York City | 15,788,753 | 13,592,204 | 16 | |
| Oakland | 451,231 | 577,517 | | 22 |
| Oklahoma | 36,590 | 23,500 | 56 | |
| Omaha | 404,025 | 339,650 | 19 | |
| Paterson | 186,326 | 84,426 | 121 | |
| Peoria | 175,200 | 199,375 | | 12 |
| Philadelphia | 3,779,635 | 4,188,890 | | 10 |
| Pittsburgh | 2,450,281 | 3,750,072 | | 35 |
| Portland | 831,435 | 947,135 | | 12 |
| Richmond | 172,539 | 152,778 | 13 | |
| Rochester | 1,026,327 | 1,444,103 | | 29 |
| Salt Lake City | 232,600 | 249,718 | | 7 |
| San Antonio | 240,090 | 160,002 | 50 | |
| San Francisco | 1,308,882 | 1,675,554 | | 22 |
| St. Joseph | 52,669 | 49,114 | 7 | |
| St. Paul | 2,048,611 | 1,072,836 | 91 | |
| Schenectady | 150,960 | 438,884 | | 65 |
| Scranton | 108,303 | 85,692 | 26 | |
| Seattle | 1,163,165 | 897,240 | 30 | |
| Sioux City | 238,684 | 296,400 | | 19 |
| South Bend | 120,778 | 64,645 | 87 | |
| Spokane | 83,025 | 411,785 | | 79 |
| Springfield, Ill | 293,500 | 47,870 | 513 | |
| Syracuse | 237,965 | 515,725 | | 54 |
| Tacoma | 89,611 | 525,884 | | 85 |
| Toledo | 884,113 | 404,651 | 117 | |
| Topeka | 70,025 | 51,565 | 36 | |
| Washington | 942,325 | 1,253,513 | | 25 |
| Wilkes Barre | 410,811 | 88,272 | 365 | |
| Worcester | 746,598 | 540,973 | 38 | |
| Total | $68,364,893 | $65,938,030 | 4 | |

# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., August 1, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 190 | 197 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 230 |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 182 | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 33 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | ... | ... |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 35 | 38 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 75 | 76 |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 70 | 75 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 50¼ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 140 | |
| Providence & Worcester | 200 | last sale |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay preferred | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 130 | |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Norcross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 295 | |
| United States Envelope common | 135 | 145 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 102 | 104 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 275 | 280 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5's | 67 | 68 |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 99 | 101 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry 1st 4½'s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5's | 90 | 95 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry. 1st 4½'s | ... | ... |

NOTE.—Owing to the present unsettled condition in the financial markets and the fact that all Stock Exchanges are closed, these quotations must be considered as purely nominal.

# Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for July, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, totalled $11,679,553, a decrease of $21,572 from the corresponding period in 1913.

# Current Events

### General

July 1. Washington pilgrims retracing the same route taken by General George Washington when he journeyed to Boston to take command of Continental army, entertained by Worcester Patriotic orders at The Bancroft.

2. Rev. Frans A. Engstrand, pastor of Quinsigamond Swedish Lutheran Church, offered pastorate of Bethany Church in Chicago.

22. Balloon "Boston" in second ascension of season from Worcester travels 37 miles, descending in Smithfield, R. I.

Hundreds attend first bird field-day in Massachusetts, at Green Hill Park.

29. Officials of Chamber of Commerce attend dedication and opening of Cape Cod Canal.

Members of County Treasurers' Association of Massachusetts have meeting in Worcester and outing on Mt. Wachusett.

Knights of Pythias Charitable and Education Association formed to take over F. H. Dewey property on Court Hill for Worcester lodges.

30. Rev. Robert A. Seilhamer, acting rector of St. Matthew's Church, accepts call to rectorate of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I.

31. City Treasurer closes Salem relief fund with a total of over $6735 subscribed by the Heart of the Commonwealth.

County Treasurer Edgar L. Ramsdell elected secretary of the County Treasurers' Association of Massachusetts.

### City Affairs

July 3. Over 400 students enrolled for vacation school being held in English High School Building.

4. City provides entertainment and fireworks in various parks at public expense, attracting thousands of residents and visitors to city.

7. Committee on Finance recommend two orders for additions to West Boylston street and Harlow street schools at estimated cost of $95,500; also an order to provide one day off in 15 for members of Police Department.

17. Thirty-seven employees of Parks Department laid off on account of shortage of parks appropriation.

20. Members of Lake Park Improvement Society write Mayor Wright seeking his influence to secure various municipal improvements.

Mayor Wright engages Engineer Frederick P. Stearns of Metropolitan Water Board to investigate alleged leaks in new Kendall Reservoir dam.

27. Assessors announce tax rate for 1914 to be $19.60 per $1000 valuation, an increase of $2 over last year.

29. Army worm discovered in Worcester and stringent methods employed by Forestry Department to prevent its spread.

30. Ex-Mayor John T. Duggan announces candidacy for democratic nomination for mayor.

### Industrial

July 3. Norcross Bros. Co. awarded contract for alterations to Providence City Hall on bid of $101,814.

7. Mechanics' Association votes to make extensive alterations to Mechanics' Hall in the interests of public safety.

9. Walter L. Mellen awarded contract to rebuild Oxford High School.

13. Worcester Steel Strip Co., capitalized at $50,000, formed with John W. Higgins president and treasurer.

14. Output of Worcester Electric Light Co. for year ending June 30, totals 31,564,026 kilowat hours, an increase of 42 per cent. over the total for the preceding year.

22. Building Committee decides to invite Worcester contractors only to bid on construction work of proposed new Y. M. C. A.

30. Members of Worcester Branch of the National Metal Trades' Association have sheep-bake and annual outing on Mt. Wachusett.

### Necrology

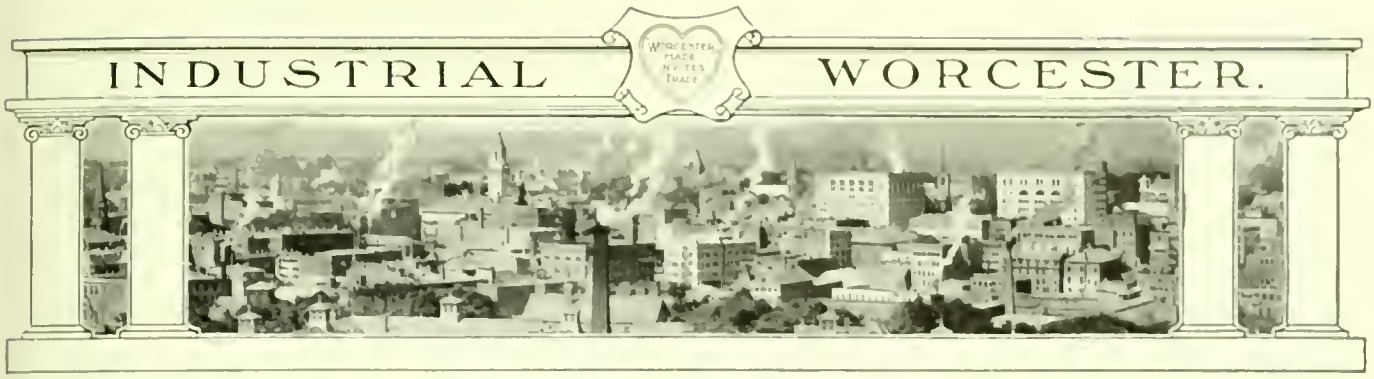
July 7. Of lung trouble, at his home, 30 Piedmont street, Dr. Andrew Baylies, aged 75 years.

9. Of heart disease, at his home, 41 Maywood street, Richard E. Kidder, manufacturer of special machinery, aged 72 years, 10 months and 6 days.

12. Of cancer, at his home, 857 Main street, Charles Sumner Barton, president of the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Co., aged 56 years, 9 months and 19 days.

19. Of heart disease, at his home, 28 Roxbury street, Rev. John F. Spellman, formerly curate at Church of the Immaculate Conception, aged 42 years, 5 months and 28 days.

24. Of nephritis, at her home, 14 Germain street, Mrs. Georgia (Tyler) Kent, prominent in woman's club circles and for 30 years famed as actress, aged 61 years, 11 months and 26 days.




# The Osgood Bradley Building

Whether the business depression which is heard so much of nowadays be merely "physychological" or otherwise, the visitor to Worcester who views the building activities now in progress cannot but be impressed with the fact that this city is not greatly affected by the conditions which may prevail elsewhere. Even the passengers on the trains passing the Union Station who notice the building operation on the property alongside the tracks at this point, must realize that Worcester is busy and that its industries are prospering.

On this property, at the corner of Grafton and Franklin streets, the new Osgood Bradley Building is rapidly taking shape and climbing sky ward. Ground was broken for the excavation on April 1st, and already construction has progressed to the seventh floor.

The building is being erected by Mr. John E. Bradley, president of the Osgood Bradley Car Company and for the past 25 years a leading figure in the industrial and commercial life of Worcester. It is a fitting climax to Mr. Bradley's career that his name should be identified with a structure that is sure to be one of the permanent features of Worcester business affairs and a monument to the success and far sightedness of its owner.

The Osgood Bradley Building will be more than a building it will be an institution of which Worcester may well be proud. The idea back of this enterprise is the same as that back of the great Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, N. Y., viz., to provide the most complete and up to date production and shipping facilities for manufacturers, all covered by a nominal rental. It is the idea of concentration, to realize higher efficiency; for in this building the tenant will be supplied everything needed in his business except his machine equipment and his working force.

Mr. John E. Bradley

The plans for this building have been carefully worked out by Mr. Walter S. Timmis, architect and mechanical engineer, of New York City, who has had a wide experience in the design of industrial buildings. This combination of architectural and engineering talent is of special value in such a building as this where the production problems of the prospective tenant must be largely anticipated and provided for in advance. No one inspecting a completed building of this kind can have any conception of the almost infinite array of details which must be considered and disposed of and cared for, not only in the architect's drawings but at every stage of the work.

As fire-proof construction is perhaps the first essential in a building of this character, the Osgood Bradley Building is to be of reinforced concrete—the only material proved by actual service to have the qualities needed in a structure in which the fire hazard must be eliminated. But, while concrete is the only safe construction for such a building as this, it is also one of the most difficult to handle with absolute certainty of success. Mr. Bradley, knowing this, gave much time and attention to the selection of the contractor for this job, himself or his representatives visiting completed buildings erected by various contractors in different parts of the country, in order to form personal judgment as to the merits of the work of the several contractors under consideration and their qualifications for handling a big enterprise of this character.

After a careful investigation of this kind it was determined to place the contract in the hands of the Turner Construction Company of New York, contractors in reinforced concrete exclusively and builders of such monumental industrial structures as the Bush Terminal at Brooklyn, the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company's factory in Long Island City, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Terminal Warehouse in New York. The Turner Construction Company has made most of the speed records in concrete construction in the United States, and its work thus far on Mr. Bradley's building indicates that it will realize its promise to erect the structure at the rate of one floor a week.

The Osgood Bradley Building will have a floor plan of 214 by 100 feet and will occupy approximately one third of the property owned by Mr. Bradley opposite the Union Station. Its eight floors and basement will give an aggregate floor space of about 190,000 square feet. The use of reinforced concrete will make the building not only fire proof, but damp proof, vermin proof, and vibration proof as well. This latter feature is of the utmost importance in a building where a variety of manufacturing operations are to be carried on, many of them involving the use of heavy machinery. It is Mr. Bradley's intention ultimately to cover his property with a group of buildings challenging comparison with any others elsewhere and forming one of the most important business and manufacturing centers in Worcester.

The exterior treatment of the building, from the street to the third floor, will be in matt glazed terra cotta, of the same texture and rich ivory color as that used on the Woolworth Building in New York. Above this, the walls will be in white concrete and brick. At each corner will be massive towers of concrete. Between these will be columns of concrete alternat-

STARTING WORK MAY 29TH.—EXCAVATION STILL INCOMPLETE

ing with brick curtain walls. The architect has given careful thought to making the exterior attractive and pleasing to the eye, while not out of harmony with the purpose of the building.

The first floor will be occupied as stores, fitted with every modern convenience. The store fronts are to be of latest type, with metal frames and polished plate glass giving maximum lighting. Above the plate glass show windows will be sashes filled with prism glass throwing the light to the rear portion of the stores.

The type of construction is that known as the flat slab, or beamless and girderless. The great advantage of this is that the ceilings are absolutely flat, so that the natural lighting is most effective and the highest efficiency is realized in artificial lighting by the indirect or semi-direct illumination systems. Furthermore, the flat ceilings facilitate the installation of piping, sprinkler systems, shafting, etc.; and give maximum storage space where the room is to be used for storage purposes. The floor carrying capacity is to be ample for any purpose to which the building may be put.

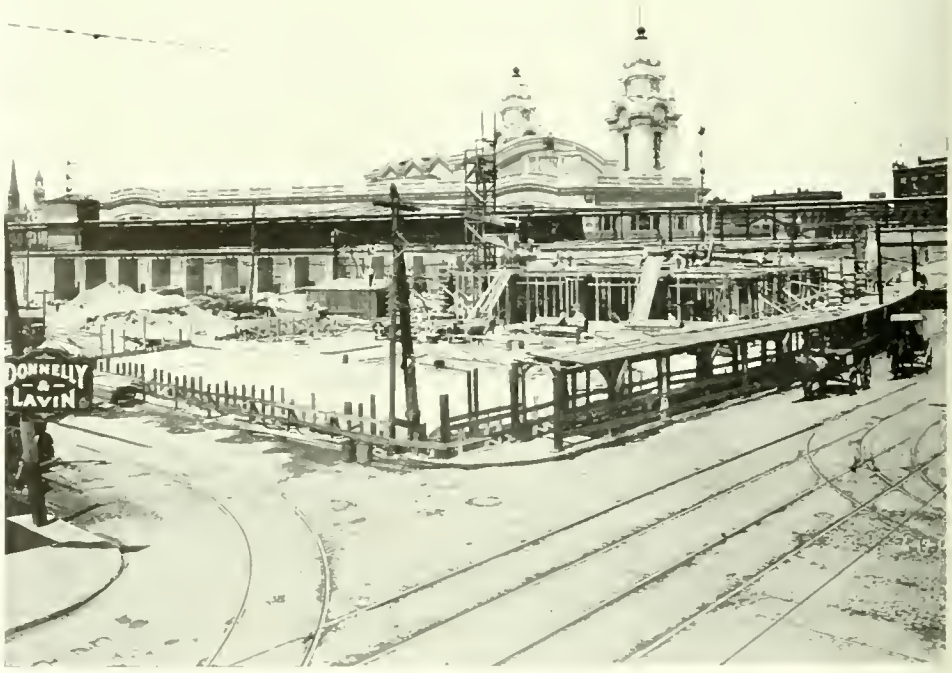
Above the first story, the floors will be arranged for convenient subdivision into offices, factory rooms, storage spaces, etc. A siding from the Boston and Albany Railroad, with capacity for four cars, will run directly into the building. This is being erected on permanent concrete piers and will ultimately be a part of the building structure. A large shipping platform will be built on the roof of the boiler house, connected by an elevated corridor with the third floor at the rear of the building, so that shipments can be made from any portion of the building without damaging the material in transit, and with minimum handling.

There will be an unusually large equipment of elevators for both freight and passenger service, these to be of the high-speed electrical type with all safety appliances. They will be so located as to give most convenient service to every part of the building.

A glance at the colored insert herewith, showing the completed building, will reveal the exceptional natural lighting afforded by the large window spaces. This is further enhanced by the beamless and girderless type of floor construction which removes all obstructions from the ceilings and leaves them as clear white reflecting surfaces. Needless to dilate here upon the beneficial effect such thorough lighting will have upon the operations conducted within the building.

The boiler room will contain a full complement of boilers for power, heating and manufacturing purposes. Each floor will be protected by a system of automatic sprinklers. The heating will be by steam and the plumbing and other piping is to be of the best type of modern practise. Every convenience and comfort for the employes of the concerns occupying space will be provided.

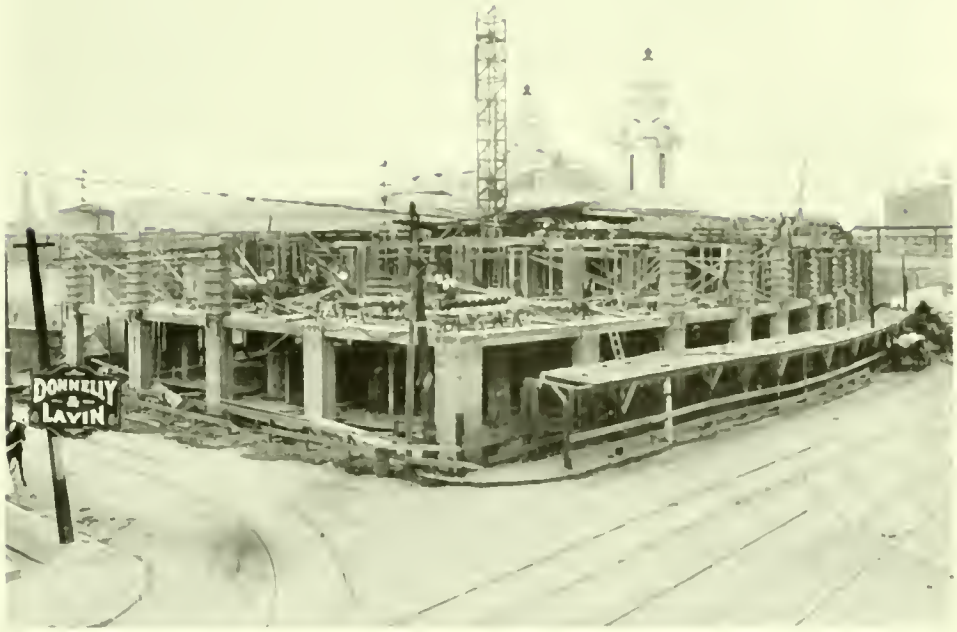
Some of the quantities of materials to be used will give an idea of the magnitude of this operation. There will be about 500 tons of steel used; 4000 cubic yards of sand; 7000 cubic yards of crushed granite; 12,000 barrels of Allentown Portland Cement, to be furnished by Mr. Richard Cleveland of Worcester. The wood forms used in erecting the building will require about 750,000 board feet of lumber.




TWO WEEKS LATER. NOTE PROGRESSIVE STEPS IN HANDLING CONSTRUCTION

The Turner Construction Company has assembled on the ground a most complete plant equipment and an experienced organization of their own trained men under the supervision of Mr. W. W. Roberts, Jr. Not a minute has been lost in the progress of the work. A rather unusual feature was the construction, in advance, of the permanent railroad siding which will be a part of the building, in order that the contractors might have the benefit of its use in the delivery of the materials for the work.

Mr. Bradley is giving his personal attention to the construction of his building, as he has set out to erect it in a stated time; and there is every evidence thus far that the contractors will carry out his wishes. His plan is to have the Osgood Bradley Building ready for occupancy January 1st, 1915, and reservations for space are being made on this basis. Simultaneous with the construction of the building, a campaign of publicity is being conducted by Mr. Bradley, assisted by Wightman and Richards, advertising counsellors, of New York, exploiting the industrial features of Worcester and the Osgood Bradley Building with a view to attracting concerns who will participate in the advantages offered by the new building. Firms taking space will be given expert assistance in the laying out of their plants, with a view to realizing the highest efficiency and the lowest manufacturing cost.




Building Well Under Way at the Rate of a Story a Week for the Skeleton Frame

The individual manufacturer can secure, in the Osgood Bradley Building, facilities which could be had in a separate plant only at a high cost for buildings and equipment. His insurance rate will be the lowest possible, because of the fire proof character of the building. He will be able to secure electric power at the lowest rate; and his lighting expense will be minimized because of the exceptionally good natural lighting and efficient artificial lighting made possible by the flat ceilings. He will be able to handle his raw materials and finished product, and to make shipments, at minimum cost.

Experience with other institutions of this character—such as the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn—show that the entire community surrounding benefits by the increased activities of which it is the centre. Workmen, with their families, are attracted; and the increased pay rolls result in more business for the local tradesmen, greater demand for homes, and a general stimulation of business activities. Doubtless Worcester will feel these same beneficial effects as the result of the industrial and business operations which will be concentrated in the Osgood Bradley Building.

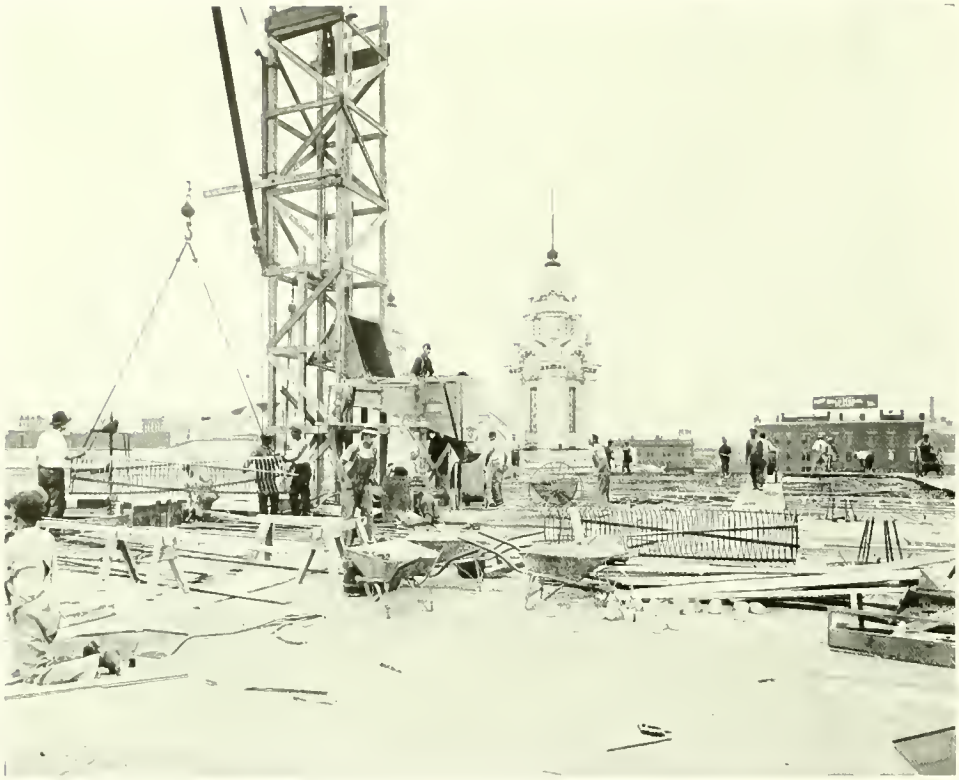
While the entire work being done in this building operation has been designed by Walter S. Timmis and is being erected under his supervision, the whole operation is being supervised by Mr. E. J. Cross, the well known builder of this city, and this insures to Mr. Bradley continuous supervision of the highest grade.

Mr. Bradley is using local talent and material wherever possible on this work and practically all of the subcontracts have been or will be placed with Worcester contractors.

The illustrations herewith show progress views of the building which were taken from actual photographs on the days stated, and the speed records thus obtained speaks for itself.

The successful completion of reinforced concrete work depends

Fifth Floor Half Complete



Concrete Tower With Steel Hoist and Dumping Bucket

largely upon the way in which the details are carried out; the work of bending the steel and the placing and securing of the steel in position involves a considerable amount of foresight and experience, as the slightest displacement of steel during the pouring of the concrete would mean that the strains would not be carried as intended.

The illustrations herewith show the beautiful interlacing of the steel work and gives one a very correct idea of the masterly way in which this work is being handled.

One of the details of the work is to make up the spiral reinforcement for the columns and one of the illustrations herewith shows how this is done. New methods are continually evolved for the handling of both steel and concrete and it is intensely interesting to watch the mixing of cement, sand and stone, which are churned together in the mixer, dumped into the hopper, carried up on an elevator to the desired elevation and then dumped into a reservoir and from the reservoir into little hand trucks which are wheeled around the various parts of the floors and dumped into position desired. The men in wheeling the small batches of concrete aggregate always return on another track; in other words, there is a constant stream of these men running around on continuous tracks which are made by means of a wooden platform on the floor surface.

One of the features of the handling of this work is the daily report which is made and forwarded by Mr. E. J. Cross, to the home office of the Turner Construction Company in New York City, and to the architect. Small diagrams of the building are printed on sheets upon which the superintendent of the job indicates the amount of concrete poured each day, which is shown by means of a shaded area, and keeps all the interested parties in touch with the exact progress made from day to day. Besides this, the amount and character of the different labor is noted, and a complete report of every man on the job is made daily covering every trade throughout the work.

Mr. Roberts, who is superintendent of the work, is to be congratulated on his efficient organization and the manner in which the work is being carried forward without any delays and without any friction.

## Worcester Steel Strip Co.

The Worcester Steel Strip Co., a $50,000 Massachusetts corporation, received its charter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth during the past month and has begun business in Worcester. The incorporators and officers of the new company are: President and treasurer, John W. Higgins; vice-president, A. H. Williams; third incorporator and director, A. P. Higgins.

The new company is the result of successful experimenting which has been carried on at the plant of the Worcester Pressed Steel Co., and will produce cold rolled steel. A new factory group has just been completed adjoining the Pressed Steel Plant to house the new corporation, and special machinery is now on its way from Germany and Pittsburgh.

For the manufacture of its product the corporation will receive the slabs from Pittsburgh. It will then nickle, cold roll and anneal the steel in the plant here.

Distributing Concrete By Carts From Mixer and Tower to Floor

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

Illustrated

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SEPTEMBER 1914

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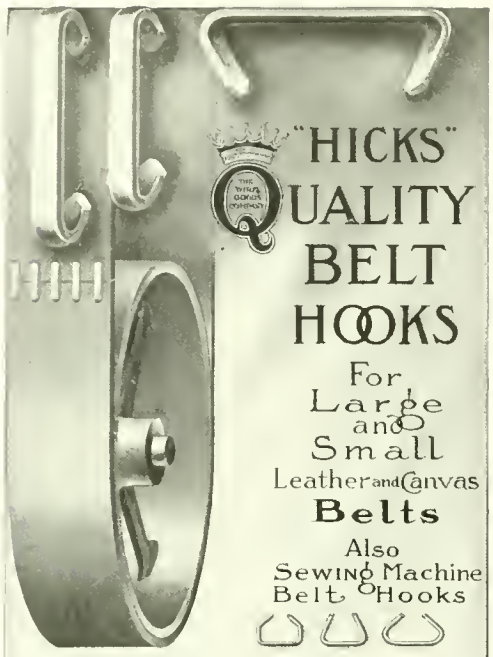
WORCESTER MASS U S A

THE BURGESS-LANG BUILDING



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We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

*Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice*

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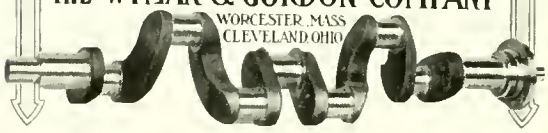

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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

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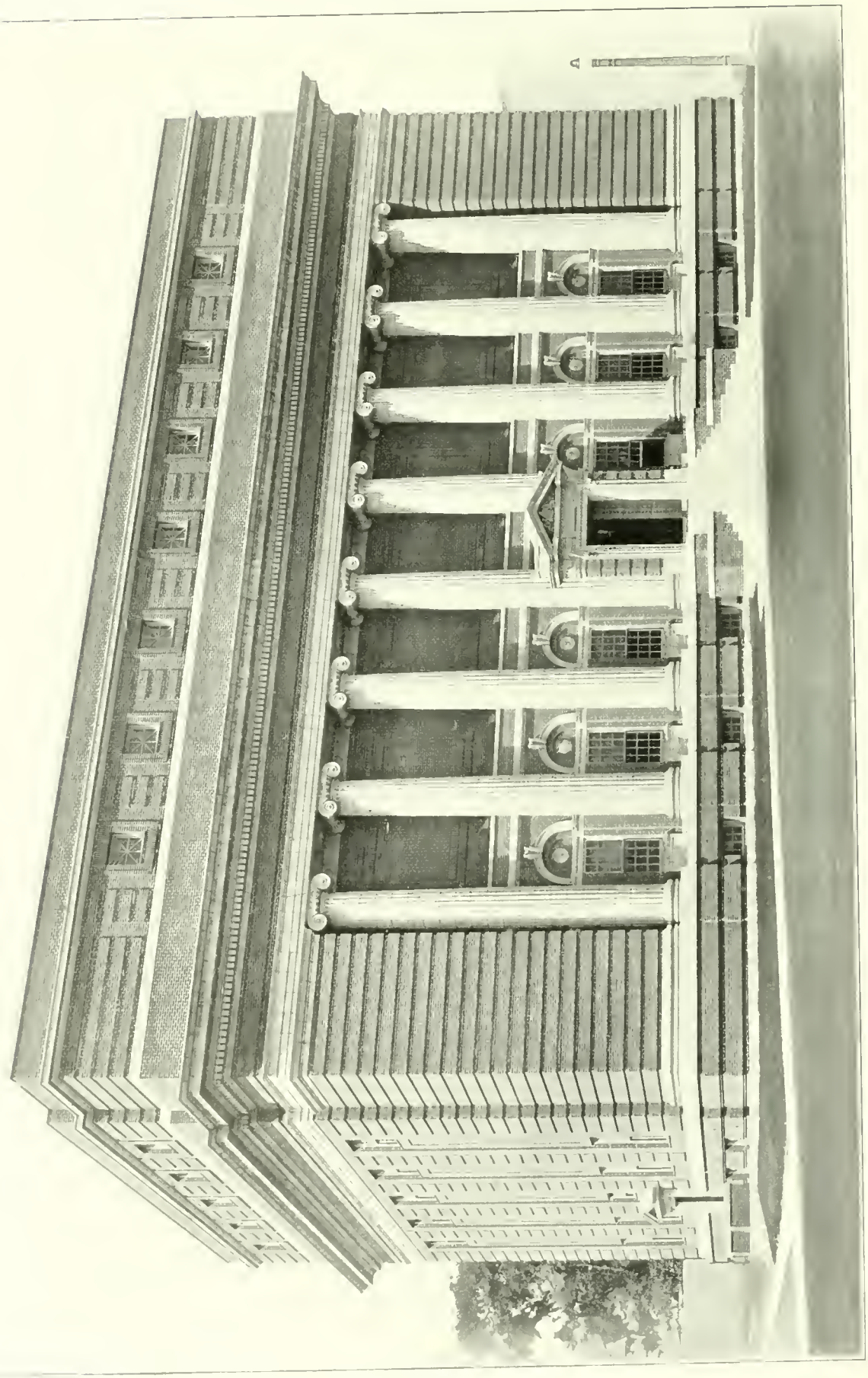


THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE ON LOGIC AVENUE

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER - 1914

# Worcester's New Masonic Temple

## The Masonic Fraternity of the Heart of the Commonwealth Dedicates Its New $200,000 Home, a Magnificent Structure, Eminently Fitting and Imposing for This Great and Representative Craft of the City of Worcester

THE MAIN STAIRWAY

MASONRY was a thriving institution in Worcester long before this community emerged from a state of provincialism. The pioneers in the building of the great city of Worcester today were numbered among those who embedded the roots of Masonry deep in the Heart of the Commonwealth to endure for all time, among them Isaiah Thomas, patriot and printer, first master of a masonic lodge in Worcester. As Worcester has developed from a provincial village into one of the great manufacturing and trade centers of the East, so has Masonry grown apace with it; and today no community in this Nation can show more representative memberships than those contained in the various Masonic bodies of the Heart of the Commonwealth and in higher bodies in the State and Nation.

On September 3rd, another memorial page of Masonic history in Worcester was written. On this date, with all the ceremony and dignity that such an event is entitled to command, the new $200,000 Masonic Temple on Ionic Avenue was formally dedicated in the presence of one of the most distinguished groups of Masonic dignitaries ever assembled in Massachusetts and attended by throngs of Masons from Worcester, Worcester County and the Commonwealth at large.

The dedication of this new home brings to a happy culmination a campaign which has extended over the better part of two decades. For several years it has been an open secret that the old quarters, as appropriate and spacious as they were, could not be classed with the prestige and importance of the organizations which they housed. The need of a greater structure was admitted on all sides; the only question in doubt was the extent to which the organizations wished to go in making a new home eminently fitting and sufficiently imposing for the craft.

The movement which has since resulted in the building of the new Temple took definite form some four years ago, when a joint committee consisting of ten from the Masonic Charitable and Educational Association and a like number from the various Masonic fraternities, was appointed to investigate and report in detail on the feasibility of securing more adequate quarters. This Committee held many meetings; it went into the whole matter as carefully and conservatively as though the proposition was entirely a personal one. Some months later this Committee reported, recommending the erection of a Temple on the lot on Mower Avenue—now Ionic Avenue—which was owned by the Association.

In order to obtain a complete concensus of opinion on the recommendation and thus guard against the possibility of later opposition, it was placed squarely before the separate organizations and each in turn asked to vote for either for or against it.

The result of this ballot was exceedingly gratifying to the many enthusiasts of a new Temple—men who for years had been advocating just such a move on every occasion that presented itself. Without exception the various bodies endorsed the preliminary recommendation; and immediately there came into existence the Finance and Building Committee with Mr. Herbert P. Bagley as general Chairman, President Fred W. Leavitt and Vice-President Henry Brannon of the Charity and Educational Association and others intensely interested in the new Temple ready and willing to labor day and night to see their hopes realized.

[illegible] C. HALCOTT
Architect

Mr. George C. Halcott, superintendent of public buildings of the City of Worcester, was selected as architect for the new structure. Not only did

The Grecian Chamber

he have the ability, as several prominent buildings which he designed before assuming charge of the City's Building Department testify, but he had that equally as important requisite for such a task,—he was numbered in that group of Masons whose fondest ambition was to see Worcester possessed with the type of Masonic Temple she deserved.

While Mr. Halcott was busy with his preliminary plans and sketches, the Committee was spending days in outlining plans and methods to raise the necessary funds to finance the venture. And right at this crucial period did that body of men show a wonderful intuition into the future of movement.

The usual procedure in launching any building proposition is to sell stock and bonds, giving the contributor an artistic certificate in exchange for his cash, with which he can feel that at some time later, either he or his descendants have a chance to cash in for at least face value on the engraved parchment. This Committee went to absolutely the other extreme. Firmly convinced that the great body of Masons of this city would respond without any inducement other than loyalty to the cause, it asked for unconditional subscriptions to the fund. In this the Committee had its every hope realized. Never before nor since has there been such a spontaneous response to a call for money. It poured into the coffers in amounts far exceeding the fondest expectations of the most sanguine member of the Committee. True, the Committee worked day and night keeping the pot aboiling, seeing as many members as possible personally, enlisting assistants to reach others, telephoning many more, and pressing the campaign equally as hard through the mails. The goal was thus reached in a surprisingly short length of time and the task stood completed without newspaper stimulation or the population at large the wiser.

The crises of the movement passed, the Committee, with Mr. Halcott, settled down to the gruelling task it had accepted—supervising the designing and erection of the structure.

For three years Mr. Bagley, Mr. Brannon, Mr. Leavitt, Mr. Halcott and other indefatigable workers met at least once a week, many time twice and more a week, and went over the plans, detail by detail, as presented by the architect.

The latter, with his duties as city official occupying

his attention throughout the day, gave every remaining minute of his waking hours to the cause. Nights, Sundays, holidays and vacations were all the same to Mr. Halcott. While others were relaxing, he was struggling with endless designs and mountains of blue prints. Cynics, who scoff at the necessity of a vacation for the business man and who recommend a change of work as a tonic equally as effective, have an added argument to support their contentions in George Halcott's labors for the past 16 months. No man can truthfully say that his municipal duties have been neglected; neither can they find a flaw of any kind in his Temple. In fact the reversal is the case—the structure has few equals of its kind in the world.

The moral assistance on part of the Building Committee was a material help to the architect. Perfect harmony existed at all times and in every possible manner the Committee lent itself to relieve such portions of the burden from the designer's shoulders. Under such happy conditions, and only such, can men work to the best advantage for all concerned.

Consequently in his finished product the architect reveals his master mind reflected in a wonderfully harmonious structure. The mathematical precision and care which has been bestowed in the designing and execution of this building, even to the minutest detail, adds much to its beauty and effect. Little points here and there, so important in the minds of the Athenian and Greek creators of the Doric and Ionic orders which predominate in this building, but painfully absent in a majority of modern attempts at classical designs.

Mr. Halcott committed himself to a tremendously difficult task in holding to his own theories for the proper designing of his conception of what a Masonic Temple ought to be. Upon these he risked his reputation and staked the acceptance of his plans. He believed that within the closed doors of the building it was possible to do away with the necessity of incorporating Masonic symbols here and there to impress the full meaning of his surroundings on the member. He believed that by employing the proper orders of architecture, color schemes and furniture, that it would be possible to present an interior that would unconsciously impress the Mason that he was fairly within his fraternal sphere.

His success in this has been little short of phenomenal; for, to the Mason once within the portals, the very walls

breathe an atmosphere charged with the secrets of the great fraternity.

Only once does a Masonic symbol appear and this single instance on the outside of the building. Here in the Tympanum of the front entrance the pediment contains the familiar arrangement of the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, flanked on either side by conventional designs of acacia, beneath which is the inscription, "Fiat Lux"—Let There Be Light.

The structure itself rises seventy feet and consists of three flours and basement. The exterior is absolutely pure Ionic in treatment, with eight massive pillars rising majestically on the street front. Despite the fact that it was necessary to treat the walls without a window to relieve the situation, Mr. Halcott has succeeded in presenting a perfect design, academically true in every proportion.

Entering through the massive bronze doors of the front entrance, the visitor finds himself within a Pompeian vestibule set off with mosaic pavement and mural decorations. From here he proceeds directly into a central foyer which extends the width of the building. On either side of the entrance have been placed the heavy bronze tablets commemorating the erection of the building and preserving thereon the names of the sturdy workers of the Building Committee and the Trustees of the Association.

This central foyer is finished in a pearl gray, a color scheme for all corridors and passageways throughout the building. The floor is covered with rugs of a rich green into which have been woven a conventional design leaning toward the Oriental order. These rugs, as are all in the building, were designed and woven especially for the Temple by Mr. Matthew J. Whittall of this city. This particular pattern used in the foyer covers all the corridors and stairways on every floor.

Huge tapestry chairs, representing various early periods, and some excellent examples of Oriental handicraft in chairs, are scattered here and there, while to the left of the entrance stands a great cathedral chime clock of solid mahogany, a gift to the Temple from Mr. Frank S. Fay.

The first floor is entirely given up to social purposes. Leading from the central foyer and extending the length of the building are corridors from which easy access is gained to the various rooms.

A parlor, library, reading room, ladies' reception room, executive committee room, billiard room, card room and various ante-rooms are located on this floor.

The parlor, designed after the Georgian period, is considered one of the best examples of its type in the State. The walls are covered with scenic paper depicting the period, all hand-blocked and produced by a family in Alsace-Lorraine, which has preserved the art for more than two centuries. The mantel over the fire-place is an exact reproduction from one of Salem's most famous colonial residences. The furniture throughout is reproduced in Chippendale and Hepplewhite designs. A beautiful grand piano graces one side, presented by Marcellus Roper Company. Leading from the parlor is a pretty reception and retiring room designed especially for the ladies.

The reading room and library, identical in design and furnishings, is finished in fumed oak with furniture representing the early 18th Century period, the designs themselves being taken directly from the furniture of Sunnybrook Hall, Durham, England.

The billiard and card rooms are finished in English oak, the latter having "Lincrusta-Walten" walls, adding materially to the rugged appearance of the quarters. The Executive Committee room is designed in colonial style, with walls covered with rich maroon Japanese grass cloth. The table and chairs for this room are exact reproductions in solid mahogany of the directors' room of the Bank of England.

To the rear of the main floor is the grand stairway leading to the second floor, and here the architect begins to exert the unconscious influence of his art on the member.

The first floor, given up as it is to social purposes, has no set style of architecture. Each room or suite of rooms simply represents a reproduction of some old type, calculated to liven the spirits of occupants and measurably add to the spirit of good fellowship and relaxation which one is bound to encounter while on the first floor.

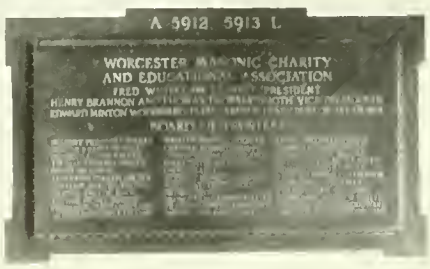
The Gothic Chapel

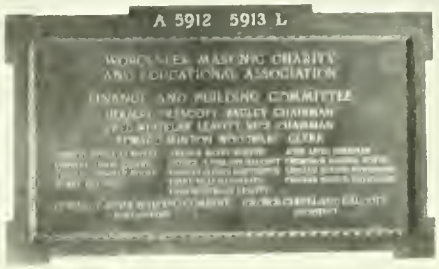
Solemnity and dignity are thus as far removed as possible and left to their proper spheres—within the sealed walls of the second and third floors—where the various bodies as strictly Masonic orders hold forth.

Thus is the grand staircase utilized for the first step in bringing the member to a realization of the impressiveness and the solemnity and the dignity above. As he approaches, his eyes rest on the Ancient Greek Stele newel posts of the balustrades, the latter carved in Colonial style with a Doric influence. As he ascends this Doric influence becomes more and more pronounced until the member cannot help but feel its sway. The Blue Lodges hold forth on this second floor, while above on the third floor are arranged the Chambers of the higher bodies. Absolutely pure Doric in treatment as it ascends, the final impression is struck when the member turns at the landing between the second and third floors to complete his journey. There facing him in the wall directly over the stairs is carved a great Doric arch, its every design clean cut and stately, infusing into every member a new sense of dignity and responsibility in an almost supernatural manner.

The Armory of the Knights Templar

Mr. Halcott's greatest achievement on the second floor is the so-called Grecian Chamber, within whose walls all the secret work of the Blue Lodges will be conducted. It is perhaps a fal-




Reading Room

Executive Committee Room

Card Room

Bronze Tablets on Either Side of Lobby

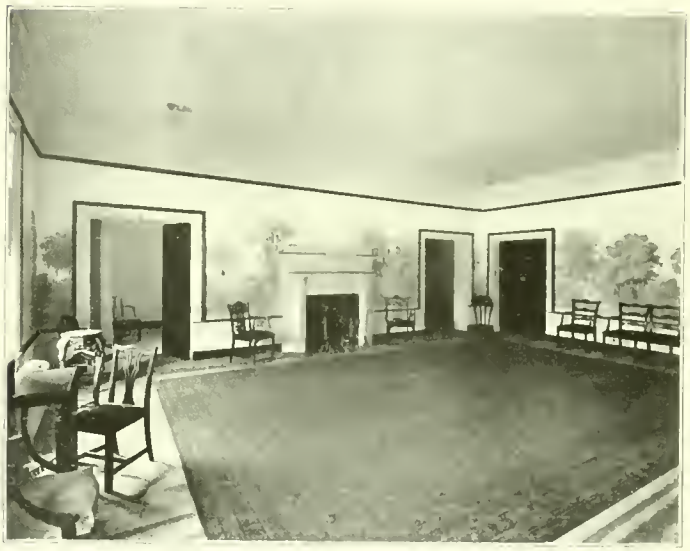
Ante Room

Library

tacy to call it a room, for it is more than that, it is in reality a Temple itself.

Once within the portals the visitor loses all connection with Worcester and her environments. One finds himself actually in the midst of a temple of the Ancient Greeks whose huge Doric piers defying you to tell them from the white Pentelic marble they represent, rise toward the sky and support the massive golden pergola beams which span the space. Above, a blue sky flecked with white clouds is visible, and you pinch yourself to make reasonably sure the fact that you are awake and really within the bounds of Worcester. But this is not all. Suddenly the bright sunlight dims and the transient reds and oranges of a glorious sunset illumine the horizon, slowly and gradually changing day to night. Twilight darkens and you gaze fascinatingly at the clouded canopy as

"The Middle Chamber"



The Reception Parlor

> "*Silently, one by one,*
> *In the infinite Meadows of Heaven,*
> *Blossom the Lovely Stars,*
> *The Forget-Me-Nots of the Angels.*"

Then the Temple lights begin to flicker in their alabaster urns overhead until the whole Temple is aglow with light again, standing out in bold relief 'gainst the dark blue sky of a Grecian night.

It is a wonderful illusion—a Belasco effect—just as realistic as the greatest masterpiece that genius ever designed.

After inspecting this chamber one immediately convinces himself that he has seen the acme of perfection; but as a matter of fact he has viewed but the beginning, for, on the floor above, dedicated to the ceremonial uses of the higher orders, is the Egyptian Chamber, in some respects as more elaborate over the Grecian Chamber as the Blue Lodge Temple stands above the ordinary "lodge room."

Here the architect represents a structure such as graced the banks of the Nile a thousand years before the Christian era—temples which made up such a group as no city ever possessed before or since. The design and arrangement are almost identical with the celebrated Temple of Philæ, whose brick red columns and massive construction in Egypt shouted defiance at Father Time to efface them.

Out beyond the columns and walls stretches the desert and overhead the sky, and one standing in the full light of the Temple expects to see a Rameses step out and assume his seat upon the dais.

Then the light of day suddenly fails and night comes on, almost without warning—an African sunset—and as the lights of the Temple begin to shine, one actually imagines that he feels the change from a torrid day to the cool of a breeze swept night on the Nile.

Long hours of research work into the dim past are responsible for these two chambers. Not only did Mr. Halcott consult the greatest authorities of this country, but called upon the specimens and records of the British Museum to increase his store of knowledge. Thus, to the minutest detail, these two Temples are absolutely correct for the periods which they represent.

The Greek Temple, from its philosopher's chair for the Master's seat, to the heavy benches which serve as seats for the members; from the massive benches for the recorder's papers, to the skillfully wrought design which conceals the true form of the organ—all conform to the early Grecian ideals of grace and elegance.

The same attention to detail is apparent in the Egyptian Temple where the lotus—favorite flower of the Egyptians and adopted in their most celebrated work—predominates in the decorative scheme. As far as practical the pure Egyptian style has been reproduced and the subtle hand of the architect has worked with modified forms to carry along the idea when modern heating and ventilating necessitated a deviation from the original.

In both Chambers the organ arrangement is ideal. Light screens have been used as wall partitions part way around the rooms, instead of the usually solid walls. These are skillfully painted and blend with the decorations, so that it is impossible to detect where solid wall leaves off and screens begin. Behind the screens the organ pipes are extended and the great instruments send out their music in the most unexpected places, fairly flooding the chambers with their tones.

For the accommodations of the lodges, when purely routine business sessions are desired, a smaller meeting

room—"the Middle Chamber"—has been designed on the second floor. This room, while more particularly an informal lodge room, is most beautifully finished and fitted, reminiscent of the old Blue Lodge room of the Pearl street quarters.

Both floors have convenient examination and waiting rooms for candidates, as well as Committee rooms, ready for instant use. The second floor also possesses a small reception room and ante-room, tastefully decorated, and furnished with reproductions from the period of William and Mary of England.

The archive room is also on this floor. This is a solid vault of concrete and steel and considered to be absolutely fire proof. Within this are steel compartments, one for each of the orders to occupy the building.

The Egyptian Chamber is but one of the marvels of the third floor, for here Mr. Halcott has had opportunity to further display his genius, both in the designing of the Chapel and Prelate's room and the armory for the Knights Templar.

The former, in pure Gothic, is an exact reproduction of an early English Chapel, even to the stained glass windows, and once within its doors the Christian feels the heavy atmosphere of reverence and sacredness which permeates to every niche and corner.

The armory, finished in the natural wood, is designed for more practical uses. It is 24 feet high and its walls are lined with individual lockers for the use of the members of the Commandery. These rise in two tiers, the upper reached by a gallery which enclose all four walls. One whole section of wall on the floor is encased with a great mirror, a gift from Sir Knight Henry Brannon, giving twenty Knights opportunity to fit and adjust their uniform and at the same time see at a glance whether they are perfectly groomed.

The drill hall for the Commandery is in the basement and is also used as a banquet hall. This great room, 44 by 88 feet, is built without a pillar or post and can accommodate a total of 440 diners at one sitting. Adjoining at the southeasterly end is a great kitchen which for efficient arrangement and modern equipment for the cooking and serving of food compares favorably with the culinary departments of the greatest hotels.

The above only briefly outlines the attractions and charms of this new Masonic Temple. A description such as it deserves would fill a volume many times the size of this publication. As much more as has already been written might be added concerning the perfect co-operation between the architect and the various contractors and the material assistance rendered by Stenberg & Co. and others; the wonderful ventilation system, the vacuum cleaning system, the modern heating and lighting sytems and various other systems to promote the health and comfort of the members while within the Temple. Neither is there space to elaborate on the perfect arrangement of entrances and exists, the precaution to protect life in case of fire by the construction of steel stairs within concrete corridors on either end of the building and various other features.

All these, and more, deserve recognition and undoubtedly will be featured in some descriptive publication arranged and printed in the near future by the Masonic Fraternity. It is our regret that we can not do so here. However, for what text we omit, we feel sure that the pictorial reproductions of the building shown herewith will tell a story in themselves and form additional chapters of description. Together they will give the world at large a glimpse into this wonderful new Temple of Worcester—a monument to the craft in general and in particular to the perseverance and labors of the Finance and Building Committee in which the following are enrolled: Herbert P. Bagley, Chairman; Fred W. Leavitt, Vice-Chairman; Edward Milton Woodward, Clerk; and Forrest E. Barker, Thomas T. Booth, Henry Brannon, Arthur H. Burton, George C. Halcott, Francis A. Harrington, Frank M. Heath, John A. Sherman, Frederick W. White and Edward Minton Woodward.

# Making Better Workmen

**Oldest Mechanical Drawing School of the City Catering to the Employed Young Men Begins 36th Annual Sessions**

(CONTRIBUTED)

About 35 years ago, in the old Walnut street building, was started the first Mechanical Drawing School in the city, with the father of the present principal as one of the teachers.

About five years ago, on account of not having suitable quarters for the growing classes, the city leased a large, airy, well lighted and heated room in the Brewer Building on Front street.

The coming school year will begin on October 5 with the same teaching staff as for the past two years, three young men who are all practical draftsmen, Geo. E. Marble, Principal, Edward I. Storer, and Arthur R. Petterson, Assistants.

The course is completed ordinarily in four winters of 20 weeks each; two nights a week being given to each class. The beginners' class meets Monday and Thursday, and the advanced class, Tuesday and Friday. During the first year the subjects taken up are Geometrical Problems, Lettering, Projection, Intersection, Sections, Developments, Screws, Bolts, Threads, Cams and a few drawings of simple mechanical objects. At the beginning of the second year drawings are made of objects a little more complicated. After the holiday vacation the study of gearing is taken up covering, Spur, Bevel and Worm Gearing. The third year more elaborate drawings are made and the making of tracings and blue prints taken up. The last year, details and assembly drawings are made of some Worcester made machine tool.

At the completion of each year's work satisfactorily, a certificate is given, and a diploma at the finish of the course. The only cost is for the drawing materials, instruments, tee square, paper, etc., which could be attended to very satisfactorily for $5.00. Although a deposit of $1.00 is required for the entrance certificate, it is returned at the end of the year to all those whose attendance and deportment have been up to the standard.

Manufacturers of the city should urge the young men in their employ to take advantage of the opportunity to learn mechanical drawing, as it is without doubt a valuable asset for a machinist to understand drawings. The school makes no promises to find positions or to insure advancement in pay to the scholars, those things being up to the pupil himself; but it furnishes a practical course which will enable them to make and read drawings intelligently.

# Applying Practical Education at Home

## Worcester Sets an Example for the World in the Construction of the New $100,000 Addition to Its Great Boys' Trade School with 90 Percent of the Interior Work Done by the Students Themselves

ABOVE the sharp, plain outlines of the city's tall buildings and factory chimneys a rainbow-tinted vision, a fanciful fairy dream, hovered one day upon the mental horizon of one of the great industrial seers of Worcester, now gone to his rest eternal. It was a wonderful spectacle, a real gilded picture, gleaming with the sunshine of a hope so bright that it was able to pierce through the curtained years of the future and by its own undimmed lustre challenge the skepticism of a material age.

What Milton P. Higgins dared conceive as possible stands today a tangible reality of brick and stone and wood. What that clear-eyed prophet, who stood looking over the heads of his fellow men into the hazy obscurity of oncoming time, saw as his fadeless dream so wondrously shaped itself from his ever-active mind fabric has been evolved by the magic hand of achievement into something that you can see and touch.

Facing Armory square, to which it lends a substantial setting, the Worcester Boys' Trade School constitutes the open portal through which the boys of Worcester for generations to come can pass to the realm of technical preparation which will perfectly equip them to enter the industrial world. Opportunity to the working boys of the city will always from henceforth be easier to recognize and easier to meet because of Milton P. Higgins' vision of industrial education.

No boy who has reaped the benefit of the dream come true has found that it enabled him to get anywhere

WORCESTER TRADE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—SHOWING NEW ADDITION

without working. He has had to work if anything a good bit harder than he ever would have otherwise during his "apprentice years," but he has come to the end of that period with the realization that he knows a trade and knows it well. He has found that work is one of the biggest realities the trade school possesses, and if he was one of the 150 boys who were in the various classes which, 50 boys at a time, helped to build the splendid new addition to the school, he can show how he

FINISHING WORKER

TURNING OUT LATHE

learned his trade by pointing to some of the interior work of that structure.

For 90 per cent. of the inside construction on the imposing new wing which has just been completed was performed by the boys themselves, and that is the most wonderful part of the story. Workmanship of which any journeyman might feel proud has been accomplished by these boys and stands for all the years to come as a monument alike to the sound methods of the faculty and the willing industry of the students.

That was part of the great dream, too, that some day the boys should themselves be able to do the work of enlarging the building. Mr. Higgins did not plan it quite the way it came about, for he hoped that when the bricklaying and building trades were added the boys could build the addition throughout, but he had the principle in mind from the moment that he supervised the drawing of plans for the school which he never doubted would one day come into being.

Those plans utilized all the land which the city eventually bought for the purpose. They outlined a building shaped like three sides of a hollow square, with a handsome street front and a wing on each end extending back the entire length of the land, thus insuring lots of room and lots of window light.

One wing was originally built by the city and for three years gave industrial training to several hundred boys. Not yet was it possible to build the next section of the school. A decade might have passed before this would have been possible had not Mr. Higgins' estate, after his death in March, 1912, offered to give $25,000 towards an addition if the city would appropriate an equal sum.

Thus the dreamer's dream was made more possible of realization after his death than it had been during his life; and when 150 of the boys swarmed into the new wing, which comprised the street front designed in the plans, with hammer, plane, saw and paint brush in their hands, and boyish enthusiasm in their hearts, $15,000 worth of interior work leaped into existence, and the completion of the "dream palace" was placed beyond the scope of dreams.

Those 150 student-workmen lads found a mere skeleton structure waiting for them. The contractors built little more than the four walls and the roof. Their only other work was to finish the main entrance in cut stone and marble tile because there are no classes in these crafts in the trade school.

But they did nothing more. They laid no floors, built no stairs, put in no wood finish, installed no electric lights nor electric light wiring. Even down

MAKING FURNITURE FOR THE NEW SCHOOL

in the basement, where room was allotted for one of the finest gymnasium in Massachusetts, they did not do a stroke of the work that is represented there today in the running track, with its sharp incline, the circular iron stairs and the hardwood floor.

It is in this splendid gym that the visitor is the most surprised, as he looks about him, to be informed that the work was done entirely by the boys. It does not seem possible that the workmanship there observed was performed by lads who were not yet of legal age.

Truth to tell, the gymnasium presented probably the most difficult problems which the class in machine shop work and carpentry had to face. The building of the running track, which measures 24 laps to the mile, put the boys' skill to the most severe test because the track

Finishing Stairs for the New Addition

has, as stated, an inclined slope, and further because at each of the broad turns a wooden beam, curved to fit the track, was constructed in sections, and a wrought iron pipe was bent into an arc to serve as a railing.

Excellent as is this construction, it is equalled by the two flights of circular iron stairs which lead from the track to the floor level, by the panelled partitions protecting the spaces reserved for spectators, and by the wiring for the electric light fixtures. All wires are encased in iron conduits and the work of running these iron pipes through wrought iron beams was one of the marvels accomplished by the electrical work class.

Provision for ventilation and heating was also the work of the boys. They installed a ventilating apparatus, including four large fans, which will fulfill all possible requirements of building inspectors. They also put in a centralized steam heating plant which heats both the original and the new sections of the building.

Underneath the gymnasium floor there are numerous springs of water which were encountered when the foundations for the building were laid. These springs formed a habit of leaking through the cement floor and flooding it with water until the contractors worked out a plan for a perpetual automatic draining apparatus. They turned the plan over to the boys and the boys did the work.

In one corner of the floor a square opening was cut and termed a "sump hole." In this was placed a floating switch which operates an automatic starter on a motor-driven pump and this pumps the water out of the sump hole through a drainage pipe. The apparatus goes into action whenever the water rises to a certain level, which occurs about once every two hours. It takes less than two minutes to pump out the sump hole, and all the water bubbling up through the earth seeks this artificial outlet, while the floor of the gymnasium is kept as dry as a chip.

Measuring 96 by 57 feet, which are also the dimensions of the draughting room, the house carpentry room and the auditorium on the upper floors, the gymnasium has most of the ground floor to itself. What space it does not occupy has been utilized for locker rooms and shower baths, in which there will be separate sections for the boys, the instructors and some of the girls of the girls' trade school.

Dividing up the first floor is a large draughting room, a lunch room, a library, and a set of administration offices. Some of the best work the boys have done is to be seen in the imposing corridor with its panels of quartered oak, five feet high, built by the woodworking class, and stained by the painting and decorating class.

Handsome chain lighting fixtures, designed and built by the boys, finished in antique brass, with large Druid globes, the only part of the fixtures not made by the boys, give a brilliant, soft glow at night. There is quartered oak panelling in every room, but the lighting of each compartment is slightly different.

In the draughting room it consists of burnished brass fixtures suspended 26 feet from the ceiling, and containing 60 watt lamps. In the library it comprises eight semi-indirect pendant chain fixtures with 90 watt lamps and in the vestibule it is a cast iron pendant fixture.

Switchboards on every floor, and concealed wiring in the corridors, the switchboards flush with the walls, are part of the labor performed by the class in electrical work. This part of the interior work, like everything else the boys did, is surprisingly well done, able to stand the test of comparison with adult workmen without the slightest discredit.

It is designed by the directors of the trade school to provide lunch for the boys and also for the girls of the girls' trade school, at noontimes throughout the school year. For this purpose a typical lunch room, 40 by 49,

Draftsmen at Work on New Plans

has been set aside at one end of the first floor. The boys are now doing the interior finish of this room.

When it is completed, the girls will move in and make it the scene of their practical domestic science classes. What they learn about cooking in their own trade school

on State street they will here put into actual practice by cooking and serving hot lunches for the boys every day. This will simply carry onward the principle of learning by doing which is embodied in everything to be found within the walls of this remarkable structure.

Over a regular lunch counter, which the boys have just constructed, the girls will serve the most appetizing

At Work on the Running Track in the Gymnasium

viands, and at comfortable small tables, which the boys are also making, the students will eat their meals. Not a single boy has so far expressed any reluctance to trust his digestion to the cooking of the girls' cooking classes. But it is only just to assert that if the lunches served by the girls are as fine in their own way as the lunchroom constructed by the boys, there will be absolutely no ground for criticism.

Provision for the mental stimulation of the boys has been made by means of the library, a comfortable room, 23 by 33, finished, like most of the others on this floor, in oak panelling. It contains a tapestry brick fireplace with a hardwood mantel and will be a cheerful recreation room for the students where they will find books, both fiction and non-fiction, the latter mostly bearing on the different trades taught in the school. Most of the books which will make up the library have been donated. The reading tables, book cases and chairs are the work of the cabinet making class.

In the general office, the quartered oak finish also prevails, but in the private office of the principal, opening out of the general office, and a filing room for records, containing the fireproof vault, the finish is mission panel. In the draughting room the finish harmonizes with that of the library and lunch room. Both mechanical and architectural draughting are taught.

Pride is felt by every class of the school in the two ornamental standards which guard the steps outside the main entrance and illuminate the sidewalk at night. These standards were designed by the boys and nearly every class had something to do with constructing them. The model upon being built was cast at a Worcester iron foundry, but the boys installed the uprights and put in the wiring. The standards are of antique brass finish and each is surmounted by a huge electric light globe of glazed glass.

Rooms for the woodworking and painting classes and a large room for the class in house carpentry take up the entire second floor. Coupled with the room set apart for the woodworking class, in which every work bench was constructed by the boys themselves, so that none of the furniture came from outside the building, is a large lecture room where problems in woodworking are demonstrated by the class on the blackboard. Here also the furnishing, chairs, railings and blackboard frames were all constructed by the boys.

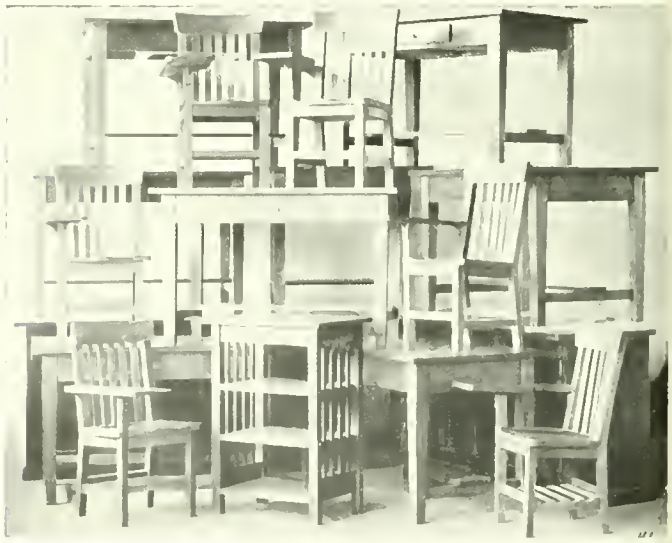
Since the new building was finished, the printing class has had all the room it needs on the third floor. It has made use of every bit of space allotted to it, for the printing class is a busy part of the school, turning out in workmanlike manner all the official printing for the institution. Just at present the boys are completing an illustrated descriptive booklet of the entire school.

In equipment the printing class is well off. There are four job presses of various sizes, long rows of cases containing Roman type, several cabinets of large size type, imposing stones, paper cutters and furniture cabinets.

Probably the most handsome spot in the building is the attractive assembly hall, simple but artistic, with its soft grey wall panelling, and hollow beam panelled ceiling. The windows are set in high panelled arches, and there is a spacious platform.

Five great pendant fixtures, each suspended by four chains, which hang six feet from the ceiling, provide a brilliant semi-indirect system of lighting the hall. There are two globes to each fixture, the upper globe containing a 500 watt nitrogen lamp, and the lower one enclosing four 40 watt lamps on a separate circuit.

Two switches control each fixture, so that the more powerful upper lamps can be turned off, leaving only



Samples of Finished Furniture

the dimmer lower lamps. This will enable the hall to be darkened for moving pictures, a machine for exhibiting which is to be installed later. If desired, eight more fixtures can be installed.

The boys did all the work in the auditorium except the painting of the walls and ceiling. They built the platform, constructed the chairs, put in the electric light

wiring and installed the fixtures; and no part of the addition reflects more credit upon their work than the auditorium. In its modest beauty of design and simplicity of execution, it must surely fulfill all the points of the "dream auditorium" which Milton P. Higgins saw in his memorable vision of long ago.

Viewed as a whole, the boys' trade school furnishes a unique example of the value of industrial training. No one connected with the school is given to boasting, but the directors are inclined to think that few other buildings were ever constructed so largely by young fellows of the apprentice age whose workmanship was so perfect as to save $15,000 in the cost of building. They are probably right.

Advance along the lines of industrial education has been extraordinary within the last decade. But Worcester, while not actually a pioneer in the movement, is a pace-setter in it at the present time. The trade school of today is the reason.

What comparatively few other trade schools pretend to accomplish the Worcester school actually brings to pass—the teaching of a trade so that the boy who graduates can begin immediately to earn his living at that trade and hold his own with any man working at the same trade. Boys who go out from the school from year to year since it was first opened, in 1909, prove that this is no idle assertion, for never yet has a disappointing after-report of any boy graduated come back from the great, throbbing trade world outside the precincts of the school which has taken these lads into its midst—has tried them and found them true.

Aside from the practical training which the 150 boys who finished the interior of the addition secured, the regular classes of the school equip a boy in half a dozen useful trades, all of them striking close home to the industrial life of the city. The classes in both the original and new sections of the building provide training in machine shop work, cabinet making, pattern making, house carpentry, steam engineering practice, painting and decorating, electrical work, printing and draughting. The classes are under competent instructors. The work so far has been under the able direction of Elmer H. Fish as principal. The supervision is based on a sound system.

This system is centered in a time clock which punches the time at which the boy reports for work. The boy gives his card to his instructor in class and receives it back upon completing his work and leaving the school. He then punches it again at the time clock.

But this mechanical side of the system is supplemented by a careful check kept by the instructor on the industry shown by the boy while at the school. If the boy fails to display proper energy in his work, turns lazy, or idles through his tasks, the instructor reports the fact to the head office. Thus a boy's cards might show that he had been at the school six hours on a certain day, yet the instructor might report that he had only put in four hours of actual work. In that case the boy would only be credited with four hours of work for that day. A specified maximum number of hours of actual work must be put in during each school year to entitle the boy to receive his certificate of graduation. The results of this system have proved absolutely satisfactory.

It is the purpose of the directors, now that the new gymnasium is a reality, to include a certain amount of physical training in the required curriculum. In most schools of this type the question of gymnasium work is left optional with the students. If they feel interested in physical training, they have the chance to get all they want of it; but if they don't, no effort is made to interest them in it.

In all probability, the directors of the Worcester Boys' Trade School will require every boy to take a specified amount of gymnasium work just as much as they will require the performance of so many hours of work in the trade which the boys are studying.

For hundreds of boys—and the number is increasing so fast that the third and final wing of the building will be demanded before long—the boys' trade school means a chance to get a good, firm start on their life career.

Stretching far away into the mist of the oncoming years reaches the influence and help of this valuable institution until it is lost in the haze of futurity. And every boy who now claims or will in the future claim the Worcester Boys' Trade School as his industrial alma mater will carry a warm place in his heart, long after he has grown to manhood's years, for the Worcester tradesman, once a boy at the start of life himself, who was able to pierce the veil of uncertainty and dream a dream which has come true chiefly through his own unflinching faith and unflagging effort.

## Not a Carrier's Business

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York recently decided that parcel checking in a railway station is not a matter over which the Public Service Commission of the state has jurisdiction. Railways are not compelled to check parcels, but if they do, or if they grant that privilege to others, the charges and the character of the accommodations furnished are not open to question.

The matter came up through a complaint that the charge of 10 cents for checking a parcel at the Grand Central station, New York City, was excessive. The New York Central at the hearing before the commission declared that it had left the privilege to W. H. Mendel.

Mr. Mendel flatly refused to answer questions as to his profits. It had been brought out that he was paying the New York Central $35,000 a year for his privilege, and that he was at the head of a corporation capitalized at $50,000; but the commission was unable to get further information. The commission called Mr. Mendel before the Supreme Court, which held him in contempt, but the Appellate Division on appeal has let him off.

The opinion was written by Justice John Proctor Clarke, who held that a temporary depository of packages was no more a compulsory equipment for a railroad station that a barber shop, a bootblack stand, a candy booth, or a lunch counter.

"A hotel has been erected upon the property of the railroad company near Forty-second street," said the judge, "and there is in contemplation the erection of a private club. While it might be proper in each instance to inquire into the terms of the railroad's lease for such properties, is it reasonable to suppose that it would be within the jurisdiction of the commission to investigate the private affairs of such lessee corporations as to the prices they charged to or the profits they made from those voluntarily seeking the conveniences tendered?"

# The Cape Cod Canal

## Coastwise Commerce Begins Its Course Through This Long-Talked and Greatly Needed Waterway Just Dedicated to the Maritime Interests of this Country, with Worcester Taking Part in the Exercises

Mr. August Belmont

COASTWISE commerce has begun its course through the Cape Cod Canal and with the opening of this new water way there came into existence a new route to and from Boston, a route some 70 miles shorter than the old one around Cape Cod and a route without the dangers of Pollock's Rip; the shifting sheals and the heavy fogs which have given the Cape route the gruesome, yet true title, "The Graveyard of Ships."

Man has talked of this waterway, connecting Buzzard's Bay and Cape Cod Bay, for over 280 years. The government has realized its possibilities and stragetic value ever since the birth of this nation.

Yet it remained for the genius and energy of one man—Mr. August Belmont—and private capital to make this canal a fact. All this has been done in five years and at the expense of $12,000,000, barely a pittance when one considers the saving of lives and cargoes which this waterway can save every year, for it is so designed to allow passage eventually of the greatest vessels afloat and can handle every pound of the 25,000,000 tons of freight which has been subjected to the dangers of the sea-route every twelve months.

The old Cape Cod and deadly Pollock Rip route still remain—a competitor of the new canal. But those most familiar with the new canal and authorities in every branch of industry are united in the opinion that the competition will be no greater than that existing between stage coach and steam railroad.

The canal was formally dedicated on July 29th with Mr. Belmont surrounded by representatives of nation, state, municipalities and business, the favored few including a delegation from the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

The party assembled at New Bedford, where as Mr. Belmont's guests they were given quarters on the Rose Standish. From New Bedford the vessel was escorted by the torpedo boat destroyers Walke, Terry, Syerett, Rowe, Perkins and Monaghan; and the gunboats Wasp and Gloucester. At the Buzzard Bay entrance the convoys were joined by the 300 foot torpedo boat destroyer McDougal.

The passage of the fleet through the canal was a tri-

[illegible] Waters of Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Bay—President August Belmont and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons Clasping Hands Across the Cut

PANORAMA OF CAPE COD CANAL

DESCRIPTION

Length over the Isthmus, 8 miles.
Total length to 30-foot depth in both Bays, 13 miles.
Depth of Canal, 25 feet at low water.
Bottom width of Canal, 100 feet.
Bottom width of approaches, from 250 to 300 feet
Deepest cut, 29 feet above tide water.
Average fog during the last five years at
Pollock Rip.....1066 hours
At the western entrance of Canal..... 366 hours
At the eastern entrance of Canal..... 625 hours
Vessels will save 70 miles in distance.
Difference in tide necessitates no locks.
Railroad bridge over Canal at Buzzards Bay.
Breakwater in Cape Cod Bay, 3000 feet long, containing 350,000 tons of granite.
Two highway bridges over Canal, one at Bourne and the other at Sagamore.
Bridges have 160-foot span and are constructed on the basis of an ultimate depth of canal of 34 feet.
Canal will be lighted by the latest modern methods and have the necessary aids to navigation.

nuphal one—a wonderful testimonial to Mr. Belmont and his associates responsible for the work.

The exercises formally dedicating the canal were held at Sagamore, where addresses were made by various notables present.

Mr. Belmont's dedicatory address follows:—

"New England has been thinking of this canal for over two hundred years.

"It first was planned for the trade of that day; a little waterway eight miles long, of which the Scusset and Monument rivers were to form a part, with a cut across the intervening land of about three miles, just about deep enough to float vessels no larger than the smallest schooners now navigating these waters.

"We have finally cut a channel eight miles across this isthmus and five miles into Buzzard's Bay, fit to float all classes of craft drawing somewhat over twenty feet of water. We have filled up the Scusset and swallowed up the Monument in the process.

"It is interesting for us today to remember that the Suez Canal when first constructed, while ninety-nine miles long, was twenty-six and one-half feet deep and only seventy-two feet wide. The Cape Cod is thirteen miles long, twenty-five feet deep and from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet wide.

"The meagre tonnage of our thrifty ancestors has, through the genius and labor of their children, grown to twenty-five millions of tons. The figures are stupendous; they rank second to the tonnage of the world's most active canal, the Suez, and exceed the estimated tonnage for the Panama Canal more than twelve million tons. It is this great traffic that warrants the building of this canal; the problem being—could fair interest on a given cost be earned by tolls, which still would leave a margin of saving over what it now costs to round the Cape?

"My associates and I are satisfied that this can be accomplished, while there is offered a cheaper means of transportation, apart from the question of greater safety.

"The project stated simply is—the diversion of existing traffic to a better route.

"While this coastwise commerce must vary with good and bad times, as every business does, it has, in the main, a fixed quantity, the minimum of which, in a poor year, can satisfy the canal's solvency.

"The Cape Cod Canal's only competitor is Nature, and the action of the shifting sands on the shoals is daily diminishing her facilities.

"Nothing but the intervention of the United States Goverment, at great cost, can even restore, let alone improve, the original channel at Pollock Rip.

"The canal you see today has, although not quite finished, a mean depth of twenty feet. By this coming December we will finish the dredging to the full depth of twenty-five feet at low tide. At high water full thirty feet will exist, and the bridge spans are 160 feet wide, ample for the passage of vessels of maximum beam.

"Tomorrow, coastwise commerce will begin its course through this new river, the little vessels at first, cautiously, by daylight only, for a week or two; later, the larger ones, towed or alone by the day and night, reaching their destination by a route which will save time, money and lives.

"As we now view the accomplishment of our task and its difficulties overcome, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without the mention of those whose names should forever remain on the honor roll of the canal's constructors.

"William Barclay Parsons, its chief engineer, resourceful and tireless. So too, his aids, Charles T. Waring and A. S. Ackerman, loyal and diligent.

The "Belle Gov. Warfield" Digging the Canal at the Rate of 10 Cubic Yards a Bite

"Commodore J. W. Miller, vice-president and general manager, experienced and expert.

"Then Michael J. Degnon, the giant contractor, who rip-rapped the banks, and E. W. Foley, who prepared the way for the dredges in the middle section by dry excavation.

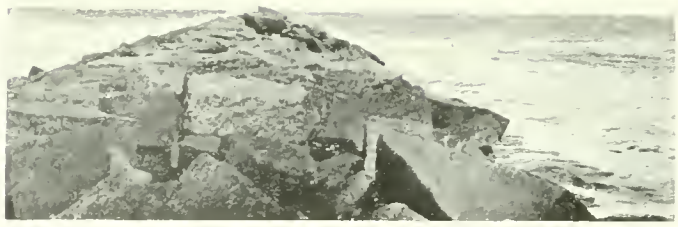
"And last, but in large type, the name of Frank A. Furst. He took the job of dredging and has carried it through against unforeseen difficulties and unforeseen cost to him. It is he who has taken out fourteen millions of the sixteen million cubic yards of material. He has met his task with the courage of a knight and the honor of a gentleman.

"On the subject of safety there is not one of us concerned in the construction of this great work, financially or otherwise, but feels that, apart from any commercial aspect, we have been building the greatest life-saving institution on the Atlantic and that through these, our efforts, the historic graveyard of the coast may be closed. Personally, should it serve no other purpose than the saving of thousands of lives from perishing off the Cape, I shall feel my own efforts are repaid.

"And now on behalf of my associates I dedicate this waterway to the commerce of our country."

Various articles on the Canal have been written since the work of cutting this waterway commenced, but the following from the *Scientific American*, is, with all things considered the most concise and yet complete description published:—

The curved arm of Cape Cod with its curious fish-hook termination at Provincetown, which forms such a remarkable feature of the New England coast line, is of glacial origin. It was formed by the deposit of boulders and clay brought down from Labrador and Maine, and upon the substratum thus formed, the joint action of the waves and winds of the sea, deposited the sand, which in layers of various thicknesses and in picturesque contours, form such a pleasing feature in the landscape of Cape Cod. Inclosed and sheltered by the wide-curving promontory is Cape Cod Bay. Where Cape Cod joins the mainland, at what might be called its shoulder, there is a narrowing down of the width from shore to shore until the distance from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay is only eight miles. Buzzard's Bay lies between the mainland and the southeasterly extension of Cape Cod, which latter gives the same protection to Buzzard's Bay that Cape Cod gives to the bay named after itself. The narrow stretch joining Cape Cod to the mainland has a surface elevation of only 29 feet above high water. It is composed mainly of sand with an occasional admixture of boulders. A glance at the map will show that the shipping which passes from Boston to New York and southern ports, or *vice versa*, whether it steams or sails through Long Island Sound, or by the route outside of Long Island, at present has to pass through Nantucket Sound and around Cape Cod. Centuries of navigation have shown that the shoals of the Sound and the lee shore of Cape Cod render the route difficult and dangerous, the former because of the frequent fogs obscuring the lightships and lighthouses which are necessary to safe navigation, and the latter because of the dangers of the reefs and the lee shore of Cape Cod, upon which the Atlantic gales beat with great fury, particularly during the winter months.



A View of the Great Stone Break Water Extending 3000 Feet Into Barnstable Bay, Which Protects the Northerly Entrance to the Canal

The difficulties are aggravated by the fact that the larger proportion of the 25,000,000 tons of freight which annually uses this outside route is carried in sailing ships and in tows, both of which are particularly exposed to the dangers of navigation above referred to.

In view of these facts, students of the problem will see at once that, if the eight-mile strip of land between the head of Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Bay on Cod Bay were cut through and a deep-water channel formed,

Entrance to Canal From Cape Cod Bay—Showing Sea Wall

this shipping would not only avoid the dangers of navigation above referred to, but it would make the trip to Boston and other eastern ports with a very considerable saving of time and distance.

The agitation for the construction of Cape Cod Canal is as old as the nation itself; and we are all familiar with the story of Miles Standish, who, on September 2nd, 1627, sailed his boat up the Scusset River and met DeRessiers who in response to an urgent call, had been sent from New Amsterdam, by way of Buzzard's Bay to the rescue of the sorely oppressed colony. Later an examination and survey were ordered by the High Court of the colony. As far back as 1776, George Washington himself recognized the military value of this route; and when he found it impossible to send his troops to New York by water because of the 8-mile barrier, he said "the interior barrier should be cut in order to give greater security to navigation and against the enemy."

Eastern End of Canal—Fishing Fleet at Anchor

We have before us a chronological history of the Cape Cod Canal movement, which shows how company after company was formed to cut the canal, several acts of Congress being passed to assist in the enterprise. Finally, Mr. August Belmont, convinced that the canal could be made financially profitable, and moved not a little by the sentimental consideration that the canal would be built in the district from which his ancestors had come, decided to finance the undertaking.

The canal is being built at sea level; its length from shore to shore is eight miles; the length from the 30-foot depth in either bay is 13 miles, and the depth throughout the canal for the present is 25 feet. The width of the bottom of the approaches in either bay is 200 feet, and the width of the bottom of the passing places in the canal is 250 and 300 feet. A breakwater 2000 feet in length has been built for the protection of the entrance from Barnstable Bay. It should be noted that the only turn in the channel has a radius of 7640 feet; the canal being practically straight from shore to shore.

Railroad Bridge Half Open

These Bridges Necessary to Carry Highways and Railways Across Its Channel

From what we have said of the physical characteristics of the strip of land through which the Cape Cod Canal is cut, it will readily be understood that the enterprise presented no features of serious difficulty, judged from the engineering standpoint, that could not be mastered. There were problems, arising from the unstable conditions of the rock or other material through which the canal is excavated, such as have added so greatly to the cost of the construction at Panama. The material is such that it stands upon specified slopes and the banks of the finished canal are such that no erosion or washing away of the banks needs be anticipated. Most of the excavation has been done by means of hydraulic dredges. The dredging plant included two of the largest machines of this type in the world, each of which removed over 4000 cubic yards per day from the canal. In one respect only have the estimates of the time of completion been upset, and this delay was due to the unsuspected presence of a deposit of boulders, some of them of very great size, which have delayed the work and called for special methods of excavation. The detail finishing up which must be done before the canal is thrown open for operation for all vessels will be completed by November. The dredging of the four-mile approach in the navigable waters of Buzzard's Bay is done and the breakwater at the eastern end in Barnstable Bay which contains about 100,000 tons of granite is completed.

The importance of the Cape Cod Canal as an engineering structure is seen when we compare it with other completed canals. Although the depth for the present will be 25 feet, it is intended ultimately to dredge the prism throughout to 30 feet. The canal is greater therefore in its cross-section than the original Suez or the present Manchester Canal. The commerce of the world navigates through the former and through the Manchester Canal steamers drawing 15 feet pass one another. The clearance between bridge piers is less at Manchester than the 150 feet on the Cape Cod Canal.

Furthermore, there are three passing points where the bottom is 200 feet wide; at the eastern end the width is 300 feet for nearly a mile and the approach in Buzzard's bay has a width of 250 feet. The completed canal will be illuminated throughout on the street-lighting plan, and it will contain the various aids to navigation, these being of the most modern type. Navigation will be easy; for it is well understood abroad, where canal navigation is common, that steaming through a lighted and comparatively narrow channel, where the banks are well defined, is safer than steaming from one bright lighthouse to the next through uncertain intervening shoals. This it has been abundantly and very bitterly proved by our own coast pilots especially in passing around Pollock Rip.

## J. Edmund Thompson

The year 1905 brought to Worcester a young man—a product of the Middle West—who, after carefully weighing the merits of various American municipalities, picked the Heart of the Commonwealth as the one best city for the seat of a business which he was about to establish and develop. He asked no concession of any kind, nor odds of any man. Such capital as he needed he had; the push and energy to make his project a success were wrapped within himself. He had a pleasing personality—men were drawn unconciously toward him—a magnetism encountered now and then within a human being, which makes that person a leader among men.

A few years before this same erect and energetic fellow left college a physical wreck. His nerves were gone, his health shattered beyond repair, specialists had told him, and their brightest pictures of his future life had an invalid's chair with him reclining therein as its central figure. Thus was he forced to attempt to save himself and he set about it with the only means he had any knowledge of—physical culture.

Working cautiously and slowly he began developing the different sets of muscles and nerve centers of his body. His first efforts were painfully discouraging, but with a persistency born of desperation he continued and months later saw him improving. With confidence restored he continued his work, absorbing at the same time an amazing knowledge of the human constitution. Three years later he was trodding the streets a well man—a transformation well entitled to be recorded among Twentieth Century miracles.

To assist his fellow men with the knowledge gained in his own efforts was his purpose in opening offices in Worcester, and he went about it in a dignified and thoroughly ethical manner. His suggestions were safe and sane ones. There were no ear marks of the fake nor quack about him. He was accepted by physicians of the city as entirely reliable—in fact his books later showed many of them among his clients.

His own unbounded confidence in himself assured the success of his venture from the start and from a comparatively small clientele in this city, his circle grew and continued to grow until the year 1911 saw him with clients in every civilized clime, in all positions in life, from the richest in John D. Rockefeller and members of the nobility of various foreign countries to the ordinary tradesman and mechanic.

In social and fraternal circles his development in these nine years was none the less remarkable. He mixed with all kinds of men in the Heart of the Commonwealth, and believing in his city as few native born show in this generation, he found reward at the hands of his companions with elevation to high office in the various Masonic Bodies, the Elks, the Red Men, military circles, social clubs and civic bodies—for he was

Mr J. Edmund Thompson

one of the most loyal in the ranks of the Chamber of Commerce.

In literary fields he attracted equal attention with physical culture as the base of his many themes. One book alone, "Human Energy," had a sale to date of over 100,000 copies and is now in its 10th edition.

With this only too brief résumé of the accomplishments of J. Edmund Thompson, who came to Worcester nine years ago a perfect stranger, and, in 1914, at the age of 36 years, one of the frequently mentioned candidates for mayor, we must close the record for all time, for on August 15th his life was cruelly crushed out by his own automobile at Warwick, R. I., just as he was about to start on the homeward trip to Worcester after a day's outing.

But in the hearts of Worcester citizens of this generation his memory will always endure and the story of the career of J. Edmund Thompson, loyal citizen, will be handed down through generations.

Worcester as a community suffers a severe loss in the death of J. Edmund Thompson—a loss of a leader among citizens, such as no growing community can afford to sustain.

ADVERTISING CIVIC CO-OPERATION

REPRODUCTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WINDOW DISPLAY, ARRANGED BY AND FEATURED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. FOR TEN DAYS

# Worcester's Fifty-Seventh Music Festival

## Officers of This Internationally Famous Event Definitely Announce Plans for 1914 Concert Series After Days of Nervous Strain in Locating the Famous Artists Temporarily Marooned in War-Blackened Europe—A Régime of the Program

DESPITE the European war clouds that threatened for a time to dim its prospects, Worcester's 57th Music Festival is well on its way, and the indications are that it will be given practically as outlined early in the year. Energetic managers are collecting their wandering stars on the other side of the water and marooned artists are being sent back to fill engagements made in this country months ago. The festival promises to be of more than the usual amount of interest this year, owing chiefly to the presentation of the new work "La Nuova Vita," which is the feature. The dates set for the Festival have been changed, and will be from September 21 to September 25, inclusive. The change was necessitated by a conflicting engagement of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the same week. Following out the schedule that was adopted a few years ago, and that has worked out so successfully, the two other works to be given include one made familiar by many repetitions, and one that was given only a few years ago. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Bruckner's "Te Deum" are the choice.

MR. CLARENCE WHITEHILL
BARITONE

The list of soloists for the coming festival includes the following Sopranos, Madam Alma Gluck, Miss Florence Hinkle and Miss Olive Kline; Contraltos, Miss Mildred Potter and Miss Christine Schutz; Tenors, William H. Pagdin and Evan Williams; Baritone, Clarence Whitehill and Bass, Herbert Witherspoon. The instrumental soloists this year are to be Efram Zimbalist, the violinist and Rudolph Ganz, pianist. Add to this aggregation of stars, the Festival chorus, considered by Dr. Arthur Mees as the very backbone of the festival and the Boston Symphony orchestra, and the Festival forces are complete. Dr. Mees is the conductor for all concerts.

Owing to the great interest in "La Nuova Vita" which has been given but a few times in this country, it may be well to quote here direct from Dr. Mees' own delineation of the work.

"It is a wise choice which the management of the Worcester Musical Festival has made in selecting for the novelty to be performed Wolf-Ferrari's Nuova Vita, for among the choral compositions of the last ten years this one takes rank, not only as a truly inspired work, but as one absolutely unique.

"Wolf-Ferrari has, since composing 'The New Life' scored heavily with his operas "The 'Secret of Suzanne,' 'The Curious Women' and 'The Jewels of the Madonna,' yet there are those who hold that 'The New Life' is more individual, more significant of the composer's style than his dramatic works, remarkable enough as they are. 'The New Life' is a setting for soprano and baritone solos, double chorus, boys' chorus and orchestra of portions of Dante's beautiful and touching little volume of the same title in which the poet recounts, in a series of poems and prose commentaries, the story of his boyhood love for Beatrice. Dante's narrative is not only surpassingly beautiful as poetry—it has been called the most delici-

ous work of the Middle Ages.

"Wolf-Ferrari being an Italian on his mother's side, was evidently capable of thoroughly imbuing himself with the spirit of Dante, for his music reflects with unfailing directness the ecstatic fervor of this wonderful narrative of youthful love. In order to accomplish his purpose the composer resorted to unusual means both in his grouping of voices and in his orchestration. Remarkable in the latter respect is the use of the piano in accompanying the baritone solo and the combination of the piano, harp and kettle drums in the 'Dance of Angels.' Overwhelming in effect is 'The Death of Beatrice' with the despairing outcries of the chorus and the musical delineation of the earthquake. The baritone part stands alone as one of the most poetic, truthful, musical interpretations of a text impressibly beautiful."

MADAME ALMA GLUCK
SOPRANO

For this work two soloists entirely new to the Festival have been selected. They are Clarence Whitehill, who sings the big baritone role, and Miss Olive Kline, the soprano. Mr. Whitehill sang the role in Cincinnati, when the work was given there, with great success. The "Te Deum" is to precede the new work, on Thursday night, and for that Miss Kline, Miss Schutz and Mr. Pagdin have been selected as soloists. Miss Hinkle, Miss Potter, Mr. Williams and Mr. Witherspoon are the quartet for "Elijah." Madame Alma Gluck, Mr. Williams and Mr. Whitehill are the soloists for the Friday night concert.

Some of the orchestral numbers that will be included in the program of the week, consisting of five concerts and nine rehearsals, are Wagner's overture, "Die Feen," Massenet's "Phedre," the Sibelius overture "Finlandia," Dvorak's "Slavonic Dances," Gilbert's Negro Overture and the Schumann Symphony in D minor.

## Chamber Adds to Its Efficiency

**Traffic Bureau Secures License for Mr. Henry A. Rousseau as Custom House Broker in United States Customs Service**

It is with a considerable amount of pleasure and satisfaction that we can announce the appointment on August 17th, of Mr. Henry A. Rousseau, Assistant Manager of the Traffic Bureau, as a licensed custom house broker. Mr. Rousseau's commission is signed by the Deputy Collector of the District of Massachusetts, Port of Worcester, which includes not only this city but the surrounding towns and cities. The authority granted in this license covers the work involved in the entering of shipments through the custom house, and it would seem as if it would be for the interests of all our business houses to take advantage of this opportunity to have a Worcester man handle these intricate and delicate matters. The services will be performed with the highest possible efficiency and at the rate specified by the Customs services.

Appointments of this kind are usually the result of an expression of confidence shown by the United States Customs authorities in the party who is granted the license. In this particular case Mr. Rousseau's license is number one, which shows that the Governor appreciates the location of such a broker in Worcester.

Mr. Rousseau has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce since the organization of the Traffic Bureau, two years ago. He was picked for the exacting position of rate clerk over a large number of applicants, having in the estimation of the Transportation Committee, not only the practical experience so necessary for the office, but executive ability as well.

Prior to accepting this position with the Chamber Mr. Rousseau was traffic manager for the Webb Granite & Construction Co.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## The Burgess-Lang Industrial Building

The front cover of this issue of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE is appropriately given up to Worcester's latest and most unqualifiedly industrial acquisition—the Burgess-Lang Building—just completed on the corner of Central and Commercial streets at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The property on which this building stands includes 21,083 square feet of land. The building itself, eight stories high and a basement, covers 18,100 square feet of rentable area on each floor, a total of almost four acres of floor space in building and basement.

The structure is practically a crystal palace more than 70 per cent. of the exterior being of glass. It is built of reinforced concrete, is fireproof and is generally conceded to be the last word in factory construction in America.

For years Worcester has needed buildings of this type in which small industries could get a start. The matter has frequently been discussed and the need for such a structure freely conceded, but it required the human interest of Maurice F. Reidy to crystallize the sentiment and the splendid financial co-operation of William H. Burgess and Howard W. Lang to translate that sentiment into actuality.

The Burgess-Lang Building is the direct outgrowth of an appeal made to the Chamber of Commerce by the Dennison Mfg. Co., of South Framingham, who had established a branch here at our solicitation, for up-to-date, commodious quarters in which this branch could be developed to capacity.

They required from 30,000 to 40,000 feet of floor space to start with, and as there was not then in this city a modern factory with that amount of idle space available, the officers of the Chamber took the subject up with various real estate agents including Mr. Reidy, and thanks to his activities Burgess-Lang & Co., of 50 State street, Boston, and 55 Wall street, New York, were induced to finance the undertaking.

The fact that they were interested in the proposition, that they had already erected one successful building in this city, that occupied by the Graphic Arts Building on Foster street, that the building was ideally situated in the center of the mechanical district, that it was modern in every particular and finally that the rents were exceedingly reasonable, probably accounts for the fact that practically every foot of space in the building was taken the day it was thrown open for inspection.

Burgess-Lang & Co. have erected warehouses in Boston, Lowell, Springfield, etc., and factory property in Haverhill, Lynn, Worcester and elsewhere, but they have never done a finer job than they have done in this city.

The Company in its printed announcement to its customers dwelling upon the securities it offers based on these several properties, asserts that the market value of such securities is less subject to the fluctuations of the general market than listed securities and demonstrates that there are no more stable or sound investments than those secured by honestly capitalized and efficiently managed improved real estate.

That we have such a structure in the city of Worcester we can thank Burgess-Lang & Co. and no one else, for they and they alone had the courage to erect and finance the building. Undoubtedly they saw not only what Worcester is but what she is to be, for ten, twenty years hence, when they will be the trustees, let us hope, not of one but of many such highly remunerative industrial beehives in the Heart of the Commonwealth.

To those interested in the purely financial side of this problem it may be stated that the Burgess-Lang Co. has made the Liberty Trust Co., of Boston, trustee of both properties under the general name of the Worcester Building Trust, and the Company makes the printed announcement that the income from the leases on both buildings after paying all operating charges, etc., is sufficient to pay 6 per cent. dividends on the entire stock of the Trust and thus show a very substantial surplus each year.

## Our Paternal Government

Though Uncle Sam is by no means generous in his payments to the railways for handling the mails and the parcels, he is far from stingy with some of the contractors who operate star routes. This is strikingly illustrated by an incident of which the *Railway Age Gazette* tells. A certain contractor has the mail star route between Holbrook and Snowflake, Ariz. Recently this representative of the Government bought 10,000 pounds of barley at Mesa, Ariz., on the Arizona Eastern, and shipped it by parcel post via Holbrook to Snowflake. The barley cost him 95 cents per 100 pounds at Mesa. The postage on it from Mesa to Snowflake was $1.08 per 100 pounds. Therefore, laid down at Snowflake the barley cost him $2.03 per 100 pounds. For transporting the barley via parcel post from Holbrook to Snowflake the contractor received from Uncle Sam $2.25 per 100 pounds or 22 cents per 100 pounds more than the cost of the barley plus the postage on it to Snowflake. In other words, in effect Uncle Sam made this enterprising mail contractor a present of the barley and also of the transportation of it and, in addition, gave him 22 cents for accepting his Uncle's beneficence. His 10,000 pounds of barley laid down at Snowflake cost him just $22 less than nothing. The person who furnished the foregoing information added: "This fellow seems to have a good business head on him and no doubt will go into the business of retailing barley at Snowflake quite heavily. He is said to be figuring also on shipping baled hay in 50-lb. packages by parcel post."

The distance by rail, Mesa to Holbrook is 340 miles; Holbrook to Snowflake, 30 miles, which means that the contractor gets 22 cents per 100 pounds more than the cost of the barley, plus the postage on it, for hauling it 30 miles, while the railway furnishes the other 340 miles of the transportation for nothing. Alas! the poor railways, how wicked they are! And how unfortunate.

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## September, 1889

### A Greendale Development Project

Thomas A. Dodge, whose generous donation of land for the Massachusetts Odd Fellows' Home, in 1889, brought words of commendation from every lodge in the State, sought to interest the city in developing the land in the immediate vicinity of the present site of the Home.

He offered to present the city with a sizeable tract of land—some 13 acres—the same to be used as a public park for all time, the gift conditional upon the city constructing a highway 60 feet wide from a point near the schoolhouse on West Boylston street, easterly to Burncoat street.

The offer was taken up by City Council during September, 1889. A committee viewed the proposed site of the highway and instructed the Engineering Department to survey and submit an estimate of cost of such a highway.

This report fixed the cost in the vicinity of $32,000, due to extraordinary expenses necessary in constructing a roadbed over waste land then existing, bridging a canal and a second bridge over the railroad tracks. In view of this large expenditure City Council was forced to decline the offer.

Mr. Dodge then modified his offer, abandoning the proposed highway at the points named and offering the same park land if the city would construct a highway from the Norton Company plant, southeasnterly around the hillside to Burncoat street, the present location of the street.

### Distinguished Visitors

Worcester had the honor of entertaining one group of men of national importance during this month in 1889 and was busy arranging for the entertaining of a foreign delegation early in October.

Both delegations were interested in Worcester through Senator George Frisbie Hoar, the group here in September, 1889, being the members of the National Senate Committee on Relations with Canada, of which Senator Hoar was chairman.

Included in the party were Senators Butler of South Carolina, Dolph of Oregon, and Pugh of Alabama. Mayor Winslow, President Harrington of the Board of Aldermen, and President Woodward of the Common Council, together with many other city officials and prominent citizens met the delegation at Union Station, escorted them through public buildings and accompanied them on tours through the principal industries.

While in the city the senators were guests at Senator Hoar's home.

The second delegation, due in Worcester in October, comprised the members of the South American Commission investigating American manufacturing communities with the idea of creating more cordial and better business conditions between the two continents.

City Council planned an unusual program for their visit, securing the co-operation of leading citizens and making an appropriation of $500 from the city treasury to assist in defraying expenses of their entertainment.

### The Beginning of the Boys' Club

Apropos of the recent Building Campaign of the Boys' Club during which over $150,000 was subscribed for a new clubhouse which will compare with the best in America, the newspaper files of 25 years ago reveal an interesting item—the formal opening of the first club room of the Boys' Club in Worcester.

The first quarters were in a building in Barton place and were exceedingly modest in size and furnishings.

Many of the subscribers to the fund who made possible the beginning of what has since developed into one of the greatest institutions of its kind in America, attended the opening exercises. Addresses were given by Mr. A. C. Buck, state superintendent, and C. L. Burgess, local superintendent. Reports showed that applications for membership had been received from 175 boys, who wished to avail themselves of the privileges of the new club.

### An Old Fashioned Political Campaign

The Republican State convention held during the closing days of this month brought to an end one of the most bitterly fought campaigns for the gubernatorial nomination in recent years.

J. Q. A. Brackett and W. W. Crapo, the two candidates for the one nomination, covered every section of the state, each backed by an effective campaign committee. So vigorous was their work that the nomination was in doubt at the very opening of the convention in Boston, both sides claiming the nomination by scant margins. Brackett succeeded in pulling through with a bare majority, the vote standing 743 to 674.

William H. Haile, of Springfield, was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the second ballot over Myron P. Walker, of Belchertown, and George W. Johnson, of Brookfield.

### The Dedication of Old South Church

The new Old South Church, which had been in course of construction at Main and Wellington streets for the better part of a year, was formally dedicated September 17, 1889, with an attendance of members and friends which taxed the capacity of the new and elegant structure.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., of Boston, and there were remarks by the pastor and many former ministers who had served the congregation.

### High School Affairs

This month, in 1889, saw active work on part of the special committee investigating into the merits of the separate English and Classical High school system—later adopted by Worcester. Visits were made to Boston, Cambridge and Lawrence, during which the Committee not only looked into the system itself but also inspected many high school buildings from which ideas and suggestions might be obtained and incorporated into the new high school building which Worcester was proposing to construct.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## The Growth of Worcester

Statistics prepared in the office of the Board of Assessors during the past month show a gratifying increase in growth in the city of Worcester for the ten years ending with 1914.

Population shows a clean cut gain of 25 per cent., with the assessors estimate for 1914 conservatively set at 170,000. Real estate shows an even greater gain, something over 40 per cent. for the period, while personal property valuation increased 50 per cent.

The number of polls assessed while 25 per cent. greater than in 1904 shows a loss of 183 from the total of 1913. This is due to the fact that the fall registration for state and municipal elections is yet to be held, which will materially increase the total over the figures of 1913.

The classification by years follow:—

| YEAR. | POLLS. | POPULATION. | REAL ESTATE. | PERSONAL EST. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 36,717 | 132,550 | $95,669,850 | $25,195,652 |
| 1906 | 38,047 | 138,891 | 97,461,400 | 25,765,101 |
| 1907 | 38,870 | 147,084 | 99,568,150 | 25,179,438 |
| 1908 | 38,305 | 143,333 | 103,703,650 | 25,619,776 |
| 1909 | 39,091 | 146,417 | 105,896,500 | 27,487,702 |
| 1910 | 41,279 | 150,738 | 110,447,200 | 30,765,407 |
| 1911 | 42,234 | 156,362 | 114,584,150 | 32,718,090 |
| 1912 | 44,390 | 160,123 | 118,915,600 | 34,453,300 |
| 1913 | 45,938 | 166,529 | 126,386,000 | 37,449,545 |
| 1914 | 45,755 | *170,000 | 134,509,200 | 37,819,040 |

*Estimated.

## City Council

**August 18, 1914**

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting on this date following a view of various streets where permission to erect electric light and telephone poles were petitioned for. Some of these were granted at this meeting and others put over to the first regular meeting of the Board in September.

Mayor Wright sent in a veto on the order adopted at the last regular meeting to purchase 618 feet of 8-inch water pipe to be used in Grosvenor street, which was sustained.

The appointment of Edward Canty as a regular patrolman to succeed Patrolman George Davis, deceased, was confirmed as were several appointments as special police officers.

Hearings were also conducted on several relocations of trolley tracks asked, and considerable routine orders and petitions were referred to their respective committees.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

Worcester's net debt increased $1,019,699.63 in the year ending August 1, 1914, according to the monthly financial statement of City Auditor Frank E. Williamson.

The net debt July 31, 1914, was $9,399,853.37. The net debt July 31, 1913, was $8,380,153.74.

The total amount appropriated for all city departments for the present financial year was $6,495,646.11. Of this amount there had been expended up to July 31, the sum of $4,079,774.05, leaving unexpended to defray expenses of August, September, October and November, $2,415,870.36.

The following table is a comprehensive comparison of the financial condition of the city July 31, 1913, and on the same date in 1914:

CITY DEBT, JULY 31, 1914

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $11,722,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 734,800.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 2,200,000.00 | |
| Draft for July Bills | 387,120.18 | |
| Total | | $15,064,545.18 |
| Cash in Treasury, July 31 | $ 138,867.94 | |
| Serial Funds, July 31 | 29,000.00 | |
| Sinking Funds, July 31 | 5,196,823.87 | |
| | | 5,664,691.81 |
| Net Debt | | $ 9,399,853.37 |

CITY DEBT, JULY 31, 1913.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $12,031,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 200,000.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 900,000.00 | |
| Draft for July Bills | 371,281.14 | |
| Total | | $13,502,906.14 |
| Cash in Treasury, July 31 | $ 295,580.04 | |
| Sinking Funds, July 31 | 4,827,172.36 | |
| | | 5,122,752.40 |
| Net Debt | | $ 8,380,153.74 |
| Increase Net Debt | | $ 1,019,699.63 |

## Worcester Chamber of Commerce
## Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

"IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH"

*Officers*

*President*, J. Lewis Ellsworth
*Vice-President*, Albert A. Spaulding
*Secretary*, Herbert N. Davison
*Treasurer*, H. Ward Bates
*Auditor*, Henry H. Knapp
*Clerk*, Dana M. Dustan

*Directors*

Walter H. Allen
Hartley W. Bartlett
Ernest P. Bennett
Gustaf A. Berg
John E. Bradley
Chandler Bullock
Moses Gross
Earle Brown
J. Harvey Curtis
C. Herbert DeFosse
J. Lewis Ellsworth
Frank S. Fay
Albert H. Inman
Wallace T. Morley
Charles H. Norton
Walter D. Ross
William H. Sawyer
Mark N. Skerrett
Albert A. Spaulding
William J. Woods

*Executive Committee*

Walter H. Allen, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
Chandler Bullock, *Chairman New Entreprise Committee*
William H. Sawyer, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
Albert H. Inman, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. Lewis Ellsworth, *Ex-officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *Ex officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

Frank S. Fay, *Chairman*

Dr. D. W. Abercrombie
George F. Booth
Frederick Bryant, M. D.
Irving E. Comins
Prof. U. Waldo Cutler
Fergus A. Easton
Heman Eldredge
Herbert A. Maynard
Clarence W. Hobbs
William B. Scofield

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
Joseph H. Lane

*Rate Clerk*
Henry A. Rousseau

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*
Edward B. Clapp, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
William J. Conlon

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
Herbert L. Fiske



*The Worcester Chamber of Commerce*

*Extends a Cordial Invitation to All New England to Attend Its*

*Fashion Week*

*September 22 to 26, 1914*

*A co-operative movement on part of Worcester Merchants concentrating all Fall openings in every line of retail business into one week, and presenting the greatest display of merchandise ever shown in New England.*

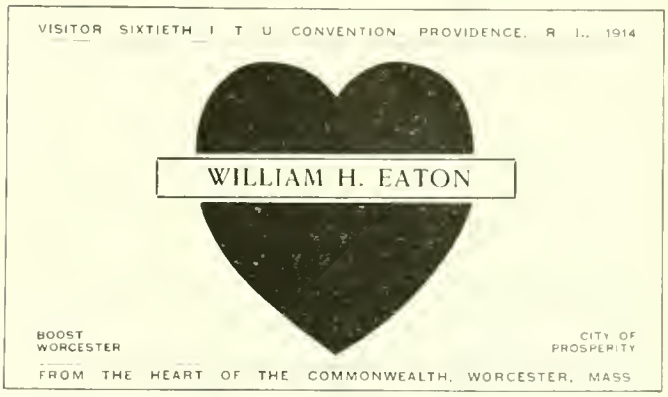

# Booming Worcester

**One Worcester Organization Adopts Plan Worthy of Being Taken Up By Other Societies Interested in Advertising the City**

The function of booming a community, while peculiarly one which falls upon the commercial organization, is by no means expected to be confined entirely to such a body.

The Worcester Chamber of Commerce is naturally looked upon to lead in movements of this kind, but its work can be made more efficient and the Heart of the Commonwealth made to reap greater benefits if all organizations of every character within the city are enrolled in the work.

Many have already done so and during the past month there has come to our attention one example of this work, not only worthy of mention within these columns to show the friendly and loyal feeling existing on part of the organization, but also to serve as an inspiration for other bodies.




Facsimile of Typographical Card

The matter referred to is contained in the following communication:—

Mr. H. N. Davison,
Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir:—I am enclosing a card which fifty-two of our members used on our visit to Providence on the 8th inst. in attendance at the 60th annual convention of the International Typographical Union. I believe it speaks for itself. You can see at a glance that we are boosting our beloved city, as all its citizens should. The prosperity of our city is as sacred to us in the organized labor ranks as it is to the largest manufacturers or capitalists. It is this feeling that will bring Worcester and its products to the forefront in this nation.

Hoping you will give this notice in your forthcoming number of the *Worcester Magazine*, I am,

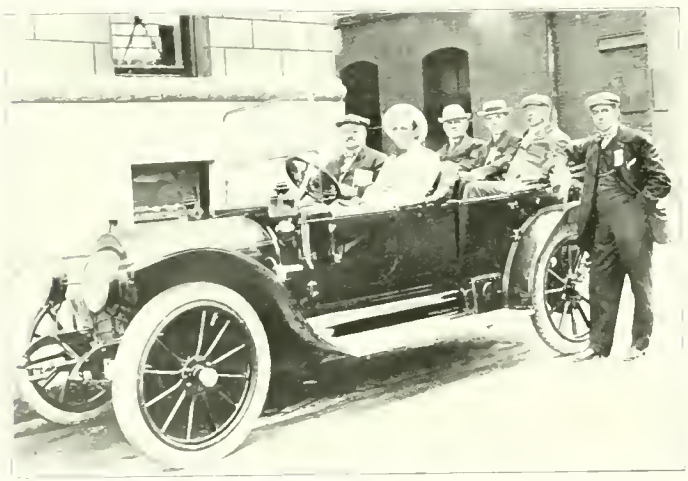
Yours respectfully,
William H. Eaton,
The *Post*.

The card referred to is reproduced herewith in black and white. In the original the heart was printed in red, with "Boost Worcester" and "City of Prosperity" in the same color.

## The Traffic Bureau

### Summer Meeting National Industrial Traffic League, Boston

As announced in last month's issue, the New England members of this League succeeded in getting the officials to hold the summer meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. For the first time since the League's birth in 1907 New England has been favored with an opportunity to judge as to the valuable work carried on by this organization. As specified in the Constitution of the League, its objects are to interchange ideas concerning traffic matters; to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission, State Railroad Commission, and transportation companies in promoting and securing a better understanding by the public and the State and National governments of the needs of the traffic world; to secure proper legislation and the modification of existing laws, regulations and rulings that are considered harmful to the free interchange of commerce; to advance fair dealing and to



*Courtesy Christian Science Monitor*

OFFICIALS NATIONAL TRAFFIC LEAGUE

Left to right: J. M. Belleville, Pittsburgh; H. G. Wilson, Kansas City; E. J. McVann, Omaha; D. P. Childblom, Chicago; O. F. Bell, Chicago; Joseph H. Lane, Worcester

promote, conserve and protect the commercial and transportation interests of the country.

Those elegible to membership are traffic directors, managers, commissioners or other officials in charge of traffic of industrial or commercial organizations, and traffic officers of representative shipping concerns in the United States. The League is the only organization of its kind in America and has been fully recognized as a representative body and has been effective for the common good. It has held conferences with governmental bodies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the State Commission and Committees of Congress, with the National Association of Railway Commissioners, the American Railway Association and the Freight Claim Agents' Association.

Subsequently all changes and amendments to the commerce acts that have been proposed, and transportation legislation in general have been before the League at its meetings. Besides considering these, the League has initiated many important matters of this kind. Thus the League has been influential in shaping legislation to meet the needs of both the shipping public and the carriers.

In order to show the important subjects discussed at this summer meeting held August 12th to 15th, a review of the following docket will show the importance of the deliberations of the League, and close application to each subject discussed bears to the everyday business of our shippers and receivers:—

*Report of Committee on Demurrage and Storage*

Code of Storage Rules.
Refused and Unclaimed Freight.
Uniform Storage Rates.
Publicity of embargo notices.

*Report of Committee on Freight Claims*

Unnecessary tracing of freight.
Overcharges due to misrouting.
Double collection on prepaid shipments.
Liability of carriers when marks on packages do not agree with shipping tickets.
Use of old consignment marks on packages by prefixing the word "From."
Inspection of shipments by carriers.
Interpretation of paragraph 3, section 3, uniform bill of lading as to invoice price.
Unnecessary transfers of carload shipments.
Standard forms for presentation of claims.
Standard form of freight bill.

*Report of Committee on Transportation Instrumentalities*

Dunnage Allowances.
M. C. B. Rules requiring shippers to reinforce car doors.
Pooling of equipment.
Standard box car.

*Report of Committee on Weighing*

Code of Weighing Rules.
Federal Jurisdiction Over Track Scales.

*Graduated Storage charges increasing with length of detention of shipments in warehouses of carriers*
*Improvement in the service of handling L. C. L. shipments at transfer points*
*Report of Special Committee on Uniform Classification*
*Tariffs providing charge for spotting of cars on private siding*
*Report of Legislative Committee*
*Report of Classification Committee*
*Report of Bill of Lading Committee*
*Report of Tariffs Committee*
*New Business*

The meeting was called for strictly business reasons, but the Entertainment Committee, composed of the New England members, attempted to show to our visiting brethren from the West, New England hospitality. Thursday was devoted to a trip about Boston Harbor and a dinner at the Palm Garden, Nantasket, in the evening. At this dinner, at which about 150 members sat down, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, gave an address of welcome not only to Boston but to the entire New England

States. Mr. H. G. Wilson, President of the League, acted as Toastmaster, and gave a very broad and interesting talk on many of the traffic problems which confront us these days.

Friday the entertainment consisted of an automobile trip along the North Shore, with a lunch at Beverly, through the courtesy of the United Shoe Machinery Company. Our western friends were loud in their praise of the treatment all along the line and the beauties of our rugged and rocky North Shore. These gentlemen were all interested in the ruins of the disastrous fire in Salem, through which we passed, and upon their return to the Copley-Plaza Hotel in the evening, voted that they had been royally entertained. Plans had been made to take the members to Plymouth on Saturday, but on account of many members wishing to return home and be at their business the following Monday, the Saturday entertainment was called off. The Entertainment Committee feels entirely satisfied with the results of this meeting, there being a great amount of interest shown in the business proceedings, as attested by the fact that many business men sat through the proceedings and listened with deep interest.

Your Traffic Manager, in his position as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, was able to keep the Worcester Chamber of Commerce very much to the front on this occasion, and the acquaintances formed by contact with representatives of commercial bodies from the West will be very valuable in the future.

Mr. Lane has received assurances from officials of the League that at the annual meeting to be held in Chicago in November, action will be taken acknowledging the indebtedness of the visiting members to New England, and suitable recognition will be given to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce through its Traffic Manager.

## To Secure South American Business

To further trade relations between the United States and South American countries, the Department of Commerce will undertake the immediate establishment of both a permanent and traveling force on that continent. This announcement was recently made by Secretary Redfield. Four of the department officers will be commercial attaches, assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima. It is hoped to have these officials at their posts by October 1. In addition to the attaches, six traveling commercial agents will be dispatched immediately to South America, and will, in their travels, cover all the commercial area of that continent.

All of these men will be carefully selected because of their knowledge and experience in Latin-American languages, customs and business methods. The traveling agents will include specialists in hardware, textiles, lumber and other industries.

As soon as reports from these agents are available, they will be accessible to the New England foreign traders through the branch office which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is shortly to open in Boston.

## Financial Data

**Local Failures**

Figures compiled by O. C. Ansley, manager of the Worcester office of R. G. Dun & Co., show a total for August of nine failures in Worcester County, with liabilities of $49,975 and assets of $18,913.

**Stamp and Envelope Sales**

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Post Office for the month of August, as reported by Postmaster James Hunt, totalled $39,564.81, a decrease of $1232.40 from the corresponding period in 1913.

## Building Operations

| City | July 1914 | July 1913 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $405,960 | $722,565 | | 44 |
| Albany | 692,005 | 315,770 | 119 | |
| Atlanta | 495,902 | 434,943 | 14 | |
| Baltimore | 837,478 | 394,058 | 112 | |
| Birmingham | 468,385 | 379,017 | 23 | |
| Boston | 377,847 | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Bridgeport | 313,945 | 193,727 | 62 | |
| Buffalo | 985,000 | 908,000 | 8 | |
| Cedar Rapids | 405,000 | 319,000 | 27 | |
| Chattanooga | 116,370 | 53,690 | 117 | |
| Chicago | 9,148,760 | 6,035,000 | 51 | |
| Cincinnati | 1,055,330 | 582,400 | 81 | |
| Cleveland | 2,532,050 | 2,746,310 | | 8 |
| Columbus | 3,714,210 | 3,148,748 | 20 | |
| Dallas | 944,580 | 806,250 | 17 | |
| Dayton | 680,700 | 240,260 | 183 | |
| Denver | 222,223 | 254,670 | | 13 |
| Des Moines | 140,690 | 131,464 | 7 | |
| Detroit | 3,121,750 | 2,645,455 | 18 | |
| Duluth | 266,259 | 236,244 | 13 | |
| East Orange | 169,522 | 129,696 | 31 | |
| Evansville | 128,645 | 122,990 | 5 | |
| Ft. Wayne | 333,500 | 256,400 | 30 | |
| Grand Rapids | 169,855 | 242,782 | | 30 |
| Harrisburg | 223,375 | 409,055 | | 45 |
| Hartford | 311,985 | 970,055 | | 68 |
| Indianapolis | 1,140,969 | 1,060,566 | 7 | |
| Kansas City | 1,012,055 | 857,475 | 18 | |
| Lincoln | 58,750 | 126,175 | | 53 |
| Los Angeles | 2,081,396 | 3,324,214 | | 37 |
| Louisville | 482,390 | 348,980 | 38 | |
| Manchester | 334,496 | 162,035 | 106 | |
| Memphis | 333,006 | 304,266 | 9 | |
| Milwaukee | 883,197 | 1,737,967 | | 49 |
| Minneapolis | 1,326,095 | 1,055,770 | 25 | |
| Newark | 1,172,013 | 1,307,089 | | 10 |
| New Haven | 426,890 | 364,486 | 17 | |
| New Orleans | 505,392 | 563,500 | | 10 |
| New York City | 13,290,249 | 13,821,637 | | 4 |
| Oakland | 430,665 | 660,588 | | 35 |
| Oklahoma | 20,880 | 13,412 | 56 | |
| Omaha | 402,605 | 392,525 | 2 | |
| Paterson | 229,546 | 253,590 | | 9 |
| Peoria | 222,200 | 199,375 | 11 | |
| Philadelphia | 4,661,850 | 3,468,700 | 34 | |
| Pittsburgh | 1,510,242 | 777,128 | 94 | |
| Richmond | 461,949 | 147,435 | 213 | |
| Rochester | 1,067,101 | 511,733 | 108 | |
| San Antonio | 228,947 | 244,965 | | 6 |
| San Francisco | 2,068,537 | 1,415,849 | 46 | |
| St. Joseph | 80,967 | 57,109 | 42 | |
| St. Louis | 1,287,859 | 1,045,730 | 23 | |
| St. Paul | 1,053,100 | 933,655 | 13 | |
| Scranton | 167,155 | 133,510 | 25 | |
| Seattle | 2,520,590 | 1,414,620 | 78 | |
| Shreveport | 149,212 | 158,361 | | 6 |
| Sioux City | 320,050 | 175,000 | 83 | |
| South Bend | 154,412 | 113,472 | 36 | |
| Spokane | 229,635 | 110,929 | 107 | |
| Springfield, Ill. | 74,800 | 81,075 | | 8 |
| Tacoma | 96,551 | 529,599 | | 82 |
| Toledo | 569,579 | 671,605 | | 15 |
| Topeka | 64,490 | 120,977 | | 47 |
| Troy | 51,827 | 167,840 | | 69 |
| Utica, N. Y. | 138,375 | 273,250 | | 49 |
| Washington | 1,192,883 | 709,160 | 68 | |
| Wilkes Barre | 108,413 | 633,449 | | 83 |
| Worcester | 571,749 | 385,999 | 48 | |
| Total | $71,441,343 | $63,482,919 | 12 | |

# Worcester Quotations

**Furnished by Thompson, Towle & Company**

**Worcester, Mass., September 1, 1914**

BANKS.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | 175 | |
| Merchants National Bank | 190 | 197 |
| Worcester National Bank | 225 | |
| Worcester Trust Company | 220 | 230 |

RAILROAD STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 182 | last sale |
| Boston & Maine common | 33 | last sale |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. common | ... | ... |
| Boston & Worcester Elec. pfd | 35 | 38 |
| Fitchburg preferred | 75 | 76 |
| New England Inv. & Sec. pfd | 70 | 75 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford | 50¼ | last sale |
| Norwich & Worcester pfd | 140 | |
| Providence & Worcester | 200 | last sale |
| Worcester, Nashua & Rochester | 149 | last sale |
| Worcester Railways & Investment | | 80 |

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Supply Co. pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Crompton & Knowles pfd | 140 | 155 |
| Denholm & McKay preferred | | 100 |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. common | 130 | |
| Graton & Knight Mfg. pfd | 115 | 118 |
| Norcross Bros. Co. pfd | | 100 |
| Royal Worcester Corset Co | 295 | |
| United States Envelope common | 135 | 145 |
| United States Envelope pfd | 102 | 104 |
| Worcester Gas Light | 275 | 280 |
| Worcester Electric Light | 275 | 285 |
| Wright Wire Company common | 102 | |
| Wright Wire Company pfd | 108 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. Writing Paper 1st 5's | 67 | 68 |
| Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4½s | 92 | 95 |
| Crompton & Knowles 1st 6s | 100 | |
| Crompton & Knowles Deb. 6s | 100 | |
| Marlboro & Westboro St. Ry. 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| United States Envelope 1st 5s | 99 | 101 |
| Worcester Cons. St. Ry 1st 4½'s | 97 | 101 |
| Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. 1st 5's | 90 | 95 |
| Worcester & Southbridge St. Ry. 1st 4½'s | ... | ... |

NOTE.—Owing to the present unsettled condition in the financial markets and the fact that all Stock Exchanges have been closed since July 30, these quotations must be considered as purely nominal.

# Local Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for September, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, totalled $9,865,364, a decrease of $565,618 from the corresponding period in 1913.

# Current Events

### General

August 4. Dr. Samuel B. Woodward resigns as member of Trustees of Worcester State Hospital.

13. Worcester County deputy sheriffs have annual outing at Edgemere.

16. Rev. John Gullans resigns as pastor of Swedish-Finnish Lutheran Church to accept call to St. Johannus Church of Brooklyn.

22. Worcester begins campaign to land 1914 Republican State Convention.

23. Rev. Albert G. Todd, pastor of Bethany Church for 21 years, resigns pastorate.

26. John F. Donnelly, Cambridge, elected president at biennial convention of Massachusetts division of A. O. H. held at Hotel Bancroft.

30. Miss Carol B. Maynard, Tatnuck Terrace, wins $100 prize in Poli playwriting contest.

### City Affairs

August 5. Parks Commission takes up suggestion of Harry W. Smith and orders investigation of plan to make parks self-supporting.

7. Members of Pawtucket City Council guests of Worcester City Council on joint outing.

12. Mayor Wright declines to favor School Committee request for additional funds for printing and miscellaneous accounts.

13. Columbus Day Committee organizes with Mayor Wright as chairman.

19. Worcester patrolmen, with Mayor Wright as principal guest, have annual outing at Edgemere.

20. Republican and Democratic City Committees announce list of precinct officers for fall elections.

30. Osgood Plummer and various other citizens file petition for erection of a drinking fountain at Main and Front streets.

31. Tax list for 1914 announced, showing grand total of $3,624,905.71 to be paid by taxpayers of Worcester.

### Industrial

August 3. Contract for alteration to Mechanics' Hall awarded to Walter H. Mellen.

4. David H. Fanning, president of Royal Worcester Corset Co., presented with oil painting of himself by business associates on 84th birthday.

J. W. Bishop Co. awarded contract to erect new $390,000 Merchants National Bank building in New Bedford.

12. Central Building Co. awarded contract to build $20,000 Episcopal orphanage at Verbank, N. Y.

Norcross Bros. Co. awarded contract to build new Y. M. C. A. gymnasium to cost $125,000.

24. Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. plan for two new factories 226 x 100 feet and 226 x 60 feet.

25. Rockwood Sprinkler Co. secure building permit for $40,000 addition to Worcester plant.

Worcester Felt Shoe Co. of Worcester incorporates with $50,000 capital stock.

26. George F. Fuller resigns as president of Reed-Prentice Co. and is succeeded by first vice president Lucius J. Knowles as acting president.

### Necrology

August 3, of heart disease, at City Hospital, John H. Booth, janitor at City Hall 19 years, aged 75 years, 6 months and 7 days.

4. Of aphasia, at his home in Wellesley, Rev. Dr. Charles Herbert Daniels, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions and former resident of this city, aged 67 years.

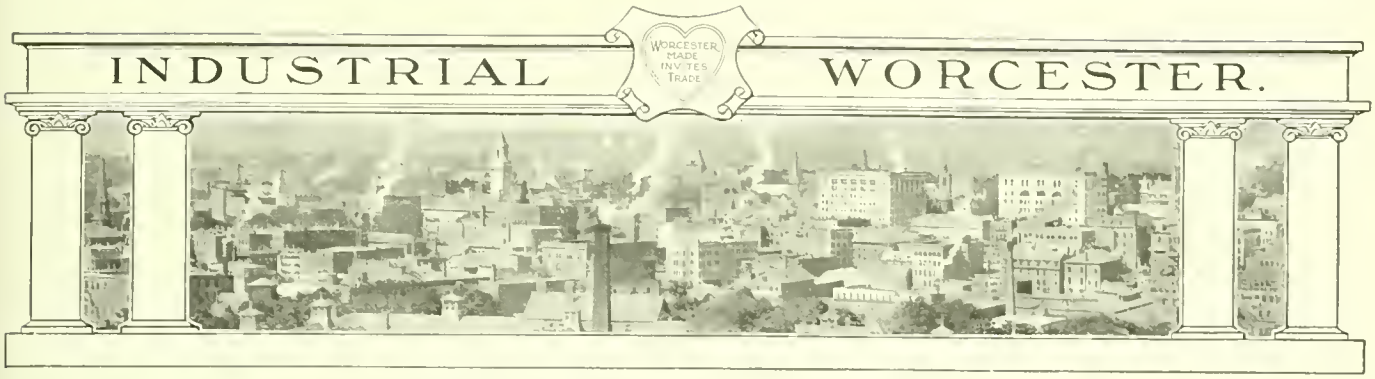
6. Of Brights disease, at his home, 99 Brookline road, George H. Davis, member of police force over 20 years, aged 46 years, 8 months and 29 days.

16. In automobile accident, at Warwick, R. I., J. Edmund Thompson, widely known physical culture advisor and widely known citizen, aged 36 years.

18. Of acute indigestion, at his home, Lake Quinsigamond, B. Joseph Bertels, proprietor of delicatessen stores for a quarter century, aged 62 years, 5 months and 25 days.

28. Of heart failure, at his home, 60 Austin street, Dr. James W. Sanderson, practising physician in Worcester 24 years, aged 47 years.

31. Of heart disease, at his home, 5 Hall street, Frank A. Atherton, chairman of the Overseers of the Poor and refrigerator manufacturer, aged 65 years, 6 months and 16 days.

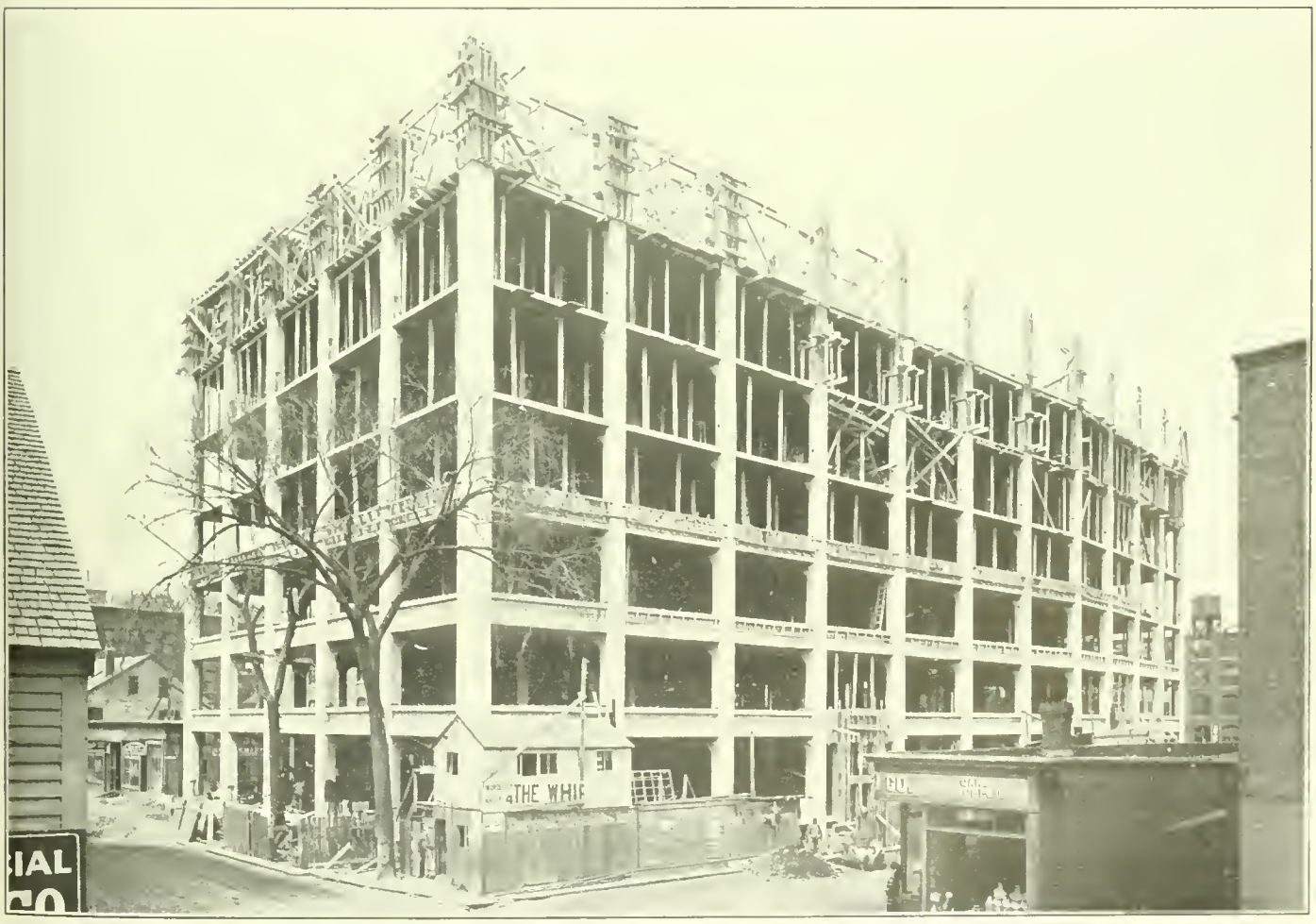



# The Burgess-Lang Industrial Building

The Burgess-Lang Building at Central and Commercial streets, Worcester's latest and greatest industrial building and one of the most complete of its type in this country, has been turned over to its owner, The Worcester Building Trust, 100 per cent. complete.

Seven months elapsed from the date of turning the first sod for the foundation piles to the finishing touches of this $400,000 concrete and fire-proof industrial hive, thereby estaldishing a new record for efficiency in manufacturing construction in this city; and for a month previous to the completion many of the concerns that leased space in the structure were busy moving in and in some instances were doing business before the first of this month.

Practically all of the space is leased in the building today. Worcester concerns—and there were many of them—found it necessary to secure larger and more modern quarters to permit the proper development of their business. The proposition of an industrial building such as this one, which has been financed and built by Burgess Lang & Co., bankers of Boston and New York, appealed to them immediately and enough tentative leases were secured to insure the financial success of the enterprise even before the deal for the site was closed. Since the building started skyward and a more intimate knowledge of its advantages could be ascertained, several more concerns have been attracted and have space contracted for, varying in size from a few thousand square feet to an entire floor. What sections of space that remain are being negotiated for by several concerns, and it is not at all improbable but what the firm will have a second industrial building in process of construction in the near future.




The Building During Course of Construction

This was the experience of Burgess-Lang & Co. with its Haverhill buildings, and there is no reason to doubt its repetition here in Worcester, for there are many small manufacturers who need more space and better facilities for manufacturing and who are only waiting to see this first industrial building enterprise in operation.

An excellent class of tenants has been secured for the building, all being of known financial responsibility. Their leases vary in length from five to ten years with the privilege of renewal at a higher rental at the expiration of the present leases.

All of the space in the building has been leased at a net rental to the Trust per square foot, an amount which the lessees consider nominal in view of the many advantages which are offered within the structure. Each tenant is provided with separate meters for power, light and water to ascertain their proportionate cost of the same. Thus each tenant will secure the advantage of the lowest possible rates in these facilities obtainable for manufacturing purposes. Similarly they are each charged in proportion to space occupied for the cost of operation of elevator service and heating.

Another feature which has appealed to the occupants of the building is the extremely low rate of insurance which has been possible to secure, thus materially reducing this item of expense to every concern to enter the building. The structure is built solidly of concrete and is as near fire proof as is possible under the latest methods of construction in the age of rapid progress. In some instances concerns have found their cost of insurance reduced 50 to 70 per cent. from the figures paid when located in older factory buildings of frame construction.

The building is 218 feet long and 100 feet wide. It has an extremely well lighted basement and rises eight stories above the street level. Each floor contains actual working space of 18,000 square feet, making a total of 162,000 square feet devoted to manufacturing.

Some 40,000 odd square feet of the walls are of glass—over 80 per cent. of the entire wall space. Some idea of this wonderful feature of the building can be secured from the illustration which graces the front cover of this issue, but a person must visit the structure to see and realize the amount of natural light which floods every floor of the building. Among many of the manufacturers who are occupying the building this is considered the greatest single feature of the entire structure. They see in it a tremendous saving in light bills during the course of the year, and, above this, the increase in work which every employee in any business can produce when working under such pleasant and healthful conditions.

Interior View on Second Floor Typical of All Floors

The stability of the building is insured for all time. In addition to having a firm, natural foundation, over 2100 piles were sunk to distances varying from 25 to 35 feet beneath the level of the basement. Upon this doubly secure foundation the Burgess Lang Building was erected.

The building was designed by Monks & Johnson, architects, Boston, and incorporates every known improvement to accrue from the construction of other industrial buildings since cement construction came into vogue. It has been built under the direction of Burgess-Lang & Co., with the actual construction work in charge of General Superintendent John C. Francis, who directed the work on the first Burgess-Lang structure—The Graphic Arts Building—which was erected on Foster street two years ago.

While the plans were being drafted and during the construction period, the architects and contractors were in constant consultation with Professor A. W. French of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the recognized authority on concrete construction in New England. Every detail regarding the concrete

work and every test has borne his approval before being accepted by Burgess-Lang & Co.

The construction throughout the building is of re-enforced concrete with brick curtain walls beneath the windows and concrete floors and stairs. In the new type of concrete construction incorporated the finished building shows a total absence of any beams beneath ceilings, thus permitting every tenant a total of 12 feet, 5 inches clear between ceilings on every floor.

Electricity is provided as power for operating the machinery of every tenant. This is bought in the gross by the Trust and sold to the consumer in the building at actual cost. Concealed conduits carry this power to every section of the great structure. The building is also piped for gas, and from the central heating plant in the basement live steam will be furnished at cost to every tenant desiring this facility.

The building is the fifth industrial building in the entire country to install the new combination heating and sprinkling system. By means of this new plan the cost of piping is materially reduced, for the same pipes which carry the hot water to heat the various rooms are equipped with sprinkler heads and in case of fire become, it is claimed, more efficient as extinguishers than the separate cold water sprinkler system. During the summer months when heat is not necessary these same pipes carry cold water.

Five elevators have been installed in the building. Three of these are for freight and have a capacity of five tons each. The other two are for passenger service alone.

Shafting inserts have been placed in the ceilings on every floor, four feet apart, and run in every direction. Each of these have a capacity of five tons.

Dust shoots are located on every floor, so that sweepings can be dumped without unnecessary collecting and trucking. A complete blower system is in operation on every floor and so arranged that every machine installed can be directly connected. This system provides for both wood and metal shavings.

Especial attention has been paid to the arrangement of the receiving and shipping features of the building. To insure a permanent driveway to the rear of the building, where the shipping platforms are located, the Trust purchased an adjoining strip of land. This additional purchase provides for a generous driveway of ample width and also gives the Trust a continuous passageway around the building, thus permitting vehicles to enter by way of Commercial street and depart by way of Central street.

During the financing of the structure, Mr. Maurice F. Reidy of this city represented Burgess-Lang & Co. in attracting tenants to take space. He was assisted by Mr. Henry W. Nutt, the consulting and efficiency engineer of the firm. He made thorough studies of the types of industries of the different concerns about to enter the building and advised them on the amount and location of space best suited for their individual needs.

Later, Burgess Lang & Co. gave every lessee the use of Mr. Nutt and his efficiency corps to assist in laying out his plant in the new quarters. All machinery was carefully noted and arranged to scale on a plan of the particular section leased. Then when the concern removed into the new building the plan was used as a guide and the various machines were set in the exact spot they were to occupy when in operation. Such a method resulted in an entire absence of confusion; there was no lost motion, and the plants were arranged and running days ahead of the best schedule possible under the old-fashioned methods of transporting an industrial plant from one location to another.

The entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce had opportunity to inspect the new building early in July, individual invitations being sent to all by Burgess-Lang & Co. A large number responded, went over the structure from top to bottom and marvelled at its completeness. Before departing light luncheon was served and informal remarks of a congratulatory nature were heaped on the firm by prominent business men.

Among the concerns leasing space in the building, almost all of which are now operating in the structure, are the following:

### DENNISON TAG COMPANY

The Dennison Tag Company has taken the largest single allotment of space, the entire third and fourth floors. This concern was brought to Worcester a little over a year ago by the Chamber of Commerce, and established a branch in the W. H. Burns block. It found women employees of such intelligence that a few months later announcement was made that its Worcester branch would be more than doubled if space suitable for tag manufacturing could be secured. This new building appealed to the directorate of the Corporation and two floors were taken. The Company plans to have at least 300 employees in the new building.

### THE GOLBERT LAST CO.

Another large lessee of space in the new building is the Golbert Last Co. This concern has taken the entire sixth floor and 6000 square feet in the basement.

The concern was formerly located at 19 Church street and its removal to larger quarters was considered necessary for the proper development of a business which has shown a consistent growth since its inception, 17 years ago.

The founder of the business, Mr. R. L. Golbert, is still the active head of the company. He was for forty years a member of the firm of the Mawhinney Last Co. and when it was proposed to remove the business, Mr. Golbert withdrew and retained a part of the machinery as his share.

Then, at the age of 60 when most men are ready to retire, Mr. Golbert established his own business and prospered. He later took Mr. A. B. Taylor into partnership and in 1905 the business was incorporated with Mr. Golbert as president and treasurer; Mr. Taylor as vice-president and superintendent, and Mr. L. A. Wheeler as secretary.

### THE MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.

A total of 11,520 square feet of the seventh floor of the building has been leased by the Majestic Manufacturing Co.

This company has come to the front rapidly since the motorcycle became popular, and today manufactures one of the best designed and popular of side-cars.

As far as it has been possible to ascertain, the Majestic Manufacturing Co. is the only concern of its kind in the world using drop forgings exclusively for side-car attachments. The investment in dies, drops, jigs, milling machines, etc., runs into thousands of dollars and the company believes that in this investment alone it exceeds the entire outlay of any one other competitor in this entire venture.

A specialty is also made in the manufacture of all kinds of motorcycle appliances and also luggage carriers and bicycle carriers for commercial use.

The recent introduction of a new siren, designed by this company, is also meeting with success in the motorcycle trade.

### THE WALDON MANUFACTURING CO.

This well-known concern in automobile circles, formerly located at Beacon and Hermon streets, is another of the companies entering the building to secure additional space for further development of business.

A total of 6400 square feet has been taken on the eighth floor of the building, where the company will continue to manufacture on a larger scale than ever before, the Waldon Combination Wrench Sets for automobilists, rachet, socket, auto-tire and brace-socket wrenches and a complete line of Ford specialties.

Mr. Warren S. Barrows is general manager of this growing concern.

### BOSTON WRENCH CO.

The Boston Wrench Co., a new corporation, leases 4000 square feet on the eighth floor and will manufacture automatic automobile wrenches and pipe wrenches, all under the Walden patents.

Auto wrenches will be made in 6 inch and 8 inch sizes and are designed for all purposes. Pipe wrenches to be manufactured are the so-called adjustable alligator type.

The company will also begin the manufacture of a new type of handcuffs, it being the claim of the corporation that it has the lightest and most secure handcuff ever put on the market.

### THE STANDARD SPECIALTY CO.

This concern has leased the remaining section of the seventh floor and engages in the manufacture of bicycle specialties, saddle springs, spring forks, etc.

### HUBBARD MACHINE CO.

The Hubbard Machine Co., a concern consisting of Charles E. Williams and Waldo H. Blackmer, formerly at 73 Union street, has leased 5000 square feet on the fifth floor.

The company manufactures and repairs woolen machinery and builds special machinery to order. It makes a specialty of installing and applying S. K. F. ball bearings.

### J. E. SHEPPARD CO.

The J. E. Sheppard Co. has leased 1600 square feet on the eighth floor, and is equipped to handle all kinds of machine work.

### CARL NORBACK CO.

This is a new corporation and begins business in the new building. Mr. Carl Norback is general manager and president of the corporation. A total of 2500 square feet has been taken on the fifth floor, where the corporation will make ornamental picture frames, moublings, electric fixtures and furniture to order.

Wood carving and refinishing of furniture will be other important departments of the new concern.

### THE LOWELL WRENCH CO.

The Lowell Wrench Co., formerly located at 91 Exchange street, has leased 4000 feet on the fifth floor of the building.

Mr. John H. Dodge is general manager of the concern, which has been in business some 15 years.

The company specializes in the manufacture of reversible ratchet wrenches, which are made in sizes from 6 inches to 6 feet, and designed especially for heavy construction work.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS MACHINE CO.

The Massachusetts Machine Co., formerly located at 100 Beacon street, is another large contractor of space in the new structure. A total of 8200 square feet has been taken on the first floor and an additional 1200 square feet in the basement.

In this enlarged factory the concern proposes to materially increase its capacity for handling general machine work of every description.

### THOMAS H. BOYLE

Thomas H. Boyle has leased 3600 square feet on the first floor and will make a specialty of automobile machine work. He will also carry on a general machine jobbing plant and build special machinery to order.

### NEW ACME PLATING CO.

The New Acme Plating Co. has leased 4000 feet on the sixth floor, where it will engage in the general plating business, in addition to handling the vast amount of plating necessary on the various specialties manufactured by the Majestic Manufacturing Co.

### THE MILLER WIRE CLOTH CO.

The Miller Wire Cloth Co. has leased 6300 square feet of space on the fifth floor of the building.

This concern was organized in 1908 by Mr. Morton M. Miller and leased space in the old Gilbert Loom Works at 33 North Foster street. The concern grew gradually until two floors of the North Foster street building were in use and more space was needed.

This was secured when the Industrial Building was launched and the company is now prepared for a substantial development of its business.

The concern weaves many grades of wire cloth but makes a specialty of sieve and strainer cloths woven from tinned wire. It is the largest weavers of flour sieve cloth in the country.

The officers of the company are: President and treasurer, Morton M. Miller; vice-president and assistant secretary, Allan B. Miller.

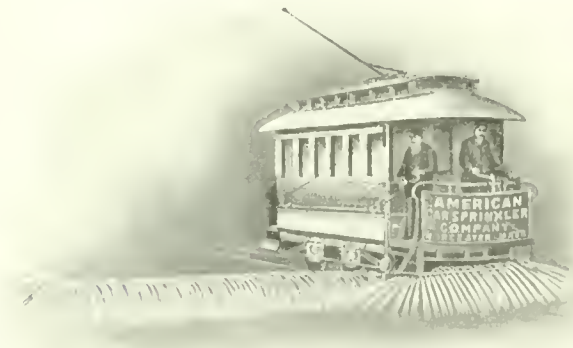
MAURICE F. REIDY

*REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE*

716-717 STATE MUTUAL BUILDING

*Renting Agents For*---The New Industrial Building, The Graphic Arts, The New Park Building and the New Worcester Trust Building

TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

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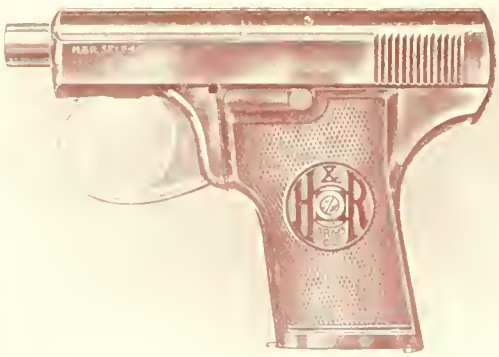
MASSASOI[illegible]

DALLIN'S CONCEPTION OF GREAT INDIAN CHIEFTAIN T[illegible]E FREC[illegible]ED A[illegible] PLYMOUTH

OCTOBER, 1914

$1.50



The New

## H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Caliber 25 (6.35 M/M)

A hammerless pistol of the automatic type combining the desirable features of the various pistols now on the market and offering in the highest degree simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalogue of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company

Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

**WINSLOW'S Skates**

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

## DROP FORGINGS

Gears, Axles, Crank Shafts Steering Knuckles and other parts where strength and reliability are required are best Drop Forged and toughened by our heat treatment

We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

*Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice*

THE WYMAN & GORDON COMPANY

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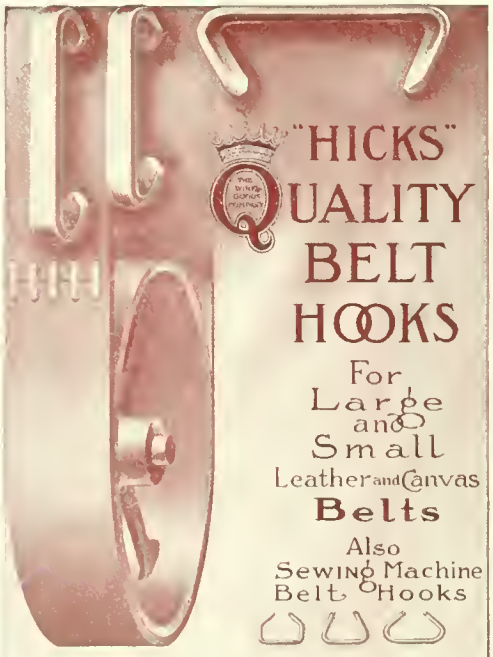

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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. OCTOBER, 1914 No. 10

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

OCTOBER - 1914

# The Foundations of Redmanship

## An Order that Points with Pride to an Ancestry Antedating the American Revolution, with Ritualistic Ceremonies Perpetuating the Best in the Primitive Red Man, Yet Infusing Patriotism, Charity and Friendship Into the Men and Women of Today

By Frederick O. Downes, of Boston
Great Incahonee of the United States

IT is generally asserted and doubtless is true that the membership in the United States in fraternal orders totals nine millions of adult people. There are many orders and their objects in being vary, but all have as the one fundamental, brotherhood. Names differ as do the prescribed written forms or ceremonies, and rituals, but generally brotherhood is the rock upon which all build.

One fraternity may base its work upon an event of biblical times, another on secular history and still another is the creation of the brains of its sponsors. One order may confine its work to uniting men or women upon lines of brotherhood, pure and simple. Another may in addition thereto do charitable work more or less extensively. Another may be purely patriotic. In another compulsory and periodical payments beyond the ordinary dues are applied to contractual benefits. Yet another class may combine charitable work with a system of benefits.

Benefits may be in the nature of fraternal insurance considerable in amount and paid by the state or national body and subject to state control as such or the benefits may take the form of small weekly assistance in the event of disability from sickness or injury and a small payment in the event of death for funeral expenses. Then the ceremonies incident to carrying out the objects of the order may be elaborate and of primary value or they may be informal and incidental.

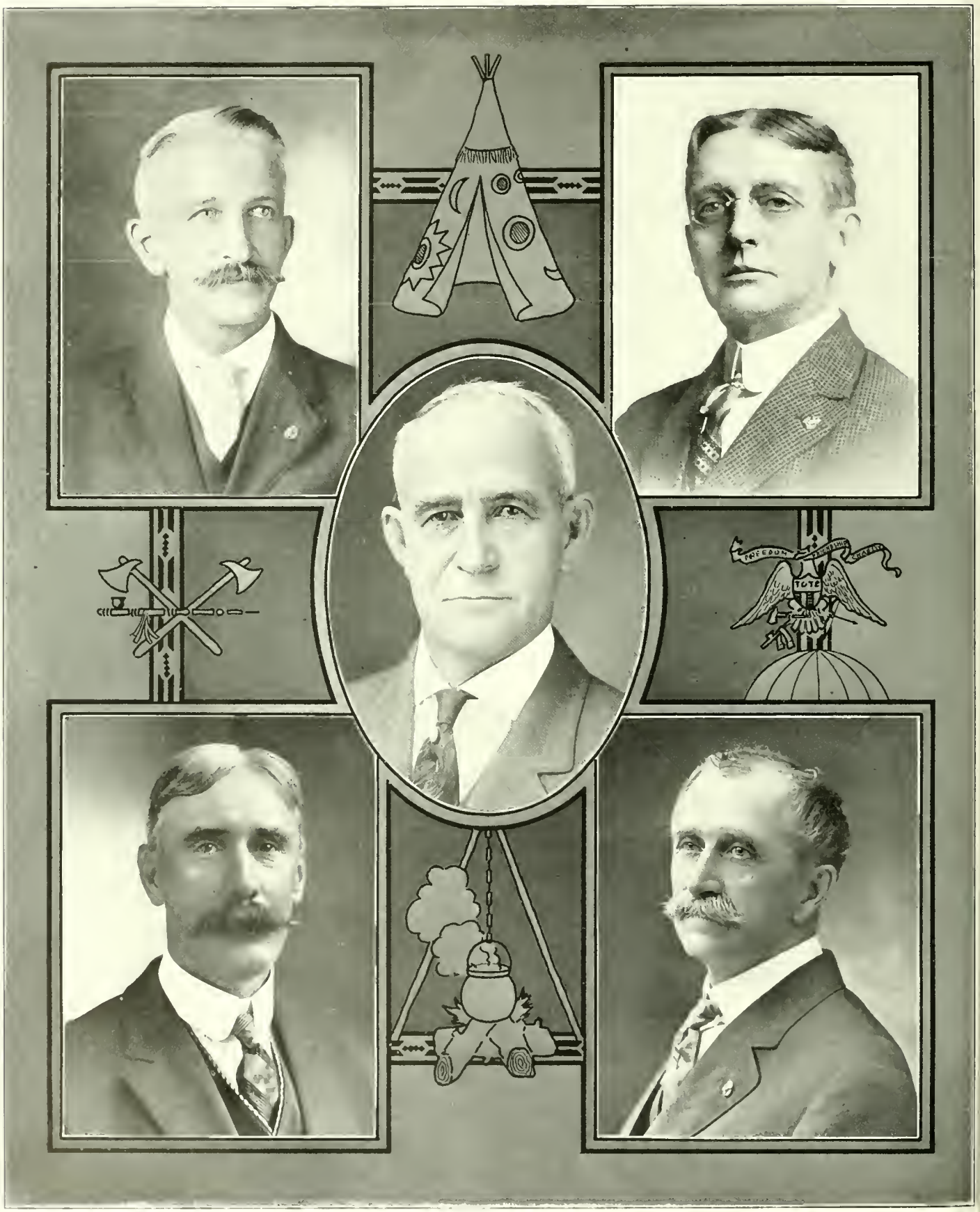
That there is infinite variety in these many fraternities and in their ceremonies is apparent. Most of them are of modern origin. Masonry harks back into the dark ages descending from the trades unions and guilds, and the masonry of China is asserted to be traceable for a period of four thousand years antedating Christianity. The lodge idea after all is tribal and the tribal method of life was dominant in the days of Moses, and of David and of his son, Solomon.

Among the primitive red men of North America peoples were divided into nations and sub-divided into tribes. All property except the personal effects belonged to the tribe in common. They had their sign manual by which they knew each other as do the fraternities of today except that with the primitive red man the sign manual was of much greater moment and often determined life or death. In the interesting and highly important fraternal world of today stands out prominently the Improved Order of Red Men.

The Order points with pride to an ancestry antedating the American Revolution, to its ritualistic ceremonies perpetuating the best in the primitive red man and to its patriotic, charitable and fraternal claims upon the men and women of today. The question is often raised as to what there can be in the history and traditions of a savage, barbaric, aboriginal people that men and women of today should emulate or seek to perpetuate.

The primitive red men were savage, warlike and made beasts of burden of their women, says one observer. They were savage. They lived in the open and they hunted the forest and they fished the stream. They were warlike. They carried on war from time to time with neighboring tribes and realizing its futility the tribes banded themselves into nations and the nations into leagues.

Chiefly they warred in defense of

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Great Keeper of Wampum William T. Smart

Great Junior Sagamore Arthur Hall

Great Prophet Samuel Sawyer

Great Senior Sagamore Almon A. Desmond

Great Sachem Orrin Snow

their hunting grounds. And then they warred on weaker tribes in the spirit of conquest in both of which respects they did not differ from the pale face, ancient and modern. But the primitive red man was hospitable, jealous in the care of those dependant upon him, loyal unto death to his tribe and family and a faithful friend. The women worked in the field as well as in the tepee while the men followed the warpath or the hunt.

Today in war scarred Europe history repeats itself and the women in humble imitation of their burden bearing red sisters of primitive days gather the grapes and harvest the wheat and carry on the home industries while the able bodied men are engaged in war.

While it is true that the Improved Order of Red Men is, in a way, the repository of the history and traditions of the primitive red men, yet it is not to the examples set by its primitive prototype and its desire to conserve them that the Order owes its 5000 branches and 500,000 members.

The Improved Order of Red Men is a patriotic, fraternal and charitable organization.

It reveres the flag of our Union and the liberty it stands for. It keeps the flag ever before its members and pledges itself not only to keep its red, signifying strength, its white, purity, and its blue, loyalty, unsullied but to go to the defense of that flag whenever called upon. We cherish the memories of the Sons of Liberty and the Red Men of Colonial and Revolutionary days and endeavor to profit by the advantages we enjoy as a free people. The flag and this Order stand together. We are one.

The Order is distinctively American in its origin, wholly American in its objects and membership. The Order is fraternal. The fellowship, the comradeship of the Improved Order of Red Men is unexcelled. The hospitality is boundless and the ties of friendship as strong as human nature admits.

The Improved Order of Red Men is over all charitable. We visit the sick, we bury the dead, we aid the widow and we feed, clothe and educate the dependent orphan. We point with pride to the fact that in the course of each twelve months' tour of the earth about the sun, a great sun, we expend regularly a million and a half dollars in helping those of our members who by reason of sickness, accident or misfortune most need the help of the strong hand of a united half million of brothers and sisters. We point with equal pride to the thousands of little children, orphans, whom we have educated and clothed and fed and sent out equipped to do battle with the world.

We point with real pride to the men and women who regularly gather in our council rooms. And we point with equal pride to nearly eighty years of organized corporate existence during peace and war and to the unblemished reputation of this great American patriotic and charitable fraternity.

# The Massasoit Memorial—An Appreciation

By Honorable Arthur Lord, of Plymouth

To Massasoit, the Indian chief, dignified and generous, brave and faithful, the loyal and devoted ally of the Pilgrims, is due some enduring and appropriate memorial in grateful recognition of his great service and his noble character. The movement on the part of the Independent Order of Red Men to erect a statue of Massasoit at Plymouth, as its contribution to the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the Landing, is deserving of cordial support. No more appropriate memorial than such a statue, by an eminent sculptor like Dallin, which should portray Massasoit as he appeared to the Pilgrims, and as described by Winslow, could be suggested. In no distant future may there stand on the Hill above the Rock, in Plymouth, his stately figure in lasting bronze, fit type of a vanished race. His outstretched hand shall once more be the signal of generous welcome to the appreciative visitor, as his keen eye seems to see the white sail of the Mayflower in the harbor, or the little band of Pilgrims as they gather round the Rock below, and his sad face to tell the pathetic story that he, alone, of all his people is remembered by the new races whose homes are along the shore and on the hills he knew so well.

And, perchance, in the cold silence of the winter night, the busy factory, the crowded street, the happy homes, shall in imagination fade away and in their places shall come, as in the olden time, a line of unmarked graves, the stout palisade, the rude common house, the darkness pierced but by a single candle, which glimmers through its window, the silence unbroken save only when a solitary sentinel crunches the crisp snow with weary feet, as passing to and fro along the first street he guards the slumber of the women and the children, and in that hour the silent figure of Massasoit, mute yet eloquent, shall seem to join in that midnight vigil.

# Massasoit—The White Man's Friend

## The Great Factor in the Civilization of This Country About to Come Into His Own After Centuries of Neglect—An Intensely Interesting Insight Into the Life Deeds and Noble Character of This Ally of the Pilgrims

By Honorable Arthur Lord of Plymouth
President of the Pilgrim Society of America

*THE MASSASOIT MEMORIAL*

*For a [illegible] not only Red Men but students of Indian and Pilgrim history have keenly felt that there should be some memorial to Massasoit erected at Plymouth. It is becoming more and more noticeable that while many things there speak in memory of the Pilgrim, no word has been carved, not even a slab has been raised to recall or mark for posterity that remarkable man who made existence possible for the early settlers. This feeling has developed into the decided conviction that Massasoit is the most neglected man of all history. The Improved Order of Red Men resolved that it would atone for this shameful neglect and rescue from oblivion, from the tongueless silence of an unmarked grave, one whose deeds of friendship, love and protection to our fathers justly entitle him to immortal glory.*

*Three years ago our great council took the Massasoit memorial into consideration and appointed a committee to investigate the proposition. Their proposal was not accepted, for it entailed a tax which, at once, made it unpopular. Soon after the defeat of this measure Dr. Frederick Bryant, of Worcester, delivered an address, in many sections of the State, advocating Massasoit's worthiness of a lasting memorial. This address was given at the last great council at the banquet for the reception of the great chiefs. It was received with such an unusual display of applause and enthusiasm that the time seemed ripe to make a second attempt. Past Sachem Frank Daniels, of Plymouth, addressed the great council, the following day, and eloquently advocated a memorial. He offered a resolution which called for the appointment of a commission to solicit funds, erect, and have ready for unveiling in 1920, a statue of Massasoit. All contributions were to be voluntary. The following commissioners were appointed: Alexander Gilmore, of Boston; Frank Wyman, of Brighton; Theodore Emonds, of Holyoke; Frank Daniels, of Plymouth, and Frederick Bryant, of Worcester.*

*A diligent search was made for any description or likeness of Massasoit which might be in existence. It was found that the most complete detailed account of his appearance was written by Edward Winslow, one of the governors of Plymouth. This description is in the possession of Hon. Arthur Lord, who gave the same to Cyrus Dallin, the celebrated Indian sculptor. Following this description, in every detail, he modeled a statuette of the famous Wampanoag, a photo of which appears on the cover of this magazine.*

*Several hundred dollars have been collected and the memorial will be erected for unveiling in December, 1920, the threehundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Another classic will have been given to the world. Another page will have been written in the early history of our country, and Massasoit will have received that which he richly deserves. The following article, from the pen of Hon. Arthur Lord of Plymouth, president of the Pilgrim Society of America, the great authority on Plymouth history, is the first of its kind which has ever appeared.*

AT the first celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims which was held in Plymouth on December 22, 1769, the following toast was given by the presiding officer:

"To the memory of Massasoit, our first and best friend and ally of the natives."

It is an interesting fact that this Indian sachem should have been so remembered at the first formal recognition of the Landing as an important event in history, when of all the members of the Mayflower Company, only Carver, the first Governor, was named in any toast.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrims, in the days of the visit to these shores of Captain John Smith in 1614, Massachusetts was the home of different tribes of that great Algonquin family which "extended from Hudson Bay on the North to the Carolinas on the South; from the Atlantic on the East to the Mississippi and Lake Winnipeg on the West," and there within the limits of the Old Colony was the home of the Wampanoags, of whom Massasoit was the great sachem, a tribe, the number of whose warriors has been estimated as high as three thousand. Northward from Plymouth stretched the Massachusetts path; southward by the Great Ponds ran the Nauset trail, leading down to the Cape, the home of the Nauset Indians, whose name it bears. Westward to Middleboro and the Lakes beyond, stretched the Nemasket trail, faint traces of which perhaps remain along the line of Town Brook. The present site of Plymouth was called by Capt. Smith "Accomac," a name given to it by the Indians who lived farther north, with its meaning—"on the other side of the Bay."

On Wednesday, the 16th of September, 1620, the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth, England, and on Saturday, the 21st of November, her weary and desperate voyage safely ended, dropped anchor in the "good harbor and pleasant bay" at Provincetown, as Bradford described it, "wherein 1000 sails of ships may safely ride." On the 22nd of December, the Shallop's company landed upon the Rock at Plymouth, and on Saturday, the 26th of December, the Mayflower arrived in the harbor of Plymouth. When spring greeted the survivors of that Pilgrim company, of 102 passengers who reached the new world a few months before, nearly half were sleeping in unmarked graves, upon the hillside above the Rock. From time to time during the winter months, the Pilgrims had seen at a distance Indian scouts, but had been unable to speak to them. On the 26th of March, 1621, there appeared on the first street, the Indian sagamore, Samoset. Of seemly carriage, stark naked except that he wore a girdle of leather about his

waist, with a fringe a span long, in his hand a bow and arrows. His face was smooth and his hair black and long behind. Tall and straight he stood before them: to their surprise he saluted them in English and bade them welcome.

It was a happy omen of the peaceful years to come—the echoes of that "Welcome, Englishman!" still linger through nearly three centuries. Civilly they entertained him, giving him food to eat and strong water to drink; and all that day was spent in long conversation with him. From him they learned that the country there was called Patuxet, and that four years before all the inhabitants had died of an extraordinary plague. Samoset was a chief of the Indian tribe of Pemaquid in Maine. He sailed with Capt. Dermer from Monhegan to Cape Cod some six months before the Mayflower's arrival, and spending the winter with the Nauset Indians, reached the Plymouth settlement on that spring day in 1621.

The next morning he went westward up the Nemasket path, to the home of Massasoit, and in the Sunday following returned with five other Indians, who came with the tools which the Pilgrims had lost in the woods and bringing skins with which they desired to open up a trade with the white man. But pious counsels prevailed: it was the Lord's day and no trading was permitted, and the Indians withdrew, promising again to return. A few days pass, and then on the first of April is enacted that scene in Plymouth history, in some respects the most interesting, significant and important of all that the history of that time preserves.

It is a "fair day," and the warm sunshine of the approaching spring illumines the hills and shore. The sun had barely passed its meridian when there appear upon the first street the two friendly Indians, Samoset and Squanto, the guides and interpreters of the Pilgrims. Squanto was the last survivor of his tribe; here were the deserted fields and the neglected graves of his people: through these woods he had hunted; in these streams he had fished; along this shore he had roamed in other days. But he had lived also in the Cornhill in London; for many a weary month he had passed a lonely figure up and down the London streets and had grown familiar with the English language and the English customs. A few months before the landing in December, he had made his way back to Plymouth to find that the pestilence had carried off all his tribe. Whether you call it a coincidence merely, or whether you regard it, as they did, as a marvelous interposition of a wonder-working Providence, the happy presence of that friendly Indian is one of the most remarkable events in history. In no other place in the new world along the Atlantic seacoast could the weary Pilgrim have landed and found the cleared fields, unoccupied and deserted, save only by a single survivor of the tribe which had once possessed it; and there only could have been found a guide, interpreter and friend, familiar alike with their country and with his, ready and willing to point the way to succor and to safety.

Profile of Massasoit Monument By Dallin

To the Pilgrims they brought the startling message that the great Sagamore Massasoit and 60 of his men were fast approaching. In an hour the Indians appear in plain sight on Watson's Hill; on Leyden Street the Pilgrim company assembled and on the summit of the hill the more numerous band of Indian warriors. Squanto goes over to them as the interpreter, and anon returns and reports that as a condition of their friendly visit a messenger and a hostage must be sent to the Indian chief. For that difficult and dangerous task Winslow is selected. In imagination you see that gallant figure, his sword by his side, his armor flashing in the western sun, his arms filled with presents, a messenger of peace and good will, a hostage among savage foes, as unattended he crosses the shallow brook by the ancient ford slowly ascends, the hill, and now disappears among the trees.

The anxious moments slowly pass. And now from the waiting Pilgrims gathered there the cry goes up—"They come, they come." In single file, with silent step, one after another of the Indian warriors come into view until 20 are seen marching slowly down the hill slope. And then with "the roll of the stirring drum and the trumpet that sings of fame," the Pilgrim Captain and Master Williamson and six musketeers march down the first street to meet at the brook the Indian band. And now they turn and Pilgrim and Indian, side by side, march up the hill and down the first street. It is a strange and stirring sight as an eye witness of that scene describes it. The tall, stately figures of the Indian

warriors in the prime of their manhood, all strong men, grave of countenance, spare of speech, their bows and arrows laid aside, some wearing skins over their shoul-

Mr. Frank Daniels, Plymouth
Chairman, Memorial Commission

ders and some only a girdle about their loins; on the chief's neck rested a great string of white bone beads, from which over his dark chest hung a long knife which glistened in the sunlight, a bag of tobacco hung on his neck behind, and in his hand he carried the pipe of peace. His face was painted a deep red like the color of a mulberry, and his followers' faces were marked and crossed, or wholly colored with black and yellow and white and red paint.

Now they enter the house then building on the slope of Leyden street, and seated on cushions and a green rug, make the famous treaty. Its clear provisions bound them not to injure any of the Pilgrims and if any one offended them the offender was to be sent to Plymouth for punishment. In case any of the Pilgrims' tools were taken they were to be restored; if war were made on either Pilgrim or Indian the other would promptly come to his assistance. To these conditions of peace they pledged the union of the neighboring tribes. Unarmed each would visit the other and in return the Pilgrims gave assurance that King James, if the Indians kept the pledge, would esteem them as friendly allies.

The provisions of the treaty were faithfully kept for many years. It was not until those who met and feasted and pledged the peace that day had passed away, that within the limits of the Old Colony the burning homes of the colonists, a pillar of flame by night and smoke by day, marked the course of the Indian foray. Philip succeeds Massasoit before the blood of New England's "sons fattens the cornfields, or the warwhoop awakens the sleep of the cradle." It was a high tribute which the Governor of Plymouth Colony 55 years later paid to the early Colonists when he justly said that the "English did not possess one foot of land in this colony but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors."

The tribal name of the Indian sachem Massasoit was Osamequin or Ousamequin, meaning the Yellow Feather, from "ousa" (yellow) "Mequin" (a feather). When he signed the deeds of the lands of ancient Bridgewater with his mark (the figure of a hand), in 1649, his name was written there as in other instruments—Ousamequin. The word Massasoit means "The Great Sachem," and comes from the two Indian words "massa," meaning (great), and "assot" (king or ruler). The Pilgrims undoubtedly heard him spoken of by the other Indians as Ma-sas-soit, meaning the Great Sachem. The tribal name is forgotten, and in the years to come he will be best known by the name always used by the Pilgrim writers—Massasoit.

In March, 1623, the swift Indian runners brought the news to the waiting Colonists at Plymouth that Massasoit lay dying in his wigwam and that a Dutch ship by stress of weather had been driven high up upon the shore right before his dwelling at Sowams. In accordance with the Indian custom which makes it the duty of all who profess friendship with those dangerously sick, to visit them in their extremity, it was thought advisable to send a messenger bearing their loving greet-

Mr. Alexander Gilmore, Boston
Secretary, Memorial Commission

ing and best wishes for his speedy recovery, and particularly that someone should be sent who had some knowledge of the Dutch language. Therefore, Winslow, wh

so often in the weary months after their landing and in the years to come, had represented the Pilgrims as their hostage and delegate and ambassador, was selected, and with him there went an English gentleman, John Hampden, whom some later historians have thought to have been that English patriot whose name will ever be associated with the great cause of constitutional liberty, and they took as their guide the Indian, Hobbomok. All day through the lonely forest they journeyed and the first night they spent at Namasket, now Middleboro. The next morning they proceeded on the journey and when they "came to the ferry in Corbitant's country," news was brought them that Massasoit was dead and buried and that the Dutch ship had sailed away. The Indian guide urged that they should forthwith return from their dangerous errand for the successor of the great Massasoit was the Sachem Corbitant, who was at the best but a hollow-hearted friend. Winslow, believing that it was important if the news was true to at once form some sort of alliance with Corbitant which would insure the safety of the Pilgrims, as the alliance with Massasoit had in the past, insisted that they press boldly on towards the wigwam of Corbitant.

When they reached there they found the sachem was not at home, but learned through the messengers awaiting them that Massasoit was not yet dead, although there was no hope of his survival. It was a tender and touching tribute which the faithful Indian guide paid to the great sachem, in the words Winslow has preserved for us, and one which showed the love and respect that the savage Indians beneath his kingly rule ever entertained for him:

"My loving sachem; my loving sachem; many have I known but never any one like thee," and turning to the two Englishmen as they stood there beneath the shadow of the pines, and addressing Winslow, he said:

"While you live you will never see his like amongst the Indians. He was no liar; he was not bloody and cruel like other Indians. In anger and passion he was soon reclaimed; easy to be reconciled towards such as had offended him, he ruled by such measure that he would not scorn the advice of mean men, and that he governed his men better with few strokes than others did with many, truly loving where he loved."

With the tears rolling down his cheeks he told them that he feared they had not a faithful friend left among the Indians, and showed them how often the great sachem had restrained the malice of his followers.

Late at night they reached the king's house at Sowam. It was so crowded with the Indian braves that entrance was almost impossible. There lay the king upon the robes in the centre of the wigwam, with the women around him, rubbing his limbs, and the Indian doctors chanting their hellish chants. Then they told him that his friends the English were come to see him. His mind was clear but his sight was wholly gone. As Winslow stepped towards the sachem he said twice, in a low voice—"Art thou Winslow?" and the Pilgrim answered "Ahhe"—Yes. Then Massasoit sadly murmured "O, Winslow, I shall never see thee again." At the command of Winslow the Indian interpreter gave the message of friendship and regret from the Governor and told Massasoit that Winslow had brought from Plymouth some remedies that may do him good in this "his extremity." The noise of the chanting dies away, and a silence falls upon the waiting company; the flickering firelight for an instant lights up the darkness of the wigwam and falls upon the anxious faces of the Indians. Winslow kneels by the sick chieftain and on the point of his knife forces through his teeth some of the confection, as he calls it, he has brought from Plymouth, and washes his mouth and scrapes his tongue and gives him some to drink. The anxious minutes slowly pass, but to the amazement of the wailing company, a marked improvement is manifest and the great sachem opens his eyes and his lost sight returns. All night Winslow watches, and before daylight the swift runners start for Plymouth with a letter for Mr. Bradford, and instructions to bring back some physic from Dr. Fuller. The next day from the simple herbs nearby, of strawberry leaves and sassafras root, he makes a broth and straining it through his handkerchief gives it to the king. Throughout the day Massasoit continues to improve under the tender care of the Pilgrim, with but a single serious and alarming relapse. By the time the runners had returned, his recovery was certain. And upon his recovery, as the chronicler of that day records, he broke forth into speech—"Now I see the English are my friends and love me, and whilst I live I will never forget this kindness they have showed me." In grateful

FREDERICK BRYANT, A. B., M. D.
Worcester Member, Memorial Commission

recognition of this service, he told the English of the impending plot of the Massachusetts Indians against them, and how the Indian tribes of the Cape and the

Mr. Frank H. Wyman, Brighton
Member of Memorial Commission

islands had joined against them, and advised the Pilgrims that as they respected the lives of their countrymen at Weymouth, and their own safety, to kill the men of the Massachusetts who were the authors of the plot.

As was so often the case when danger threatened the Colonists, a town meeting was called and the governor told the story of the impending peril fully to the people. The debate was long and earnest, but at the end they came to the conclusion that Capt. Standish should take as many men as he thought sufficient to make his party good against all the Indians in the Massachusetts Bay, acquaint the English settlers there of the plot, forbear till such time as he could make sure of Wituwamet, the "Bloody Villain," as they called him, the chief conspirator, and then bring back his head to Plymouth as a warning and a terror to all the conspirators.

Standish, with his company of eight men, at once departed in the Shallop, for Weymouth. After a brief contest in which seven of the Indians were killed and none of the English, his mission accomplished, he returned to Plymouth. The safety of the little colony was assured. Not to the courage of Standish and his companions so much as to the fidelity of Massasoit to the pledge given in the famous treaty, is the safety of the Pilgrims due.

And so, throughout a long life, until his death in 1661, Massasoit was in constant and friendly intercourse, not only with the settlers at Plymouth and within the limits of the Old Colony, but also with those of Massachusetts Bay and Rhode Island. His name is frequently found, signed to deeds of tracts of land to the English settlers. He won and kept their respect and confidence. His home was probably located in what is now Warren, Rhode Island, near the spring still called Massasoit's Spring. His family is said to have consisted of his wife, his two brothers, one Quadequina, who came to Plymouth with Massasoit in March, 1621, and in September of that year was one of the signers of a treaty with the Pilgrims, the other Akkompoin, who was killed in King Philip's war, three sons, a daughter, and his sons' wives. His son, Wamsitta, or Alexander, succeeded Massasoit as chief sachem, and was succeeded after a brief term of a year by his brother Pometacom, or Philip, who, famous as the leader of the Indian tribes in King Philip's war, was killed in August, 1676. Philip's son, a boy of nine years of age, was taken prisoner and sold into slavery. Of the third son of Massa-

Mr. Frederick E. Simonds, Holyoke
Member of Commission

soit, Sunconewhew, little is known; his name appears in 1668 on the deed confirming a sale of land made by Massasoit in 1641.

# Red Men In Worcester

## One of the Earliest Communities to Take Up the Work of This Now Nationally Famous Organization and, After Thirty-Four Years, Still One of the Strongholds of the Fraternity in This Country

By Frederick Bryant, A. B., M. D.

A LITTLE over a third of a century ago the first council fire of the Improved Order of Red Men was kindled in the City of Worcester. It is the duty of the writer to, very briefly, summarize and describe, as far as he may be able, the results of this fraternal beginning, which although small and seemingly insignificant, has kept pace with the phenomenal growth of our city—as today our Order in Worcester numbers over 2300. In tabulating the fruitage of these many years of fraternal endeavor it becomes, at once, apparent that the sum total of human happiness has been increased. The order has been true to its cardinal precepts, the faithful observance of which must inevitably produce abundant fruition.

Past Great Sachem W. E. Higgins
Quinsigamond Tribe

True to the precept, Freedom, the Order has taught the patriotic history of our country, proud and boastful of its patriotic origin, and has instilled a knowledge and reverence for the moral qualities of the first Americans. The Worcester Red Men are now taking a most active and substantial part in the great movement to memorialize the most illustrious aboriginal man the world has ever seen. Neither have we been guilty of the neglect of friendship. Each brother's friendship has been, almost, multiplied by the number of the tribal membership. Bound together by the totemic bond, each brother has been taught that harmony and brotherly love constitute the great strength of the Order.

To charity, the greatest of these, we have, in no wise, been untrue. During the life of the order in our city over $50,000 has been dispensed in funeral and sick benefits, in the caring for the widows and orphans and in driving the hungry wolf from the door in misfortune's dreary hour. Such precepts are worthy because they are educational, patriotic and christian.

Quinsigamond (name given our lake by the Nipmuck Indians) Tribe No. 7, was the first tribe of Red Men to organize in Worcester, December 11, 1880. The history of this tribe has been one of steady and substantial progress. True to its precepts it has always been a leader in every progressive movement. So well has this tribe exemplified the many virtues of our order that six other tribes have followed in its trail. Members of this tribe have been instrumental in instituting other tribes in and about Worcester. Past Sachem Frank Ensworth organized Cherokee Tribe and became one of its members to aid in its progress and success. W. E. Higgins was great sachem of Massachusetts in 1908 and 1909. During that year he organized twelve new tribes and adopted three thousand, one hundred pale faces. For six continuous years he has been elected a representative to the great council of the United States.

Past Great Sachem John M. Davenport
Iroquois Tribe

The next tribe was organized February 9, 1883, called Iroquois (name taken from the most remarkable confederacy of aboriginal men the world has ever seen) No. 8. This tribe has always been sturdy, substantial and has a history of which it may well be proud. It has excelled in charitable works. In one case of extreme need of long duration a record was made which has no equal in the great reservation. For thirteen

years Iroquois maintained a brother suffering from complete paralysis to the expenditure of $2150. It has the distinguished honor of possessing two past great

Past Sachem F. L. Fowler
Sagatabscot Tribe

sachems. John M. Davenport was great sachem of Massachusetts 28 years ago. When he entered office there were only 480 members in the Order in Massachusetts. He instituted fourteen new tribes and left the Order 2870 strong. Dean of the Worcester Red Men, he is beloved and honored by all.

Julius Beauregard is the other past great sachem, by virtue of having served the great council of Massachusetts honorably and faithfully for five years as great keeper of wampum. He organized Packachoag and Mishe Mokwa tribes.

Past Sachem George R. Clements
Mishe Mokwa Tribe

Massasoit (named after the famous sachem of Wampanoags) Tribe No. 6 was the third in line, lighting its first council fire April 28, 1887. It is today third, in the largest number of members, in the state, the largest and wealthiest in Worcester and yet it has suffered severely from extensive migrations of brothers when upon two occasions large industries were moved to other parts of the country. This tribe has demonstrated a superior wisdom in the management of its finances, for while it pays double funeral benefit, it has the smallest adoption fee. Past Sachem Victor Wickman was the first to receive the honor of the gift of a past sachem's regalia from all the tribes in Worcester. While he was sachem he practically resurrected the tribe by adding one hundred and thirty-three new members and increasing the depleted treasury with $800.

Capt. J. A. F. Clason
Col. Timothy Bigelow, Co. 2, Red Men League

For twenty-nine years these three tribes followed the trail, each healthy and vigorous, maintaining a membership of about one thousand. February 29, 1909, Cherokee (name of a large Indian confederation) Tribe No. 16 was instituted, with one hundred and thirty-five charter members. Its organization was attended with great care by one of wide acquaintance in fraternal affairs. It was an experiment, for the adoption tax was placed at a figure double that required by some of the largest in the State.

In the year 1910-11 this tribe received the largest amount of wampum of any tribe in Massachusetts. It now has 300 members and the largest treasury

PAST SACHEM FRANK ENSWORTH
Cherokee Tribe

PAST SACHEM VICTOR WICKMAN
Massasoit Tribe

PAST GREAT SACHEM JULIUS BEAUREGARD
Iroquois Tribe

PAST SACHEM GEORGE PHILLIPS
Packachoag Tribe

for its age of any tribe in the United States.

There now followed, in quick succession, three other tribes, doubling the former membership. Packachoag (name given College Hill, Holy Cross, where the royal wigwam of the Nipmucks was located) Tribe No. 18, was instituted May 20, 1909. It is very fortunate in the possession of many public spirited members. Recently the remarkable spirit of determination and progress of this tribe was strikingly demonstrated. Two other tribes, of much larger means, proposed to go to new headquarters and involve an outlay of thousands of dollars. Packachoag saw great possibilities in this venture and staked almost its entire treasury to make good its third. An organization possessing men of such determination and enterprise will surely, in time to come, be heard from in no uncertain way.

Sagatabscot (name given by Nipmucks to hill where now stands Worcester Academy) Tribe No. 59 called its first council May 25, 1911, with the unusually large charter membership of one hundred and seventy. Past Sachem Joseph Hannan was its organizer, upon whom the tribe has bestowed many distinguished honors. The members of this tribe quickly took up the duties of Red Men. The adoption degree was worked on a large class of its own members, only four weeks after instituting and the remaining degrees were worked soon after. The tribe is prosperous and is one of the largest for its age in the great reservation.

Mishe Mokwa (name given tribe of Indians whose hunting grounds were near Jefferson, N. H.) Tribe No. 70, the seventh and last, kindled its first council brand June 21, 1912. While the history of this tribe has been very brief, yet there is much in it to give great courage for the future. It has steadily grown to a membership of one hundred and ten, all enthusiastic and capable have entered heartily into the various activities of fraternal Red Men.

Members of Iroquois Tribe on June 28, 1911, organ

HEADS OF THE VARIOUS COUNCILS OF POCAHONTAS

MRS. BLANCHE JONES, POCAHONTAS, MOSAC COUNCIL — MRS. LILLIAN ENSWORTH, POCAHONTAS, OSCEOLA COUNCIL

MRS. KATHERINE A. NICHOLS, GREAT POCAHONTAS OF MASSACHUSETTS

MRS. ELENA N. PRENTICE, POCAHONTAS, WECTAMO COUNCIL — MRS. MARY MAY, POCAHONTAS, MISCOE COUNCIL

ized a company to become a part of the military degree of the order, known as The Red Men's League. The Worcester company took the name of Col. Timothy Bigelow Company No. 2. It has a membership of over fifty coming from all the tribes in Worcester, fully uniformed and equipped for parade and escort duty. In this latter capacity the League has served the Order on various public occasions with great credit to itself.

There is a branch of our Order for the ladies called the Degree of Pocahontas. Each division is called a council. There are four such councils in Worcester. It is the purpose of these organizations to promote the principles of The Improved Order of Red Men. They have proved themselves extremely helpful to the Order at large and a great aid to its friendship and sociability.

Weetamo (name of the Indian patriot queen, daughter-in-law of Massasoit) Council No. 3, was instituted March 25, 1887, by Past Great Sachem John Davenport and Past Sachem John Armstrong. This is the oldest and largest council in Worcester, having a roster of 326 members. This council, as well as all the other councils, have always done all in their power to assist in every good work.

Osceola (name of famous Indian chief) Council was instituted March 21, 1910, by Frank and Lillian Ensworth. This council has always been active and progressive. At the present time it numbers one hundred and four members.

Mosag (highest) Council No. 28 was instituted Oct. 28, 1911, by Past Sachem Walter Brown. It has a membership of 160 and is second to none in its enthusiastic and progressive spirit.

Exterior of New Headquarters of Red Men of Worcester

Miscoe (name of hill in Grafton) Council No. 35 was instituted June 12, 1912, by Lilla G. Harris. Beginning with fifty-five members this Council has doubled its membership, which augurs well for its future.

It has been the fond dream of the Worcester Red Men to possess more adequate headquarters. While some change was being contemplated the old Masonic headquarters at 19 Pearl Street became available. The central location and the fraternal prestige seemed to make this the most desirable home for the next ten years. Quinsigamond, Cherokee and Packachoag Tribes formed an association and leased this property for ten years. The other tribes will probably move to this wigwam when their leases expire. It has been thoroughly renovated, painted and decorated, making one of the most desirable wigwams in the state. On the first floor are commodious social rooms for reading, cards, billiards and pool. On the second floor are two spacious halls, beautifully decorated for fraternal meetings. On the third floor there is a large hall for banquet purposes capable of seating four hundred. The doors will be opened October first for the reception and accommodation of all Red Men who live in or who may journey to Worcester.

# Worcester's Fashion Week

## Gratifying Success Attends the First Venture of Its Kind in This City with a Wonderful Demonstration of Cooperation on Part of the Merchants—The Debt Worcester Owes the Twin Cities,—St. Paul and Minneapolis

WORCESTER'S great "Fashion Week," an alluring attraction which drew thousands of visitors to Worcester from September 22 to 26, is now a matter of history—an epoch in the retail trade circles of the Heart of the Commonwealth.

While at this writing it is too early to set upon paper in detail the results of this innovation as a trade producer for hundreds of Worcester merchants, or to give figures as to the actual number of people it brought into the city to trade and visit, it is not too early to declare, without fear of contradiction, that Fashion Week was a complete success in every particular and that it fulfilled every promise which its enthusiastic supporters pictured it would months ago when the project was first launched by the Chamber of Commerce.

There have been co-operative movements in Worcester in the past which have opened the eyes of the country; but in retail circles this latest achievement of Worcester eclipses anything before attempted by the mercantile interests of the city. From the greatest department store and large wholesale houses to the smallest corner grocer, Worcester merchants responded to the call for co-operation in a manner which, on the face of it, temporarily deceived the committee workers that any such thing as dull times and an European war existed.

Not only did they contribute funds to take care of the extra expenses necessary to conduct such an event, but they added hundreds of dollars in expense to their own store accounts to design and arrange special window displays and features, the like of which no eastern city ever saw in such numbers before.

Some idea of the heights to which this co-operative spirit reached may be secured from the fact that the Committee selected to judge the window displays to determine the winners of eleven silver loving cups offered as prizes by the Chamber of Commerce for the best appearing windows found *over 200 concerns competing for the prizes.*

Hope of immediate profit during Fashion Week was apparently far removed from the minds of the great majority of merchants who featured Fashion Week. They went to unusual expensive limits to give Worcester a Fashion Show unrivalled in this country. Yet this is now considered by experts to be a wise expenditure and will pay for itself in months to come, for if it did nothing else, it showed the buying public of Worcester—city and county—that Worcester stores and business houses, large and small, wholesale and retail, representing all kinds of merchandising, can furnish anything under Heaven that a customer desires, and do so at a price considerably under those quoted for the same goods in the two other trading centers larger than Worcester which fall within the 200-mile circle of the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Reproduction of Fashion Week Poster

Much has been said by those who trade outside of Worcester in defense of their reasons for trading outside of Worcester, but the exhibits of September 22 to 26 demonstrate that those who continue trading in other cities do so from choice and not from necessity.

Another important factor in the success of this event was the united and generous co-operation on part

of the newspapers of Worcester. Without a single exception they gave the Chamber of Commerce column after column of valuable space to keep the population of city and county informed daily of the progress of plans. They then capped the climax by presenting great Fashion editions on the eve of Fashion Week, including therein all kinds of information and articles dealing with the wonderful things which Worcester had to offer.

The thanks of the Chamber of Commerce as a body and the members of the Fashion Week Committee as individuals goes out whole-heartedly to the Chamber of Commerce as a body and the members of the Fashion Week Committee as individuals goes out whole-heartedly to the press of Worcester for the invaluable services rendered in making Fashion Week the success it proved to be.

While Fashion Week in Worcester is an event for which the Chamber of Commerce is responsible, this organization steps aside to give the St. Paul Association of Commerce the full measure of credit for the plan itself. Without St. Paul it is doubtful if Worcester would have had such a show, for with her sister-city—Minneapolis—she pointed the way and provided the inspiration through the wonderful Fashion Week which the Twin cities conducted in 1913.

Worcester owes the St. Paul Association of Commerce a debt not easily repaid; but Worcester, through its Chamber of Commerce, is but awaiting the day when, in some manner or other, we may all work day and night, if necessary, to attempt to serve this Middle Western community in some similar way to testify that the Heart of the Commonwealth appreciates to the last degree the services rendered.

St. Paul Association of Commerce, through the untiring Secretary, George F. Thomas and Chairman, Mr. A. J. Krank of the Local Division, offered the assistance of their organization to General Secretary Herbert N. Davison when he was in St. Paul in 1913 if Worcester ever attempted a Fashion Week. They made good their offer during the past month in a way seldom done by one municipality toward another so many hundreds of miles apart.

Selfishness and exclusiveness, as far as Worcester is concerned at least, is no part of the organization plan of the St. Paul Association of Commerce. Not only was the Worcester Chamber of Commerce kept in touch with the full details of the Twin cities 1914 Fashion Week plans as they matured daily and generously allowed us to allow them in full without fear of incurring displeasure; but we were also tendered the free use of their $100 prize poster and expensive plates for our own Fashion Week without a penny of obligation to the Twin cities. This alone saved the Worcester Chamber of Commerce several hundred dollars, but it is reckoned as only part of the actual worth of the services, for the suggestions and advice which the St. Paul Association gave Worcester could not be bought at any price and without them Fashion Week could never have been the success it was.

Worcester was also fortunate in the dates selected for the event. During the progress of the week the famous Worcester Musical Festival was given, an affair which in itself brings hundreds of prominent visitors to the city from all parts of the East, and, in addition, the annual convention of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Massachusetts was held. Thus the city was entertaining hundreds of visitors, all of whom had opporunity to see the success of Fashion Week and leave the community a walking advertisement of Worcester enterprise and co-operation.

The Twin cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—are responsible for Worcester's Fashion Week. Mr. Davison brought the idea home with him in 1913 and early in the present year the successful outcome of the Twin cities show was laid before the Directorate, approved and referred to the Mercantile Bureau for further consideration.

The Mercantile Bureau took up the idea and referred the matter to its Committee on Retail Trade, Mr. Richard J. Healey, chairman, with power to go forward and arrange the details for a similar event in Worcester.

Prior to the usual adjournment of Committees during July and August, the Retail Trade Committee appointed the following sub-committees to handle the details of arrangements:

*On decorations, prizes, etc.*, Richard J. Healey, Albert A. Spaulding, Herman Scherver, Leroy L. Dowley, and General Secretary Herbert N. Davison.

*On advertising, publicity, etc.*, First Assistant Secretary William J. Conlon, Secretary of the Mercantile Bureau Edward B. Clapp, and President J. Lewis Ellsworth.

The burden of the work fell upon these two committees, but despite the summer heat and kindred hot weather ailments, the members worked diligently and

# Fashion Week, 1914

*WINNERS IN WINDOW DRESSING CONTEST*

CHIEF TROPHY

BEST DECORATED WINDOW IN ALL CLASSES

| | |
|---|---|
| **Richard Healy,** | **512 Main Street** |

DIVISIONAL TROPHIES

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dry and Fancy Goods—* | |
| **Denholm & McKay Co.,** | **481 Main Street** |
| *Clothing and Men's Wear* | |
| **Ware Pratt Co.,** | **400 Main Street** |
| *House Furnishings—* | |
| **Stearns Furniture Co.,** | **188 Main Street** |
| *Jewelry, Silverware and Clocks* | |
| **Clark-Sawyer Co.,** | **480 Main Street** |
| *Leather Goods, Etc.—* | |
| **R. J. Healey Shoe Co.,** | **336 Main Street** |
| *Druggists—* | |
| **Brewer & Co.,** | **56 Front Street** |
| *Hardware and Electrical* | |
| **Worcester Electric Light Co.,** | **375 Main Street** |
| *Opticians* | |
| **J. C. Freeman & Co.,** | **376 Main Street** |
| *Groceries and Provisions* | |
| **Protective Union Co.,** | **407 Main Street** |
| *Miscellaneous—All Others—* | |
| **Rebboli Sons Co.,** | **444 Main Street** |

constantly, meeting at least once a week and sometimes twice.

Realizing that upon the success of this first Fashion Week depended the future of the event in Worcester,

Mr. A. J. Krank, Vice-President
Local Division, St. Paul Association of Commerce

the Committee carefully considered and weighed every suggestion and every plan offered. It worked on the basis that every dollar expended by the Committee for whatever purpose should bring back 100 cents actual return to the subscribers during Fashion Week and compounded interest in follow-up orders in the weeks and months to come.

The plan finally agreed upon can be summed up as follows:

To secure the united co-operation of all the merchants of the city in every line of business to exert themselves to the utmost to present unusually attractive displays of merchandise.

To concentrate all fall openings between September 22 and 26.

To offer silver loving cups for the best decorated store windows.

To take advantage of the Twin cities generous offer and use 2000 of their Fashion Week posters for Worcester and thoroughly distribute them in the city and county towns.

To create a healthy interest in the Week by a daily publicity campaign in the local newspapers and by weekly advertising in the county papers.

To invite all residents of Worcester County to be guests in the city during the days the style show was in progress.

The above plan was faithfully followed in full detail and worked smoothly and successfully in every particular.

Letters were first prepared and sent out to every wholesaler and retailer in the city, calling attention to Fashion Week and asking for subscriptions to the fund in any amount from $1 to $100.

The response to this appeal was gratifying to the Committee, and subscriptions came in for all amounts from $100 from each of the great department stores down to $1 from the little corner merchant, who in many instances was far away from the central business district, yet desirous of showing his approval of a plan devised to attract the retail trade of the city as a whole.

The task of determining the method of selecting winners and the personnel of the Judging Committee was a delicate one and made the subject of unusually careful consideration by the Committee. It was finally decided by authorizing Secretary Clapp to appoint a Committee of three, one to be an expert professional window dresser from outside of Worcester; the second to be a Worcester man acknowledged an expert in arts and crafts; and the third to be a Worcester woman to weight the merits and drawing power of the windows from a woman's standpoint. To further insure the absolute impartiality, Mr. Clapp, and he alone, was the only person to know the make-up of the Committee. Details concerning the actual method of determining the prize winners was left entirely to the judges without even a suggestion from the Fashion Week Committee.

Meanwhile the merchants were busy planning their own individual attractions for the week, covering the county with advertising and invitations for all its people

Mr. George F. Thomas, Secretary
Local Division, St. Paul Association of Commerce

to be their guests one day or every day during the style show.

To attempt to go into detail on their various entertainment and special attraction features would fill a

book many times the size of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE. One of the great department stores had daily concerts with great concert singers from New York rendering selections without a penny of cost of admission to the hundreds of patrons who thronged the store. Many had living models on exhibit throughout the week displaying the hundreds of new creations in women's and men's dress so popular this fall. Nationally known experts in millinery, tailoring and other lines were present in some of the stores, lecturing and demonstrating on the whys and wherefores of the new styles and fancies of 1914. Afternoon tea and lunch was a feature of another large store to which the women of Worcester County were invited to attend. Dainty favors and souvenirs of Fashion Week were additional attractions in many of the stores. And so on in almost countless detail did Worcester merchants seek to impress on the buying public the significance of Fashion Week and have it remain a pleasant memory for months to come.

Likewise is space too limited to detail the special features and decorative qualities of the 200 concerns which directly entered into the competition for the prize trophies.

Worcester never before saw such wonderfully decorated show windows, and we have no less an authority than Mr. Joseph D. Nathan, of the Jordan Marsh Co., of Boston, asserting that never before in his experience did he see so many admirable window displays shown simultaneously in any American city.

This made the work of the judges, Mr. George W. Child and Miss Mary L. Hengee, both of this city, who served with Mr. Nathan, difficult in the extreme, and for three full days they toured about the city viewing the windows and making notes on their many excellent points. Then followed hours of conference to select those which, in the estimation of the committee, should be awarded the prize cups. A decision was finally reached though the committee in report stated that it wished it had twenty-five more cups to award, as so many excellent windows were arranged and which appealed to them in so many attractive ways.

The Fashion Week idea has thus proven practical and successful in Worcester and is already being taken up by many other municipalities here in the East. Here in the Heart of the Commonwealth it will undoubtedly become an annual event, greater and better in another year as we draw from our first Fashion Week's experiences and enlarge upon fixed features which are through necessity incorporated into the general plan for such an observance.

RICHARD J. HEALEY
R. J. Healey Shoe Co

J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
President Chamber of Commerce

HERBERT N. DAVISON
Gen. Sec. Chamber of Commerce

ALBERT A. SPAULDING
J. C. MacInnes Co

W. J. CONLON, 1ST ASST. SEC.
Chamber of Commerce

HERMAN SCHERVEE
Schervee Art Shop

LEROY L. DOWLEY
Ware Pratt Co.

E. B. CLAPP, SEC.
C. of C. Mercantile Bureau

FASHION WEEK COMMITTEE

# A Convention Month

## Four State Conventions of Prominent Organizations Held in the Heart of the Commonwealth—A Successful Test of the Facilities of Worcester to Entertain Gatherings, Bringing Together from 500 to 1000 Delegates and Guests

WITH two unusually important conventions held in Worcester since the last issue of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE and two more equally as important scheduled within the next two weeks, this period will afford the most striking example of the practicability of Worcester as a Convention City since it secured its greatest single convention asset a year ago in the Hotel Bancroft.

The Chamber of Commerce has long contended that a hotel such as the type of The Bancroft would be a mighty lever in tipping conventions toward Worcester. This contention has been repeatedly proven during the six weeks just past when the conventions were without exception practically landed for Worcester on the strength of this Twentieth Century institution alone. All four of these conventions are State gatherings of their respective Orders and invariably the first question asked was, "Have you Hotel Accommodations?" Two years ago that question could not be answered satisfactorily. Today the New Bancroft and the many improvements which have been made in the other hotels provide a ready and effective answer. The result is that Worcester lands the conventions and demonstrates that the city is perfectly equipped to handle the gatherings of delegates up to 500 in number in a thoroughly competent manner.

At the risk of being tiresome, we repeat what was said in these columns in May of the present year:—

"But Worcester doesn't want to stop here. Conventions assembling from 1000 to 5000 people are always seeking new meeting places. Our first step toward acquiring these was taken with the erection of The Bancroft; our second and just as good a step will be taken when Worcester has an auditorium where these great conventions can hold their meetings—a large auditorium owned and managed by the city itself, without direct profit, but for the greater development and greater prosperity of the city as a whole."

On September 23 and 24 the members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Massachusetts were in session at The Bancroft, and, on October 3d, the State Convention of the Republican Party in Massachusetts returned to its old home, Mechanics' Hall, after an absence of several years while sessions were held in Boston annually.

October 15, 16 and 17 the state convention of the Parent Teachers' Associations of Massachusetts will be held at The Bancroft, and on October 28 and 29 the Red Men of Massachusetts will assemble here with delegates from almost every Council in the State present.

All told, these four conventions will bring between 1500 to 2000 visitors to the City of Worcester, men and women, who will leave several thousands of dollars in perfectly good money, in exchange for the hospitality and facilities provided them for their annual meeting.

### THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Over 200 delegates and guests attended the sessions of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Massachusetts which were held at The Bancroft on September 23 and 24, representing the various electrical centers of all New England and New York State.

With them were officers from the National Association, and on the night of the banquet which closed the sessions, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was represented by Lieutenant-Governor Edward P. Barry.

Henry D. Temple, of this city, secretary of the Massachusetts Association, Superintendent of Street Lighting Henry A. Knight, John P. Coghlin and other Worcester contractors were responsible for bringing this convention to the Heart of the Commonwealth. They not only succeeded in accomplishing this in face of competition from various other Massachusetts cities, but arranged so well that Mr. George W. Hill, special representative of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, came to Worcester and made this city his headquarters for three weeks prior to the sessions and directed all of the details of advance publicity and arrangements for the convention.

Among the features of the two days' meeting were the electrical decorations on the exterior of The Bancroft and the special exhibition of electrical goods set up and demonstrated by the various electrical houses of Worcester. This latter feature occupied one whole section of wall space adjoining the convention room of the hotel and was viewed by hundreds of Worcester people interested in electrical appliances.

Between convention sessions special tours were arranged for the delegates and guests which included visits to various points of interest in and about Worcester and inspection trips through some of the larger manufacturing plants.

So great an interest was created by this convention among the electrical contractors that it was announced at the closing session that the membership had been actually doubled, both from applicants present at the convention and from others who found it impossible to attend but who desired to be enrolled in the organization and sent their endorsement in form of signed applicant blanks for membership.

### THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

On October 3d, in the presence of as representative a number of delegates as ever attended a state convention of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, old historic Mechanics' Hall came back into its own—the common ground for adopting policies and outlining political plans of the Grand Old Party of the Commonwealth.

Forty years ago this famous hall was the accustomed meeting place of the State Republican convention. The

greatest statesmen in their period have graced the hall with their presence and made the walls ring with their orations. On October 3 these same men looked down from their gold encased paintings on the walls and witnessed a new body of men deliberating on the policies of a party which they lifted into power.

Thus after a lapse of years the convention came back home again and among the great majority of delegates present it was a decisive step in the right direction to bring the old party back into power again.

Worcester and the Commonwealth at large owes a great deal to Mr. Frank B. Hall, Chairman of the State Committee, and Mr. Charles T. Tatman, also of the Committee, and both residents of Worcester for the selection of the Heart of the Commonwealth as the convention city of 1914.

In the very face of a well organized movement to have Springfield selected instead of Boston, where the conventions have been called for several years, these two men went out, placed Worcester in the running and succeeded in having this city selected above all others for the 1914 meeting.

Once the meeting place was decided they added further to the glory of Worcester by having Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of this city named as permanent chairman of the convention. Mr. Winslow accepted and today his praises are being sung throughout the State for the masterly manner in which he guided the convention proceedings.

### The Parent Teachers' Association

The Parent Teachers' Association, the movement which Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of this city has done so much to advance throughout the East and which gives Worcester the distinction of having more individual associations than any other city in the Commonwealth, will be further emphasized on October 15, 16 and 17th when the State Association meets in this city in annual convention.

This will be the first time that Worcester has entertained the annual meeting, and for weeks the members of the Worcester Central Council have been busy arranging the many details incidental to the three days' convention and the entertainment of the hundreds of visitors while they are within the Heart of the Commonwealth.

The National President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, will be among the prominent guests and speakers, together with other notable women from various parts of the Commonwealth. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, and other leading educators will discuss various phases of the child question.

The various women's organizations of Worcester are co-operating with the Central Council to make this event the greatest of its kind ever held in the Commonwealth, for it is anticipated that the attendance at this year's convention will greatly exceed that of any previous year.

### The I. O. R. M.

The approaching state convention of the Improved Order of Red Men to be held in Worcester on October 28 and 29 will bring to this city the greatest array of past sachems of this nationally known Order ever assembled in the State.

Considerable space is given in the preceding pages of this issue of The Worcester Magazine recounting the advances and growth of this great Order. It is entirely fitting that this be done, for, in the Heart of the Commonwealth the Red Men had their greatest workers during the early days of the Order and has since kept pace with the national development by constantly adding to Councils already established and by instituting new ones in Worcester, until today the total membership in Worcester bodies exceeds 2300 men and women.

It is also flattering to Worcester to know that the office of Great Incahonee, the highest in the National Council, is held by a former Worcester boy, Mr. Frederick O. Downs, of Boston.

Elaborate plans are being made for the entertainment of the many past sachems who attend these sessions as delegates, with every Worcester Council united to see to it that nothing is left undone or unseen which would impress the attractions and advantages of Worcester into the hearts of the hundreds of visitors who will be present at the meetings in one capacity or another.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

Worcester's net debt increased $1,012,917.64 in the year ending September 1, 1914, according to the monthly financial statement of City Auditor Frank E. Williamson.

The net debt August 31, 1914, was $9,649,851.16. The net debt July 31, 1913, was $8,636,933.52.

The total amount appropriated for all city departments for the present financial year was $6,587,333.68. Of this amount there had been expended up to July 31, the sum of $4,416,357.48, leaving unexpended to defray expenses of September, October and November, $2,170,976.20.

The following table is a comprehensive comparison of the financial condition of the city August 31, 1914, and on the same date in 1913:

CITY DEBT, AUGUST 31, 1914

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $11,722,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 754,800.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 2,350,000.00 | |
| Draft for August Bills | 334,188.58 | |
| Total | | $15,161,613.58 |
| Cash in Treasury, August 31, 1914 | $ 285,184.16 | |
| Serial Funds, August 31, 1914 | 29,000.00 | |
| Sinking Funds, August 31, 1914 | 5,197,578.26 | |
| | | 5,511,762.42 |
| Net Debt | | $9,649,851.16 |

CITY DEBT, AUGUST 31, 1913

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $12,031,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 200,000.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 1,200,000.00 | |
| Draft for August Bills | 332,480.29 | |
| Total | | $13,764,105.29 |
| Cash in Treasury, August 31, 1913 | $ 299,984.77 | |
| Sinking Funds, August 31, 1913 | 4,827,187.00 | |
| | | 5,127,171.77 |
| Net Debt | | $8,636,933.52 |
| Increase Net Debt | | $1,012,917.64 |

The Arrangement of the Exposition Around Capitol Square

# A Great Outdoor Industrial Exposition

## Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, Conducts a Trade-Show which is at Once Unique and Successful Attracting Over 400,000 People in a Single Week, Netting Manufacturers Over $50,000 in Orders and Stamping "Columbus Made" in the Country at Large

By John H. Kelley, Industrial Commissioner
Columbus Chamber of Commerce

THE Columbus Home Products Exposition held at Columbus, O., a few weeks ago, was one of the most unique exhibitions of its kind ever held in a large city. Favored by a public square, surrounding the great Capitol Building of Ohio, the manufacturers and jobbers of the city took advantage of the streets in the heart of the city in which to display their articles from booths. When the Mayor of Columbus touched the button illuminating the exhibition, the people gazed upon a great show in nearly a mile of booths, all beautifully decorated and lighted and each booth a special attraction in itself.

It is estimated that more than 400,000 people saw the exhibition during the week and it is also conservatively estimated that the manufacturers and jobbers who displayed their wares took orders for more than $50,000 of products. Inasmuch as there are more than 700 manufacturers in Columbus and because of the limited size of the booths it was impossible for all the goods manufactured in the city to be shown; but enough variety was indicated to make it a strong advertisement for the city itself. A sign in the Chamber of Commerce booth read as follows: "It would require seven such Capitol Squares to adequately present the goods manufactured in Columbus."

There were 179 booths, each 8 by 12 feet in dimensions; constructed of wood, with canvas covering and a composition roof. It cost more than $5000 to erect the booths and the contractors worked like beavers in order to build the structure in a week. The booths faced the great wide sidewalk and this formed the promenade. Within the Capitol grounds the Fourth Regiment Band of 24 pieces gave concerts afternoon and evening.

A feature of the exposition was the "*Xpo-News*," a daily paper made-up and printed by the Ben Franklin Club, which occupied one of the booths. This publication gave the program of the day and live notes on the exposition as the show progressed.

Thousands of souvenirs were distributed by the manufacturers and a large majority of them had working exhibits. Mining machines were in operation; clothing was shown in various stages of manufacture; concrete mixers turned out tons of product; and scores of other products were seen in the making. These proved most attractive to the thousands of visitors who thronged the Square afternoon and evening. In addition to the purely manufacturing and jobbing features, one whole day was given over to the farmers and some of the great authorities on agriculture in the Central West were among the speakers.

The exposition proved a wonderful success from every standpoint. Every exhibitor was satisfied with the advertising secured and many of them declared that they more than paid expenses from orders taken right on the grounds. As a result of all this, the Manufacturers' & Jobbers' Association of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, which had charge of the undertaking felt more than repaid for its efforts and in all likelihood the exposition will be repeated next year.

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Since the above was received, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce has prepared a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Exposition showing receipts from rental of booths totalling $8267.01, and all expenses, including contracts for construction of booths, lighting, signs, music, etc., $7508.17, leaving a cash balance on hand of $758.84.—Editor's Note.

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## October, 1889

## The Passing of "Jo Bill" Road

Old historic "Jo Bill" road, running from Boynton to West streets, a highway so christened in 1749 and known by that name until 1889, was destined to pass into memory only and become more dignified and up-to-date under the name of "Institute Road"—by which it is known today.

A hearing of those interested in the change was given in October, 1889, before the Board of Aldermen, on petition of Mr. Stephen Salisbury. He sought to relocate, grade and establish the "Jo Bill" road and to change the name to Institute Road.

Mr. Salisbury appeared before the Board in person and stated that it was the purpose of the petitioners to add to and beautify the grounds of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute by adding about 40,000 feet of land to the institution and curving the road about an elevation of land, diverting the road in a semi circular curve about 50 feet from a straight line. The change in name was advocated, Mr. Salisbury declared, to give the highway more dignity and standing among those not familiar with the history of its original name.

## The First Brigade Mobilization

Worcester was the mecca of the Massachusetts militia on October 14, 1889, when the entire First Brigade of the M. V. M. was mobilized in this city.

The Brigade comprised the First, Second and Sixth Regiments commanded by Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Bridges, Jr., and within an hour after the first company arrived in Worcester, the entire brigade had assembled.

As fast as a regiment filled it was marched to the Fair Grounds where lunch was served. The parade started at 2 o'clock and after traversing the business streets and reviewed, the soldiers were assembled near the Common and prepared for the big feature of the mobilization—the riot drill.

This spectacular performance took place around the Common when the militia went through all the evolutions and tactics employed to subdue a great mob of people. The foe was an imaginary one, but the fight on part of the militia was earnest and realistic and the roar and fire of guns and muskets could be heard all over Worcester.

## Dedication to Clark University

Clark University, which, under the continued and uninterrupted guidance of Dr. G. Stanley Hall has become internationally famous, was formally dedicated on October 2, 1889, and the university buildings thrown open for use.

The exercises were severely simple, no attempt being made to create a spectacular affair in any sense. They were held in the main hall of the university, in the presence of a large and representative audience of Worcester men and women, a great many of whom, 25 years after, are still with us.

The exercises began at 3 o'clock with an address of welcome by General Charles Devens of the Board of Trustees. Then followed, in order, scholarly discourses by Jonas G. Clark, founder of the university; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the new and 25 years later still active president; Hon. John G. Washburn, and Rev. Dr. E. E. Hall.

At the conclusion of the addresses the guests were escorted through the new buildings, every one of which were completed and thoroughly equipped for service.

## A State Political Convention

The month of October, 1889, was ushered in politically by the Democratic State Convention in Mechanics' Hall, a meeting attended by 1847 delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth and as devoid of excitement as the accustomed prayer meeting.

There were absolutely no contests and delegates as well as spectators grew tired and restless under the continued routine of necessary but uninteresting convention procedures.

Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, called the meeting to order and Mr. Nathan Matthews, of Boston, had the honor of serving as permanent chairman.

## The New Water Supply

The City of Worcester which had recently voted to take over Tatnuck Brook and add the same to its sources of supply for drinking water, was called upon to make heavy payments for alleged privilege damages during October, 1889. Claims represented by John H. Coes, Loring Coes, Jesse Smith, Eveline P. Lyon and Edward D. Thayer were settled by the payment of $149,000 in a lump sum. Charles J. Pickford was paid $1700 and the Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. claim was settled for $32,260.97.

## Celebrating a Silver Anniversary

The Y. M. C. A. was twenty-five years old on October 6, 1889, and the anniversary was appropriately observed with a great meeting in Mechanics' Hall. Despite a disagreeable rain storm hundreds of Worcester people turned out, filling the great hall to capacity.

There were addresses by President Charles F. Rugg, General Secretary McConaughy, and General Howard of Civil War fame, one of the principal guests at the anniversary.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## State Primaries in Worcester

Less than 20 per cent. of the registered voters of the City of Worcester cast ballots in the State primaries on September 22, though perfect weather conditions prevailed. This small vote has since been attributed to a number of causes by the political experts of the city, among them being the following: lack of interest on part of the voters on account of the difficulty to secure the insertion of any quantity of political news into the newspapers because of the importance and prominence given foreign war news; a reluctance on part of voters to declare their party preference on applying for ballot; the excessive heat of the day causing large numbers of older voters to remain at home.

In the local contested campaigns the following results were declared:—

REPUBLICAN

First Senatorial District—Julius Garst, 1218; John R. Back, 811; Charles R. Johnson, 766; Oscar E. Arkwell, 437.

Fourteenth Representative District (Ward 2)—G. Oscar Russell, 261; Ernest Anderson, 228; Maurice W. Meyerhardt, 182; Ezra C. Smith, 171; Ludwig Johnson, 63.

Eighteenth Representative District (Ward 6)—George A. Lindberg, 307; John E. Olson, 140.

Twenty-first Representative District (Ward 9)—Albert T. Quiry, 228; Herbert Shales, 218; George A. Reed, 157.

Twenty-Second Representative District (Ward 10)—Robert M. Washburn, 475; Dana M. Dustan, 239.

Seventh Councilor District—Hon. Daniel E. Denny, 5136; Elbridge G. P. Guy, 1962.

DEMOCRATIC

Fifteenth Representative District (Ward 3)—Michael F. Malone, 318; Edward H. O'Brien, 179; Thomas J. Meehan, 173; Gerald F. McGillicuddy, 121; Patrick McHugh, 62; Michael Rourke, 30.

Sixteenth Representative District (Ward 4)—Charles F. Garrity, 365; Charles A. Kelley, 217; Louis B. Glixman, 227; Thomas F. Dean, 184.

On the Republican State ticket in contested nominations Worcester gave the nomination to the following by substantial pluralities: Lieutenant Governor, Grafton D. Cushing; Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill; Secretary of State, Albert P. Langtry; Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook; Attorney-General, James A. Stiles.

## City Council

**September 14, 1914**

Both branches of City Council resumed sessions on this date after the usual summer recess of two months.

Among matters received was a petition from the officials of the Worcester Police Department, signed by all, asking for an increase in pay. No amount was specified and the communication was referred to the Committee on Police for consideration.

A communication was received from R. E. Allen, Chairman of the Water Commissioners of Shrewsbury, in which he asked if arrangements can be made through the City Government whereby connections can be made with the Worcester water system to supply Shrewsbury with water; or, if not the whole town, the Lake Shore district.

The communication was conveyed to the City Council through Mayor George M. Wright, and on his recommendation, referred it to the Joint Standing Committee on Water for early attention.

In another message Mayor Wright recommended the sale of 4387 square feet of land, the excess over that required for the extension of Eden street. The land was bought from the Harvey B. Wilder heirs. The message was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mayor Wright submitted another message in which he recommends that a brick building be built on the foundation of one of the wooden group at the isolation hospital, to provide a measles ward, instead of building a new ward, as voted by the City Council July 2, 1913. This was referred to the Building Committee.

The request of officials of the Police Department for increases in pay was referred to the Committee on Police.

Communication from the Massachusetts Forestry Association relative to a reforestion work, the State to set out 50 acres of trees if the city does the same, was referred to the Parks Commissioners. Mayor Wright recommended an early investigation of the matter.

**September 21, 1914**

Few matters of importance were calendered for consideration at this meeting, and both branches adjourned reasonably early until October 5.

An order was filed seeking to have a section included in the traffic rules which would compel drivers of vehicles to come to a full stop when approaching a stationary electric car. This order followed closely upon an accident in which two women were run down by an automobile while alighting from a Main street car, resulting in the instant death of one and serious injuries to the other woman.

The City Clerk was authorized to notify the voters, through the newspapers, of the following matters which they will be called upon to vote on at the State election in November, viz., creating, without loss of pay, a weekly half holiday to laborers, workmen or mechanics employed by the Commonwealth; the question of abolishing party enrolment at the primaries so that names of all candidates will be printed on one ballot.

Mr. Charles H. Hastings was the choice of the Republican members of both branches for Overseer of the Poor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Chairman, Frank A. Atherton. He was elected without opposition from the Democratic minority.

Various orders and petitions of a routine nature were referred to their respective committees for consideration.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## The South American Situation

The Worcester Chamber of Commerce is one of the few commercial bodies in this country that for years has been keenly alive to the possibility of closer trade relations with the various Latin-American countries.

The official residence of the Pan-American Union in Washington was built by a member of this Chamber, the Norcross Brothers Company. On the occasion of the last Pan-American conference in Washington this Chamber was represented by the largest delegation present from any single commercial organization in the country; Hon. James Logan, ex-mayor of Worcester and an honored member of this body, was the vice-chairman of the South American tourists who visited the countries below the Equator under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and so it goes.

Now, with the great European war raging, a new opportunity and a new obligation presents itself in South America. And the two come hand in hand. It is probable that the volume of goods made in the United States can be materially augmented if we can sell Latin-American merchants supplies they have been in the habit of purchasing in Germany or England. But it is even more necessary that we should buy food products and raw materials of all kinds of South America if we are ever to establish anything more than the most perfunctory of trade relations with her.

What shall we do under these circumstances? Shall we not make haste slowly even in so important a matter as capturing a billion dollars' worth of export trade? It is said that there is no friendship in business, but a very much wiser man has said that there is no business without friendship.

Will we not have to make friends of the South Americans before we take the place of their British and German cronies? The North American acts, the South American thinks. Just what he thinks you do not always find out until afterwards. What he may think is that fools rush in where angels fear to tread, in trade matters as in everything else.

There is a great opening for us in South America, whether this war closes tomorrow or drags out its horrendous length for three years more, but we must take advantage of that opening after the fashion of the Latin and not of the Anglo-Saxon. The war has changed our friends to the southward not a whit. They are still the same deliberate, punctilious, undisturbed gentlemen that they were before the conflict started.

We shall win in South America but it will take time, and we shall win best and soonest by beginning at once to lay the foundations of friendship, amity and interest.

Among others the necessary steps to lay such foundations have been taken by the great National City Bank of New York. Their plan, practical, permanent and far-reaching as it is, has been opened to us and to our members and all that any concern can hope to accomplish in Latin-America we can hope to accomplish through this Magazine and through this Chamber.

## Our $50,000 Fashion Week

Fashion Week has come and gone and the Chamber of Commerce had added another triumph to its long and lustrous list of labors well performed.

The weather was all that could be desired. In fact Old Prob, in his efforts to show what he could do, fairly outdid himself for he provided during the week the warmest September day in 76 years.

In spite of this handicap the streets of the city were lined with admiring throngs every day and the compliments bestowed on the store windows and the stores themselves by the visitors must have tingled the ears of proprietors, clerks and window dressers alike.

The fundamental thought behind the desire to show the world for a week what Worcester storekeepers could do when they put their best foot forward was the determination on the part of this Chamber to demonstrate to the people of Worcester County that we are sincerely interested in them, that we want them to come here and that we will exert ourselves to properly entertain them when they do come.

It was not to be expected that this year there should be a large business result to any store from this influx of visitors. That will come naturally and logically in the months that are to follow. What did result from our Fashion Week was an immense amount of A1 advertising—advertising that will benefit our city stores without bankrupting our country stores.

The people of Worcester County know the stores of this city today better than they did September 21 and by the same token so do the people of Worcester themselves. Furthermore, every storekeeper in Worcester is worth more to himself because of the metropolitan impetus that this movement has given to mercantile trade. It is no longer necessary to go to Boston or New York to see the styles. The whole affair was an eye opener to every one of us and to none more than to the nearly 200 merchants participating in the cup contest. The judges regretted that there were not cups enough so that everybody could have one, and the public regrets that we cannot have a Fashion Show four times a year instead of once, but the storekeepers regret that the judges did not look their way just once more.

Inquiries as to how our big style show was handled continue to pour in. Johnstown, Penn., Troy, N. Y., Brockton and Lynn, Mass., to only mention a few cities are all desirous of following our footsteps.

We know of no other city in the East that had the courage to lead off in such a movement of this kind this year, and it is certain that it would not have been held had it not been for the hard work of our Fashion Week Committee and the splendid co-operation of the officers of the Retail Trade Section of the Association of Commerce of St. Paul and particularly Mr. G. F. Thomas.

It is estimated that the stores of Worcester spent in the vicinity of $50,000 to properly stage this show, and in this period of business depression they are entitled to unstinted praise for their liberality, enterprise and æsthetic achievement.

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH

*Officers*

*President*, J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
*Vice President*, ALBERT A. SPAULDING
*Secretary*, HERBERT N. DAVISON
*Treasurer*, H. WARD BATES
*Auditor*, HENRY H. KNAPP
*Clerk*, DANA M. DUSTAN

*Directors*

WALTER H. ALLEN
HARTLEY W. BARTLETT
ERNEST P. BENNETT
GUSTAF A. BERG
JOHN E. BRADLEY
CHANDLER BULLOCK
MOSES GROSS
EARLE BROWN
J. HARVEY CURTIS
C. HERBERT DEFOSSE
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
FRANK S. FAY
ALBERT H. INMAN
WALLACE T. MORLEY
CHARLES H. NORTON
WALTER D. ROSS
WILLIAM H. SAWYER
MARK N. SKERRETT
ALBERT A. SPAULDING
WILLIAM J. WOODS

*Executive Committee*

WALTER H. ALLEN, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
CHANDLER BULLOCK, *Chairman New Enterprise Committee*
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
ALBERT H. INMAN, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, *Ex officio*
ALBERT A. SPAULDING, *Ex officio*
HERBERT N. DAVISON, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

FRANK S. FAY, *Chairman*

DR. D. W. ABERCROMBIE
GEORGE F. BOOTH
FREDERICK BRYANT, M. D.
IRVING E. COMINS
PROF. U. WALDO CUTLER
FERGUS A. EASTON
HEMAN ELDREDGE
HERBERT A. MAYNARD
CLARENCE W. HOBBS
WILLIAM B. SCOFIELD

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
JOSEPH H. LANE

*Rate Clerk*
HENRY A. ROUSSEAU

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*
EDWARD B. CLAPP, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


# September Directors' Meeting

**Board Resumes Sessions After Usual Summer Recess and Lays Plans for the Entrance of Worcester Made Goods Into South America**

Meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce held Thursday evening, September 10. Present, President J. Lewis Ellsworth, Walter H. Allen, Earle Brown, Frank S. Fay, Walter D. Ross, Ernest P. Bennett, Albert H. Inman, C. Herbert DeFosse, John E. Bradley, Mark N. Skerrett, Hartley W. Bartlett, a quorum. Absent, J. Harvey Curtis, Wallace T. Morley, William J. Woods, Moses Gross, Chandler Bullock, William H. Sawyer, Charles H. Norton, Gustaf A. Berg, Albert A. Spaulding.

The records of the last meeting of the Directors and of the Executive Committee for the meetings held between June and September were read and approved.

The Secretary brought up the matter of the lease of the present premises occupied by the Chamber in the Worcester National Bank Building at 11 Foster street which expires September 30th.

It was voted that the President and Secretary negotiate a new lease with the owners of the block for another period of three years at the present rate, $2500 per annum, if possible.

The cup to be presented to the New England Fruit Show by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce for the best box of apples grown in Worcester County was exhibited, and, on motion of Mr. Albert H. Inman, it was voted, that the Directors tender Mr. Durgin, the jeweler from whom the cup was obtained, a vote of thanks for the very handsome contribution he had made in connection with its purchase.

A communication was received from the management of the 21st International Irrigation Congress at Calgary, Alberta, October 5-9, and the president was empowered to appoint delegates to said Congress, the delegate to pay his own expenses.

A communication was received from Ogden L. Mills, President of the Safety First Society of Greater New York, notifying this body that Frederick H. Elliott, the general secretary of that society, was coming to this city to discuss traffic and transportation problems, etc. The matter was referred to the Traffic Bureau with instructions to co-operate with His Honor, the Mayor, in this connection.

A letter was read for information from the Merchants' Association of New York giving the status of the campaign that is being waged to limit the size of packages admitted to the parcels post, 50 lbs.

A letter was received from Charles T. Tatman, suggesting the wisdom of making a contribution to the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, and it was voted to appropriate $10 for this purpose.

A large number of communications were received from various parties interested in the matter of foreign trade, and all of them were referred, without debate, to the Foreign Trade Committee.

In this connection, Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse made a lengthy statement with reference to Foreign Trade conditions, in which he took the ground that conditions were much more propitious in South Africa, China, and Australia than they are in South America.

He pointed out the critical state of many of the Latin-American Republics and stated that while he believed there was business to be obtained in those sections it would be a year at least before banking facilities and other conditions would be such as to permit Worcester manufacturers doing business there safely.

Ernest P. Bennett, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee, agreed heartily with what Mr. DeFosse said, and stated that he felt it would be very unwise for any hasty action on the part of the Chamber with the idea of impressing our members with the belief that they could secure immediate returns from importers in South America who have been in the habit of dealing with British and German concerns.

The matter of printing advertisements in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE in a foreign tongue, was discussed at some length and the whole subject of Foreign Trade and the connection of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE with its development was finally referred to a conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Manufactures, Foreign Trade and Publication, who are to report their findings at the next meeting.

In this connection it was the vote of the Directors that the Publication Committee be informed that if the Committee sees fit to take county advertising it is the expression of the Directors that we endorse such a policy.

Hartley W. Bartlett brought up the matter of the possible presentation to the manufacturers of the organiza-

tion of "Singer on Trade Markers," a compilation of the trade mark laws of the world by B. Singer. Mr. Bartlett stated that this work was regarded as an authority and that it was customary to be sold at $5.00 a volume, and that he had made arrangements with the publisher so that he would furnish a sufficient number to answer our needs, free.

Mr. DeFosse moved that Mr. Bartlett's offer be referred to the Committee Chairmen mentioned above to determine the number to be ordered, and that the Chamber of Commerce pay the freight on the same to this city.

It was voted that the Assistant Secretary investigate the situation in the meantime and find how many manufacturers would desire or could use the book in question.

Adjourned.

HERBERT N. DAVISON,
*Secretary.*

## The Agricultural Bureau

### Joint Exhibit of New England Fruit Show and Rhode Island Fruit Growers' Association

One of the most material contributions to date for the combined exhibition of the New England Fruit Show and the Rhode Island Fruit Growers' Association which is to be held in Mathewson Street Church Hall, Providence, R. I., November 9 to 12, came from the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, when the directorate authorized the purchase of a silver loving trophy to be awarded to the exhibitor displaying the best box of apples raised in Worcester County.

The accompanying illustration gives some idea of the beauty and richness of the trophy, and in the estimation of Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President of the Chamber and also President of the New England Fruit Show, it will go a long way toward stimulating interest among apple growers in Worcester County to enter Worcester County apples, which are considered among the best of their kind in the world.

It is anticipated that the joint fruit show this year will be one of the best ever held in New England. In their preliminary announcement of the plans of the show the executive officers have this to say:—

"The success of previous New England Fruit Shows, as well as the State shows, is evidence enough that our fruit has its attractions both from the standpoint of the grower and the general public. The improvement in the quality and the demand by the public for New England grown fruit since the first New England Fruit Show, tell their own story. The Fruit Show has a definite place in the agriculture of New England, and is helping us all to look upon our six states as a unit rather than to emphasize any single state.

"The tables showing the proper size of each variety of apple were decided upon after a careful study by men eminently fitted for the work, but as a good proportion of the fruit exhibited this year will probably come from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut where the apples average larger than in northern New England, apples which do not exceed the size prescribed for that variety over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, will be classed as normal size, and awards made accordingly.

"A special feature of the show this year will be in bringing the grower and the seller together, so that each may profit thereby. The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Providence Chamber of Commerce have interested themselves in this matter and will take special pains to notify every dealer in apples, whether it be the large wholesale commission house or the small retail

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPLE CUP

dealer, inviting them to be present and get acquainted with the men who are actually raising the apples which they are selling.

"Wednesday, November 11, has been decided upon as the day most convenient for both buyer and seller and it is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity. Much time and money is spent each year in almost every line of trade to bring the producer and buyer together, and very much good has been accomplished. In the fruit business this personal acquaintance, and the knowledge of what one man, or one section is growing, on the part of the seller, and what certain dealers or cities require for their trade, on the part of the grower, seems to have been overlooked.

"There can be no question but what this "getting together" will prove very profitable to both the producing and consuming end, and it is hoped that all of our New England apple growers who can possibly do so will avail themselves of this opportunity. The management will take pains to introduce the two ends of the business to each other, and are arranging for practical talks showing how the grower can get more for his apples."

## The Traffic Bureau

### Reorganization of the New England Industries Demurrage Committee

The Traffic Bureau is very glad to be able to report the permanent organization of this Committee at a meeting held in Boston on September 23rd, there being present representatives from all parts of New England. Your Traffic Manager is one of the members of the permanent Executive Committee, and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce will represent through the Traffic Bureau, practically the entire central portion of Massachusetts.

The object of this organization is to represent as an authoritative body the interests of New England industries in the application and interpretation of car demurrage rules and related subjects as between the industries, the railroads and the governmental regulative bodies. As such this Committee will hold joint meetings with the railroad demurrage officers at stated periods, and through these fraternal gatherings we can foresee an immense amount of good to our community.

The membership in this Committee will consist of any New England commercial organization, corporation, firm or individual interested in demurrage and related subjects.

It is earnestly hoped by all interested that the business men of this vicinity will take a strong interest in the work of this Committee and help us by joining hands. While your Chamber of Commerce will be a permanent factor in this work, it is recommended that firms and individuals become members, as the cost of such membership will be very small indeed. Any further information will be furnished through the Traffic Bureau.

### Package Car Service to Havana, Cuba

In a very few days it will be possible for shippers to load straight cars of freight from all points in the United States direct to Havana, Cuba without transfer. At present, such service can be obtained to Key West, and within a short time there will be placed in service between Key West and Havana a large car ferry capable of handling thirty loaded freight cars on the trip, and the 96 mile sail will take about eight hours. Already Chicago has started to establish a package car service between that city and Havana, this doing away with the breaking of bulk at seaport, and it is estimated that seventh day delivery will be made at Havana. While package car service is depending on a considerable amount of business being available for any particular point of destination, it seems to us that occasionally straight carload business might be so routed out of this territory, and the Traffic Bureau would be pleased to advise further details, rates, etc., to anyone interested in this particular route.

### The Army on the Pay-Rolls of the Railways

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued its abstract of statistics of the steam railways for the year ending June 30, 1913, showing that the total number of persons on the pay-rolls of the roads on that date was 1,815,239, or an average of 713 to 100 miles of line, an increase in the year of 115,298 in the total number of railway employees. The total amount of wages and salaries paid to employees during the year was $1,373,830,589.

The advance figures may be somewhat modified when the final returns are published as the twenty-sixth annual report of the commission. Switching and terminal operations are not included. Some other facts of interest are as follows:—

Total railway mileage in the United States of all kinds, 369,579; total miles of line operated, 244,418, including 11,162 miles used under trackage rights; single track, 244,418; second track, 26,270; third track, 2,588; fourth, fifth, and sixth tracks, 1,964; yard tracks and sidings, 94,338; increase of track over 1912, 8,628, of which 3,157 was yard trackage. There are 63,378 locomotives in service—14,396 in passenger service, 37,924 in freight service, 9,834 in yards, and 1,224 in miscellaneous service.

The total number of cars of all classes was 2,445,508, (or 76,566 more than on June 30, 1912); passenger service, 51,700 cars; freight, 2,273,564; company's service, 120,244. This does not include private cars of commercial firms or corporations.

Of cars in freight service there were classified 2,273,289, as follows:—

Box, 1,032,585; flat, 147,541; stock, 78,308; coal, 871,339; tank, 8,216; refrigerator, 43,389; other cars, in freight service, 91,911. Total, 2,273,289. Total tonnage of these cars, 86,978,145.

The average number of locomotives to each 1000 miles of line was 259, and the average number of cars to each 1000 miles of line, 10,005. The number of passenger-miles per passenger locomotive was 2,341,269, and the number of ton-miles per freight locomotive was 7,843,663.

## Worcester County Failures

There were seven failures in Worcester County during September, 1914, with liabilities of $161,518 and assets of $58,315, according to figures furnished by Manager O. C. Ansley, of the Worcester office of the R. G. Dun Company.

The same period in 1913 showed three failures with liabilities of $25,473 and assets of $6,042.

Other years show the following comparison:—

1912—Failures, 5; liabilities, $18,700; assets, $5,400;
1911—Failures, 5; liabilities, $24,235; assets, $6,491;
1910—Failures, 6; liabilities, $44,444; assets, $6,655;
1909—Failures, 7; liabilities, $38,530; assets, $19,450;
1908—Failures, 10; liabilities, $57,833; assets, $16,537.

## Stamp and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Postoffice for September, 1914, totalled $41,307.74, according to figures prepared by Postmaster James W. Hunt, a decrease of $2657.97 from the total sales in September, 1913.

## Bank Clearings

Bank clearings for September, 1914, as reported by the Worcester Clearing House Association, amounted to $9,628,942, a decrease of $823,017 from the corresponding period in 1913.

## Building Operations

| City | August 1914 | August 1913 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $602,315 | $354,125 | 70 | |
| Albany | 479,685 | 577,180 | | 17 |
| Atlanta | 372,033 | 348,256 | 7 | |
| Baltimore | 1,012,846 | 674,887 | 50 | |
| Birmingham | 314,549 | 333,385 | | 5 |
| Boston | 1,574,994 | 997,173 | 70 | |
| Bridgeport | 147,063 | 409,060 | | 64 |
| Buffalo | 950,000 | 682,000 | 39 | |
| Cedar Rapids | 282,000 | 250,000 | 13 | |
| Chattanooga | 128,810 | 125,435 | 3 | |
| Chicago | 5,769,500 | 5,762,100 | | |
| Cincinnati | 1,128,060 | 504,100 | 124 | |
| Cleveland | 2,318,470 | 4,041,970 | | 43 |
| Columbus | 647,325 | 495,140 | 31 | |
| Dallas | 220,175 | 409,800 | | 46 |
| Dayton | 111,643 | 144,460 | | 23 |
| Denver | 150,000 | 233,810 | | 36 |
| Des Moines | 111,150 | 88,775 | 25 | |
| Detroit | 2,353,445 | 2,608,825 | | 10 |
| Duluth | 238,023 | 156,960 | 52 | |
| East Orange | 43,210 | 104,536 | | 59 |
| Ft. Wayne | 153,800 | 174,175 | | 11 |
| Harrisburg | 101,275 | 95,565 | 6 | |
| Hartford | 185,990 | 554,425 | | 66 |
| Indianapolis | 472,436 | 700,768 | | 33 |
| Jersey City | 401,804 | 213,437 | 88 | |
| Kansas City | 527,395 | 827,475 | | 36 |
| Lincoln | 136,865 | 75,115 | 82 | |
| Los Angeles | 1,287,498 | 3,501,593 | | 63 |
| Louisville | 426,860 | 445,210 | | |
| Manchester | 137,255 | 80,509 | 70 | |
| Memphis | 175,660 | 321,416 | | 45 |
| Milwaukee | 621,284 | 1,163,013 | | 47 |
| Minneapolis | 943,975 | 1,211,230 | | 22 |
| Newark | 3,196,233 | 1,814,638 | 76 | |
| New Haven | 500,567 | 258,693 | 94 | |
| New Orleans | 236,910 | 295,260 | | 20 |
| New York City | 11,288,654 | 9,774,712 | 15 | |
| Oakland | 411,889 | 1,080,996 | | 62 |
| Oklahoma | 99,115 | 4,875 | 1933 | |
| Omaha | 521,065 | 536,515 | | 3 |
| Paterson | 221,958 | 49,630 | 347 | |
| Peoria | 253,081 | 161,510 | 57 | |
| Philadelphia | 2,642,810 | 3,616,860 | | 27 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,127,069 | 1,059,662 | 6 | |
| Portland | 409,390 | 1,168,245 | | 64 |
| Richmond | 183,410 | 304,343 | | 40 |
| Rochester | 808,457 | 791,643 | 2 | |
| Salt Lake City | 480,045 | 129,945 | 270 | |
| San Francisco | 1,415,271 | 1,613,881 | | 12 |
| St. Joseph | 93,363 | 42,670 | 118 | |
| St. Louis | 797,165 | 1,082,947 | | 26 |
| St. Paul | 646,921 | 775,134 | | 17 |
| Scranton | 185,388 | 63,629 | 191 | |
| Seattle | 1,565,525 | 582,425 | 169 | |
| Shreveport | 79,506 | 104,438 | | 23 |
| Sioux City | 223,185 | 120,550 | 85 | |
| South Bend | 119,316 | 113,472 | 5 | |
| Springfield, Ill. | 72,800 | 70,025 | 3 | |
| Syracuse | 256,948 | 501,145 | | 49 |
| Tacoma | 139,460 | 152,737 | | 9 |
| Toledo | 490,047 | 357,435 | 37 | |
| Topeka | 20,630 | 49,325 | | 58 |
| Utica, New York | 86,670 | 371,255 | | 77 |
| Washington | 491,576 | 627,472 | | 22 |
| Wichita | 34,925 | 60,625 | | 42 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 28,731 | 137,644 | | 79 |
| Worcester | 679,692 | 241,993 | 181 | |
| Total | $54,335,465 | $56,711,937 | | 4 |

## Current Events

### General

September 2. Worcester chosen as convention city for Massachusetts State Republican convention, and Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of this city unanimously elected chairman.

3. New $200,000 Masonic Temple on Ionic Avenue formally dedicated.

6. Rev. M. C. Tunison resigns pastorate of Adams Square Baptist Church to accept call in Fort Wayne, Ind.

7. Annual convention of Massachusetts district lodge O. V. held in Worcester.

9. Luther Burbank, plant creator and former Worcester county resident, visits Worcester for first time in many years.

14. Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley receives unanimous call to pastorate of Central Church of Atlanta, Ga.

23. Fifty-seventh annual Music Festival of Worcester County Musical Association opens in Mechanics' Hall.

26. Fortieth anniversary of founding of Worcester State Normal School observed with special exercises. Alumni of school present institution with handsome ornamental gates for east entrance.

27. Biennial convention of Worcester County A. O. H. held in Worcester, John D. Leonard, of Whitinsville, elected president.

29. Worcester Country Club dedicates new $65,000 club house and grounds at Summit in the presence of a large throng and with Ex-President William H. Taft as special guest and with Francis J. Ouimet and other nationally known golfers present.

### City Affairs

September 2. Annual outing of Worcester Democrats at Edgemere attended by 225 members.

7. New England Fair attracts 50,000 people on opening day.

8. Worcester public schools open with largest registration in history of city.

12. Members of Worcester City Council guests of Pawtucket City Government.

22. State primaries draw less than 20 per cent. of registered voters of Worcester to the polls.

23. Members of City Council make annual inspection of Worcester Fire Department.

26. Widening of Madison street at Main street begins, to cost in vicinity of $30,000.

26. Bids opened for new 12 room schoolhouse at Rice Square. Central Building Co. awarded the contract with estimate of $65,290.

29. Mayor Wright sends out letter urging subscription to Columbus Day celebration fund.

City Treasurer Smith's "Pay Your Taxes Early" campaign a success, over $300,000 being paid in and the city thus able to meet obligations without borrowing money.

Annual inspection of Home Farm by city officials. Mayor Wright endorses present plan of garbage disposal by feeding to swine at the institution.

### Industrial

September 7. Annual Labor Day parade largest in history of organized labor in Worcester.

10. School Committee files request with City Council for additional appropriation of $1600 for miscellaneous and printing account.

16. Herbert Lincoln Adams resigns as vice-president of Massachusetts Corset Co. to take effect December 31.

23. Annual convention of Electrical Contractors' Association of Massachusetts opens at Hotel Bancroft with 200 delegates and guests present.

Barnard Press buys Ridyard property at 160 to 168 Green street valued at $25,000.

26. Stationmaster Frank Davis retires after 51 years of continuous service and is succeeded by W. Frederick Wood.

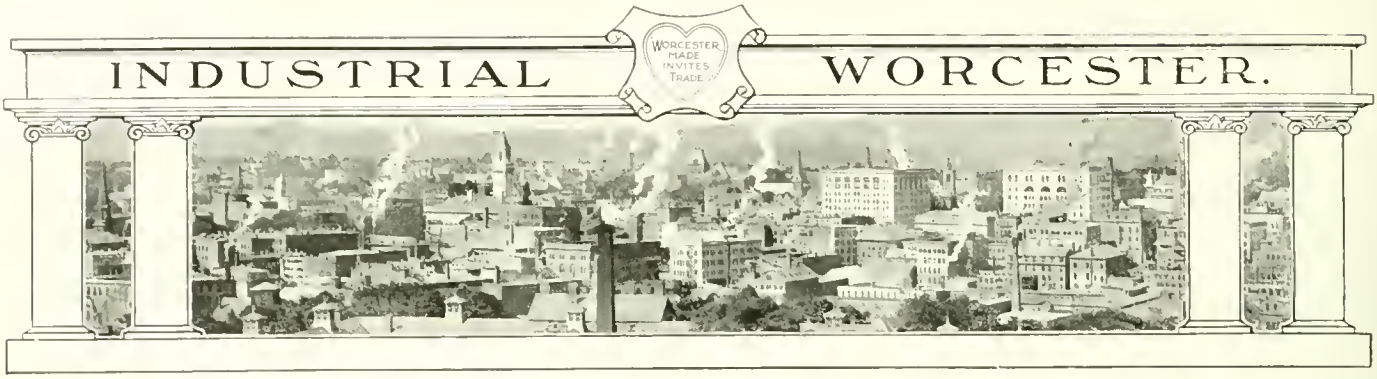
### Necrology

September 2. Of heart disease, at Mount St. James, Rev. John Dowdle, S. J., assistant treasurer of Holy Cross College for nine years, aged 70 years, 5 months and 1 day.

20. Of heart disease, at his home, 122 Elm street, Joseph Beaudry, Sr., widely known Worcester horseman, aged 66 years.

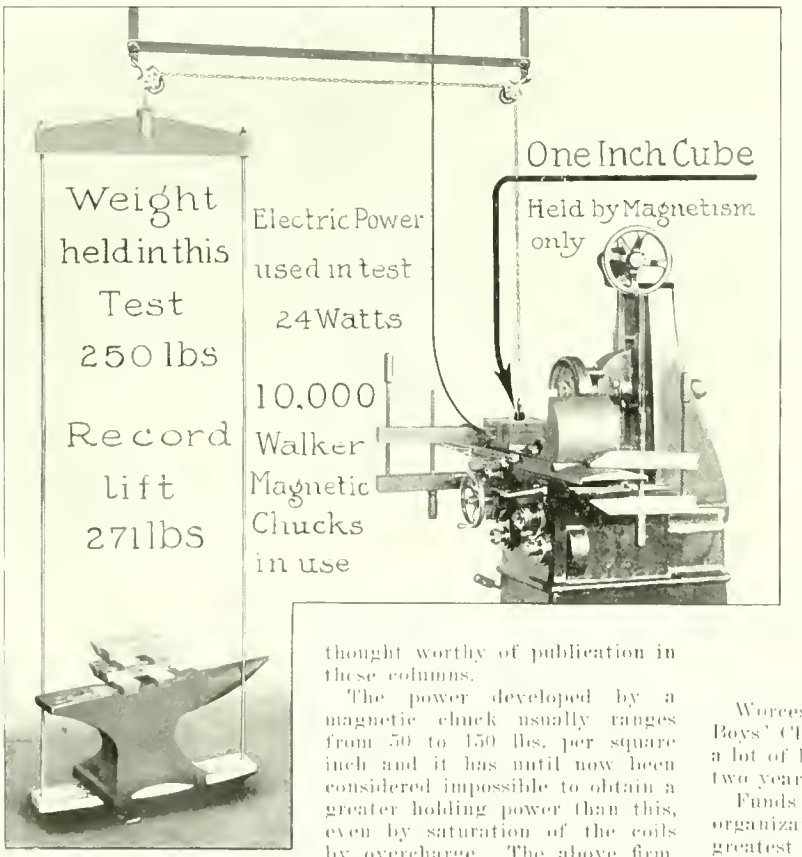
22. Of old age, at his home in Leicester, Charles A. Denny, former manager of American Card Clothing Co. and director of State Mutual Life Assurance Co., aged 78 years.

30. Of heart disease, at his home, 4 Wellington street, Dr. J. Marcus Barton, prominent Worcester physician, aged 69 years and 26 days.




# Power Test of Walker Magnetic Chuck

O. S. Walker & Co., of this city, widely known manufacturers of magnetic chucks, have been making some power tests with the new Walker chuck, the results obtained being so extraordinary that a detailed report of one of these tests has been thought worthy of publication in these columns.




The power developed by a magnetic chuck usually ranges from 50 to 150 lbs. per square inch and it has until now been considered impossible to obtain a greater holding power than this, even by saturation of the coils by overcharge. The above firm, however, by patient research and experimenting have discovered a method of constructing a chuck whereby greatly increased holding power can be obtained with the minimum expenditure of electric current. The above mentioned tests have demonstrated that the work is fully saturated with magnetism and it is, therefore, evident that no greater magnetic power can possibly be obtained.

The chuck used in this test is rectangular in shape, 9"x6"x3", having a magnetic face 5"x8" and containing 40 square inches area, with the magnetic power evenly distributed over same. The piece of work with which the test was made consisted of a cubical block of soft steel, each side of this block being 1" square, or having solid contents of one cubic inch.

This cube was placed in the center of the chuck and a chain was attached to the top side of the cube, from thence leading up to a pair of overhead sheave pulleys, from which on the other end of the chain was suspended a sling or cradle weighing 10 lbs., so adjusted that when the aforesaid cube was in contact with the chuck, the bottom of the sling would clear the floor 4 or 5 inches.

The test was made as follows:—

First: Drawing down the cube into contact with the chuck and closing the switch, the sling was left suspended in the air. A man weighing 198 lbs. then stepped into the sling and swung clear of the floor, thus making the total weight suspended amount to 208 lbs.

Next: An anvil weighing 183 lbs. was put into the sling and bars of lead or Babbitt metal, one piece at a time, were loaded on top of the anvil until the 1" cubical block finally pulled away from the chuck. The anvil, bars of lead, etc., were then placed on the scales and were found to weight 250 lbs.

The current supplied to the chuck was 120 volts direct. The power consumed in the above test was about 24 watts. By forcing more current to the chuck and magnetizing the same to the limit of saturation, a holding power was obtained of 271 lbs. per square inch, using the same 1" cube for a test piece.

The result seemed almost unbelievable and it was a surprise to the experimentors, inasmuch as the best text-books on the subject give the maximum holding power of a magnet under favorable conditions as 150 lbs. per square inch.

A further result of this test has proven that the holding power increases with the thickness of the work up to the limit of about ½ inch and that any further increase in thickness above this point has little effect on the holding power.

# Boys' Club Building

Worcester architects are busy figuring on plans for the new Boys' Club Building which is to be erected on Ionic Avenue on a lot of land which has been in possession of the Club for about two years.

Funds to permit the erection of the type of home such an organization needs in Worcester were secured in one of the greatest money raising campaigns ever conducted in Worcester. This occurred early in the summer and since that time Frost & Chamberlain, architects, have been busy drafting plans and specifications of the proposed building. During the month just closed these were all approved by the Building Committee of the Club and Worcester contractors have been invited to submit bids for the contract.

The accepted plans show the main building eighty feet long long and sixty feet wide, four stories in height and to be constructed of brick with stone trimmings. The gymnasium will be in a wing to be added to this main building and which will be approximately of the same size but only two stories high.

The arrangements, both in the main club room and in the gymnasium building, are considered among the best of any of the newer buildings devoted to similar purposes and are said to excel those of any Boys' Club in this country.

The completed structure with furnishings will cost in the vicinity of $150,000 and is to be ready for occupancy as early as possible in 1915.

# New Studio of Louis Fabian Bachrach Co.

During the past three months workmen have been busy remodelling the old colonial mansion of the late Dr. Chamberlain, Elm street, into what is probably one of the most perfectly appointed and yet unique photographic studios of New England.

Exterior of the New Studio

The property was secured by the Louis Fabian Bachrach Co., formerly located on Chatham street, for the express purpose to which it has been employed. Architects were set to work immediately on plans which, while incorporating all of the essentials of a modern studio, would still retain intact the exterior of the house and as far as possible the old fashioned interior arrangements. This work was assisted in part by the number of large well lighted rooms which were a comfort to Dr. Chamberlain during his lifetime and a constant joy to his many

The Well Lighted Gallery

friends when they visited him. These rooms have been retained as far as practical in their original form.

Mr. Bachrach in outlining his ideas for the remodelling of the building insisted upon the retention throughout of the colonial style of architecture and in every change and addition made the severely plain square lines predominate.

The entrance to the new studio is through the easterly ell of the old house and to form an effective entrance from the street a handsome pergola has been built, adding materially to the appearance of the property.

In the rear of the building the greatest alterations are apparent. Here it became necessary to rip out the greater part of the wall to permit the construction of a studio capable of turning out the fine work demanded of modern photographers. To make room for this addition the small garden which formerly existed in the estate was utilized and now forms the foundation for the studio room proper. While making these alterations the workmen came across an old well, presumably used a century ago. This had been sealed and long forgotten but was reopened at Mr. Bachrach's direction and samples of the water taken and tested. This has been found absolutely pure and Mr. Bachrach is now considering the installation of a pumping plant to supply this water to the different rooms in the house.

The interior decorations and furnishings of the new studio are in strict conformity with the Colonial period. All modern show

A View in the Studio Parlors

cases and cabinets so necessary in a studio have been designed colonial style and blend in perfect harmony with the old fashioned furniture.

The front section of the spacious house is being remodelled into office suites which will be leased to professional men.

# New Picture Theatres

The month just closed saw the opening of the new Court Theatre on Main street, opposite the Court House, and the presenting of plans for the new and spacious theatre which is to be constructed in the old Worcester Market headquarters on Main street, south, near the junction with Chandler street.

The Court Theatre, while one of the smaller playhouses devoted to the increasingly popular moving pictures, is considered one of the prettiest and most perfectly arranged of any playhouse in Worcester. Especial attention was paid to the ventilation and lighting systems installed, both of which have found instant favor with the hundreds who have patronized the house.

Mr. O. C. S. Ziroli, architect, is responsible for the plans of the proposed theatre at the southern end of the Main street business district and which will be known as the Royal Theatre. The plans call for an arrangement which will allow the seating of 800 patrons at one time. It is proposed to drop the floor to permit the correct slope from vestibule to stage. The main entrance and lobby will be on the street level with small stores on either side. This will necessitate considerable structural steel work to make the proper changes.

The side walls of the theatre, above a panelled wainscot, will be of plaster, as will be the ceiling, both appropriately decorated. The specifications call for the most modern in heating, ventilation and lighting systems.

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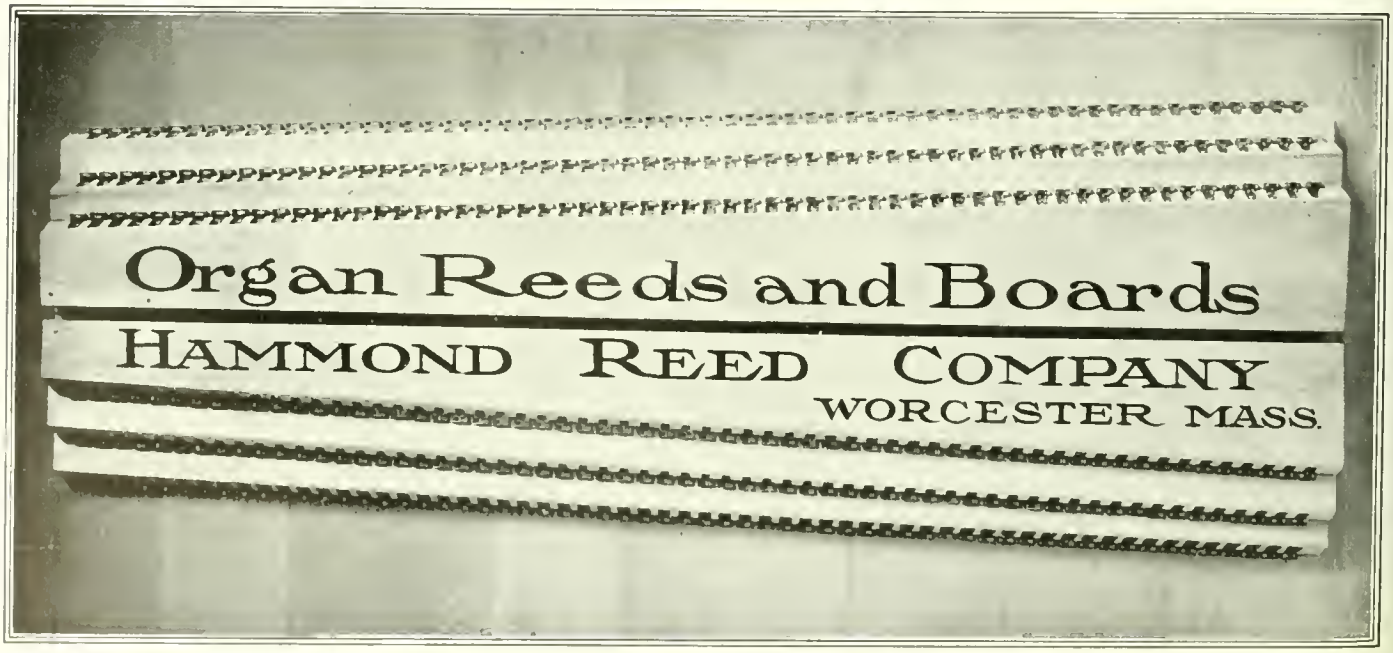



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THE NEW WORCESTER COUNTRY CLUB

# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

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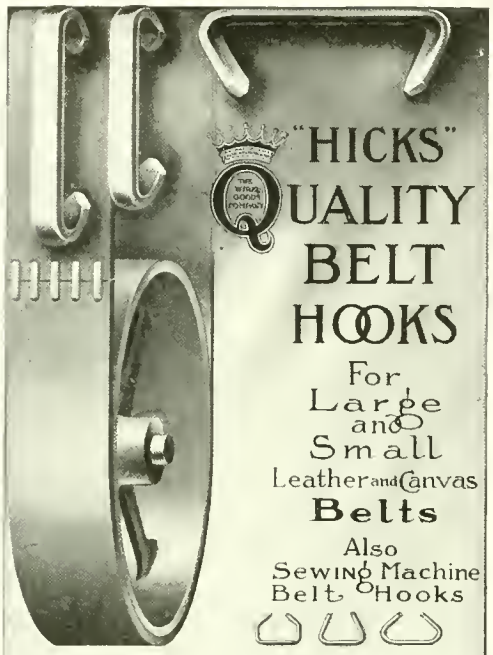
NOVEMBER, 1914

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

WORCESTER, MASS., U S. A.

15 cents the copy



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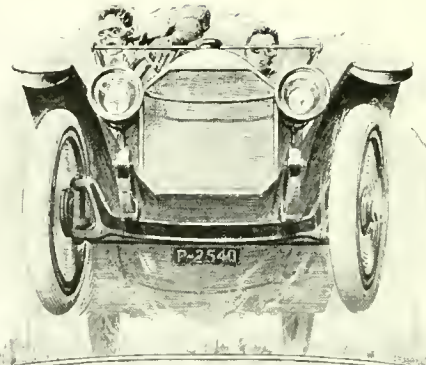


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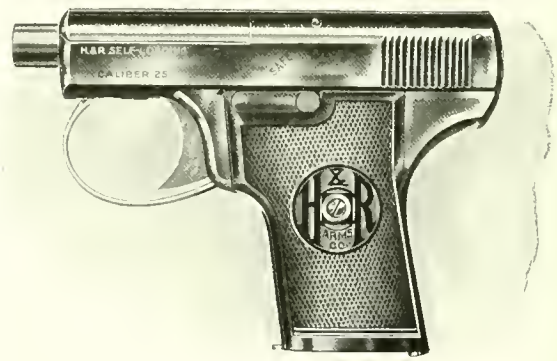


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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

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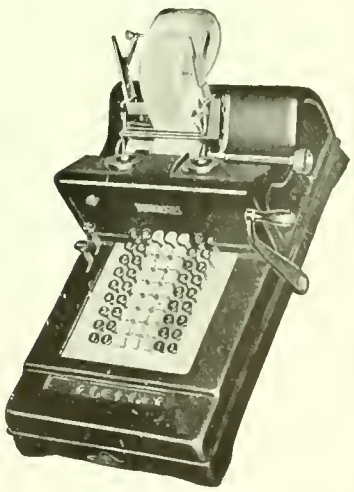

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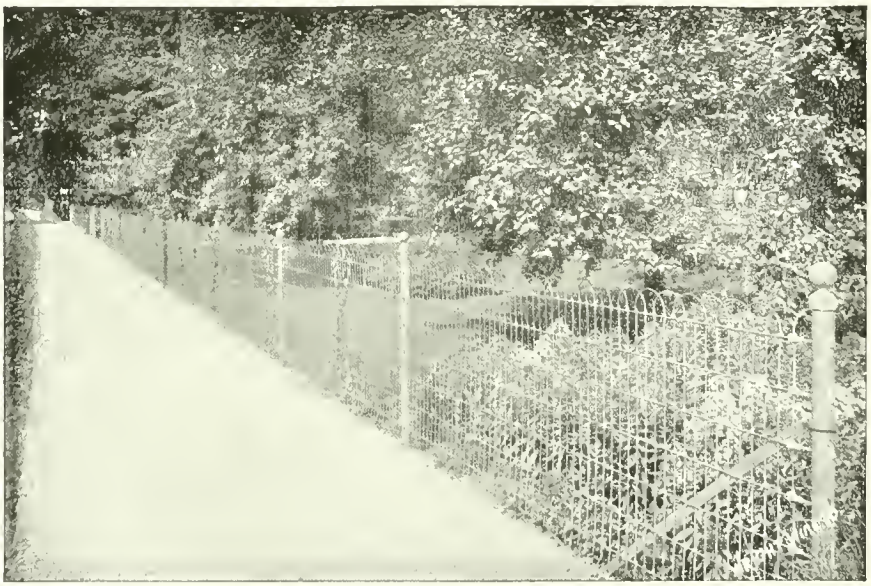

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The Flag Raising on Dedication Day at the Worcester Country Club

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER - 1914

# The New Worcester Country Club

## Typical of the New Worcester Spirit the Heart of the Commonwealth Dedicates One of the Best Eighteen-Hole Golf Courses and Most Beautiful Club Houses in This Country, with Ex-President William H. Taft and Other Notable Golfers Present

LOYALTY to Worcester—that is the irresistible, highly-conceived dynamic force that enabled a notable assemblage to gather on what was formerly the George Calvin Rice farm and there witness the dedication of the splendid new Worcester Country Club.

Civic loyalty has accomplished wondrous things at different times. Never has it surmounted difficulties more superbly nor produced results more noteworthy than when it inspired this energetic successor to the old Worcester Golf Club to erect a building and lay out links which rank second to none throughout America's broad territory.

Around the tall flagpole towering up from the velvet green close by the picturesque club house, built after the sumptuous style of an English country home, there stood on September 29 an immense throng of sportsmen and their friends, listening to Harry G. Stoddard, president of the club, as he pronounced the simple proclamation which dedicated the club house and the course to the cause of golf. They heard the words of dedication, they gazed admiringly at the scene before them, and then they cheered with a whole-hearted delight when the Stars and Stripes flaunted to the light autumn breeze from the top of the flagstaff, and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

These are the words which President Stoddard uttered as he set apart the splendid grounds for the pursuit of one of the greatest of outdoor sports and incidentally to the greater glory of Worcester:

EX-PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT SENDING THE FIRST BALL OVER THE NEW COURSE

"We here, now, therefore, dedicate this beautiful house and these grounds, in behalf of the Worcester Country Club, not to ourselves, but to the best interests of the city of Worcester for the promotion of the health, happiness and friendliness of our citizens and their families."

In the impressive concourse of men and women from near and far who listened to the dedicatory addresses and later followed four premier golfers in the first match played over the course, enjoying incidentally the warm, bright September sunshine, was Ex-President William H. Taft, the most noted golfer present. He was there especially to send the first ball skimming gleefully over the course. He had come over from Millbury, where he was the guest of his aunt, Miss Delia Torrey, dear to the hearts of Worcester county folk, who was celebrating at the time her 89th birthday. Prof. Taft was the only speaker, aside from Mr. Stoddard.

Staunch spirits animated the big-minded men who have made the Worcester Country Club of today. Steadfastly holding to their belief that the far-reaching achievement of such a splendid 18-hole golf course and such a charming, luxurious club house as now exist could be compassed, these men allowed no over-critical faultfinders to stand in the way of their onward-marching energy.

When George F. Fuller acquired the George Calvin Rice farm of 210 acres and offered it to the club at his cost, to take or not as the club saw fit, the club acted promptly and took, quickly clinching the opportuni-

ty to acquire the land. Donald J. Ross, to many minds the foremost golf course architect in the country, was entrusted with the laying out of the links, and L. W. Briggs was chosen to draw the plans for the club house.

Both men worked accurately and skilfully. As a result, in less than twelve months, the old farm was absolutely transformed. Few of the many who admired the handsome structure or walked over the gently undulating links on dedication day realized the marvelous changes that had been wrought upon the whole region.

What they saw as they approached was an attractive, rambling, rustic building with foundations of rough hewn stone, and a stucco superstructure ornamented with a panelling of brown beams. The club house overlooks the immediate landscape from a little rising ground on which the white farm house stood formerly. This spot is almost exactly midway between the two ends of the 18-hole course, but slightly at one side.

From its wide, cheerful veranda can be seen a wholesome, inspiring green sweep of the course with bunkers breaking the ground in gentle waves, and in the distance a perspective of upland pastures and typical New England hillsides. The first nine holes of the course are almost entirely within view from the veranda and the first driving ground is only a few feet from the club house steps.

It was on that spot that Ex-President Taft stood as he drove the first ball away on the day of the club's opening. The genial former President smiled broadly as he raised his club amid a solemn stillness among the onlookers. He drove the ball cleanly out over the links, but delivered three strokes before he produced a blow strong enough to satisfy him.

Afterwards a foursome match was played by four golf stars, Francis J. Ouimet, national, French and Massachusetts amateur champion; Thomas L. McNamara, former metropolitan and Massachusetts open champion; Michael J. Brady, Massachusetts open champion, and Sanford K. Sterne, member of the Tatnuck Country Club and formerly the amateur champion of Worcester County.

Every one of these experts, men who have played on the best golf courses in this country and some of the best abroad, declared that they had never driven a ball over a finer course than that of the Worcester Country Club, and they were enthusiastic as only appreciative golfers know how to be.

A View of the Grounds Looking Toward the Club House

Final honors in the foursome went to Ouimet and Brady, who opposed McNamara and Sterne. The first two partners made a total score of 71, while their opponents' score was 78.

Although it was not strictly an occasion of speech-making, Mr. Stoddard and Ex-President Taft both made brief addresses, for both had something worth hearing to say. As tersely as possible, yet not failing to give credit where it belonged, Mr. Stoddard described the history of the movement that produced the country club, as by magic, on the broad acres of the big Rice farm.

He had many words of gratitude for members of the club who were able to dream big dreams and were willing to make supreme efforts to weld them into practical realities. He paid a tribute to the club as a body for its willingness to strike out along a courageous, broad-minded course, rather than turn aside into an easy, selfish way, and he declared that the new Worcester Country Club, with all its fine facilities and admirable appointments, is an enduring proof that Worcester has men who when they put their hands to the plow do not look back.

"Let me say here frankly," Mr. Stoddard added, "that at the start none of the Board of Governors dreamed our enterprise was to reach this magnitude. We have been called extravagant. We have been told Worcester would not support such a club; and many other calamitous prophecies have been made, every one of which has been refuted by what we see here today."

Evidently Mr. Stoddard had not put the case too strongly, for Prof. Taft, upon being introduced, said he only wished he had such men in the golf club of which he is president as Mr. Stoddard has in the Worcester Country Club—men who would go ahead and do things as the men of Worcester have done.

As he concluded his remarks, Prof. Taft was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club, everyone present joining heartily in the vote.

Inspected at leisure, the new club house justifies in every respect the enthusiasm which the members of the club have exhibited over it. It cost $65,000 to erect, and every penny of that amount has been sensibly expended in a structure which is not too showy, yet most picturesque; not too rambling, yet perfectly adequate for all the needs of such a club for a long period to come.

Flanked by a lobby, offices and two rest rooms on one

A Gallery Following a Close Match—Looking From the Club House Veranda

side, and by a dining porch and grill room on the other, the main club room, a most cheerful apartment with a good-sized fireplace, occupies approximately the center of the structure and rises to the full height of two stories. Around it on all sides are balconies. One end can be partitioned off when desired by means of folding screens and made into the main dining room.

Chiefly remarkable for its finish in the English Georgian style, the room is substantially inviting, its white painted columns and balustrades contrasting with the doors and balustrade railings of walnut. The walls are covered with a Japanese grass cloth, and the walls of the dining room are decorated with an imported Italian landscape paper, sepia tone. There are window hangings of imported linen, chaumont rugs, and solid, harmonious furniture. The color finish of the entire hall is a light buff.

Beyond the dining room is the dining porch, enclosed in casement windows and looking out on a little courtyard in which a fountain splashes and from which an archway in the rough hewn walls of stone leads out in the direction of the tennis courts. From the golf links a flight of steps leads across this courtyard directly into the men's locker room.

Continuing the English country house effect, the men's café or grill room adjoins the dining room and the dining porch. It has about it the inviting, comfortable atmosphere of an old English inn, which has been produced by means of a high, dark wainscotting, rough plastered walls, solid wood beams made into a panelled ceiling, a floor of Welsh quarry tile, and a fireplace of tapestry brick.

From the grill room a promenade leads out upon a roof garden, which is in reality the roof of the men's locker room. It has a red tile floor and a pergola at one end finished in stained cypress, from which the whole scope of the tennis courts can be viewed.

Accessible from both the main dining hall and the men's café is the culinary department, comprising a serving room, a kitchen, a meat room, and a pastry room. These are all finished in North Carolina pine.

Above stairs are special women's quarters, a dormitory room, a set of six comfortable bed rooms for members who stay overnight, and quarters for the steward and house staff. The space on the second floor is utilized as wisely as that on the first floor, so that quarters both compact and commodious have been produced.

They include a women's locker room, with toilet, bath and shower bath, a women's balcony overlooking the main club room; a gallery cosy corner with a fireplace, a room for women's social gatherings and a musicians' gallery. These rooms are reached by a private stairway from the women's rest room on the first floor.

Mr Henry G Stoddard
President, Worcester Country Club

Private bed rooms and the men's dormitory, which are at the other end of the house, are reached by a stairway from the men's café. In this part of the second floor is also a private dining room for small dinner parties. Connected with the locker room is a dressing room, clothes lockers and shower bath. The private bed rooms have their own toilet facilities.

More than two-thirds of the basement room is given over to the splendidly equipped men's lockers, 400 of them, all steel and of the latest design. Each one contains two shelves, one near the floor on which the player's golf bag can be placed, a steel arm keeping it from falling out, and the other at the top, on which can be placed the player's cap, while two racks contain his golf balls and two rows of hooks are provided for his other belongings. Large shower baths are close at hand, and not far away is a drying room in which members who have been playing in the wet can hang their clothes to dry

Through the skilful work of Donald J. Ross, the golf course architect who laid out the links, the club house is readily accessible to the first nine holes of the course. The last nine holes are off at one angle from the club house, play sweeping around on the far side of the tennis courts, and then across the railroad, beyond which the last nine holes are located.

Mr. Harry W. Goddard
Chairman, New Club House

Mr. C. Henry Hutchins
Chairman, Finance Committee

Mr. Arthur J. Wallace
Chairman, Opening Celebration

An 18-hole golf course is as fine a course as the most ardent golfer could wish. It is the supreme setting for a golf match. The number of 18-hole courses in the United States is exceedingly few. In fact not many golf clubs anywhere in the world have been able to afford a complete 18-hole course, so that the Worcester Country club, by reason of the big-thinking men of accomplishment whom it contains, has given Worcester a golfing reputation which no other place in the country can surpass and but few can even approach.

Associated with Harry G. Stoddard, the optimistic, progressive, energetic president of the club, is a group of working members who as committeemen have done their full part in starting the club on its present era of prosperity and service to the community. The other officers of the club are: Waldo E. Sessions and George F. Fuller, vice-presidents; C. W. Delano, secretary; and F. J. Bowen, treasurer.

The chairmen of the committees especially related to the new course and the new club house are as follows: Finance, C. Henry Hutchins; new club house, Harry W. Goddard; opening celebration, Arthur J. Wallace; general furnishings, William N. Stark; house opening, Charles E. Hildreth; transportation, Leander F. Herrick; new golf course, George F. Fuller; new locker rooms, Richard W. Davis; advisory committee of ladies on general furnishings for club house, Mrs. Albert L. Stratton.

It has been years since an event so really auspicious to the welfare of the city as the opening of the new country club has occurred. Worcester had the best of reason for rejoicing over the affair. Golfers had the best of justification for feeling enthusiastic. Ex-President Taft and the visiting players had the best of motives for all the pleasant things they said and all the abundant praise they bestowed. And the sun had every excuse for shining its brightest, as shine it did; for it never rose upon a day more encouraging to the ever-serving spirit of civic loyalty, civic pride and civic progress.

The Championship Rounds on the Opening Day

# The State Normal Anniversary

## The Passing of the Fortieth Birthday of This Widely Known Educational Institution of the Commonwealth Marked with Appropriate Exercises and the Presentation of a Set of Handsome Gates from the Alumni

CONTRIBUTED

THE public celebration marking the passing of the fortieth milestone in the life-journey of one of our educational institutions, the State Normal School, brings vividly to mind as nothing else can do, the important and indispensable work that it has been doing in our midst for a period longer than half the years allotted to man. First opened for instruction in September, 1874, with an attendance of sixty-nine pupils and a faculty of five teachers, it took at once a high place among the five Massachusetts State Normal Schools of the day and started upon a career that has, throughout the years, been professionally vigorous and honorable, from the beginning doing pioneer work in pedagogy, contributing a real impetus to the then-new child-study, laying foundations upon which the science of education of later days has not infrequently been built. It is with pardonable pride that we note the growth of the institution as compared with that of the normal schools of the state as a group. When the Worcester school was opened there were 902 normal school students in the commonwealth and at the close of the last school year they numbered 2,549. Since the attendance at the Worcester Normal School has increased from 69 to 212 during the past forty years it is seen that the student increase in Worcester has been greater than it has been throughout the State as a whole. A total of 1,567 trained teachers have been graduated and of these 65 per cent. to 75 per cent. have at one time or another taught in the Worcester public schools, while at the present time fully 80 per cent. of the Worcester elementary school teachers are graduates of the Worcester Normal School. To say nothing of the proof that these figures indicate of the city's approval of the school and its work, it becomes very apparent that the work of the city schools is more closely associated with that of the Normal School than many persons may have supposed, and also that the prosperity and success of the Worcester Normal School are a matter of no small concern to all citizens of Worcester who have children to be educated. Furthermore one of the city schools, the Elizabeth Street School, is officially connected with the Normal School as a school of observation and adds 13 teachers to the faculty directly engaged in the training of teachers, making the total normal school teaching corps 29, as compared with five, the number of the first faculty forty years ago.

Associated so closely, therefore, with the City of Worcester and its school work, this institution, although officially belonging to the State, has become a really vital and necessary part of the city's educational activities. In view of this fact it was very fitting that two of Worcester's foremost citizens, Dr. G. Stanley Hall

ORNAMENTAL GATES PRESENTED TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL BY THE ALUMNI ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

and Rev. Austin S. Garver, should have important parts in the exercises celebrating the event. Dr. Hall who, as president of Clark University, has been for twenty-five years the foremost American student and investi-

Dr. E. Harlow Russell
First Principal, 1874-1909

gator in the science of child-psychology, carried on not a little of his earlier work in association with the Worcester State Normal School and Mr. E. Harlow Russell,

Dr. Francis R. Lane
Principal, 1909-1912

its first principal. Here extensive observations of children were made and their reactions under varying conditions noted. Not less than 60,000 written exercises, prepared by students in training at the normal school and setting forth concrete observations of child life were turned over to Clark University for further detailed study, for comparison, classification, and inference. This Dr. Hall recalled in his congratulatory remarks and he paid high tribute to his old friend, Mr. Russell, whose work he knew so well for many years.

Mr. Garver made an address in his gracious and finished style on "The City of Worcester and the State Normal School." Speaking as a resident of the city for many years he recalled the educational standards that prevailed at the time of the founding of the school and described how intimately the intellectual life of the city has been interwoven with the work of the normal school. To an extent by no means inconsiderable the ideals that have been and are now upheld at the normal school have been and continue to be transmitted by its

Dr. William B. Aspinwall.
Present Principal

graduates to the pupils in the public schools and through them to the social life of the whole city. In this way the normal school has occupied a place in the intellectual activities of the community that is absolutely unique among the educational institutions of Worcester. It has had an opportunity for the extension and transmission of its teachings that has surpassed that of any other school or college in the city. During all the years of its history it has regarded this function as its highest privilege, which it has guarded jealously and proudly, making it its supreme ambition to keep its standards at the highest possible level. As Mr. Garver said, the noble influence of this school in the lives of unnumbered persons is its crowning glory.

Representing the State, Dr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education, spoke on "The Past and the Future of Normal School Training." Recognizing the

important part which this school has played in the development of professional training of teachers, he pointed out the fact that the study of the child himself,

Rev. Austin S. Garver
Worcester

even as carried on here in Worcester, has been the great contribution of the immediate past in normal school training. In the days just before us, however, this, he said, is to be supplemented by an analytical study of the subject and the child together. To teach the individual child is indeed the desire of the teacher, but beyond that he must teach him to do some definite thing, to think some definite thought, to feel some definite sensation. To provide training for this two-fold work is the new function of the normal school.

The appearance of Mr. E. Harlow Russell, principal from 1874 to 1909, now nearing four score years, but still vigorous in mind, was greeted with loyal affection and many tributes were paid to his splendid record of thirty-five years at the head of the school. He spoke briefly of the early days of his work and gave interesting reminiscences of his acquaintance with the great teachers of Worcester a generation ago.

Dr. Francis R. Lane, principal from 1909—1912, was unable to be present. His direction of the school's work was only for a short period, but his administration was marked by substantial and constructive progress.

The present principal, Dr. William B. Aspinwall, who presided at the exercises spoke of the efficiency that should characterize a school of this kind, an efficiency which will produce teachers intellectually and professionally capable of giving instruction of a high grade and also an efficiency which will develop qualities of heart and spirit that alone can guarantee social order, industrial peace, and civic welfare.

An interesting feature of the celebration was the presentation to the school of three beautiful new gates, the gift of the graduates.

Dr. David Snedden
Commissioner of Education

## The New Fire Truck

The new triple combination auto fire truck purchased by the city from the American Lafrance Steam Engine Co. was tested on Saturday, October 10, and according to the fire engineers exceeded standard requirements by from 15 to 20 per cent.

This addition to the continuously growing squadron of motor driven apparatus is to be known as Engine 4 and is to be located at the Pleasant street station.

The machine is equipped with a 102 horsepower engine which on test pumped 700 gallons of water a minute and sent strong streams high enough in the air to cover the average building of the city. Greater force and volume were obtained than from the largest of the steam engines now owned by the city.

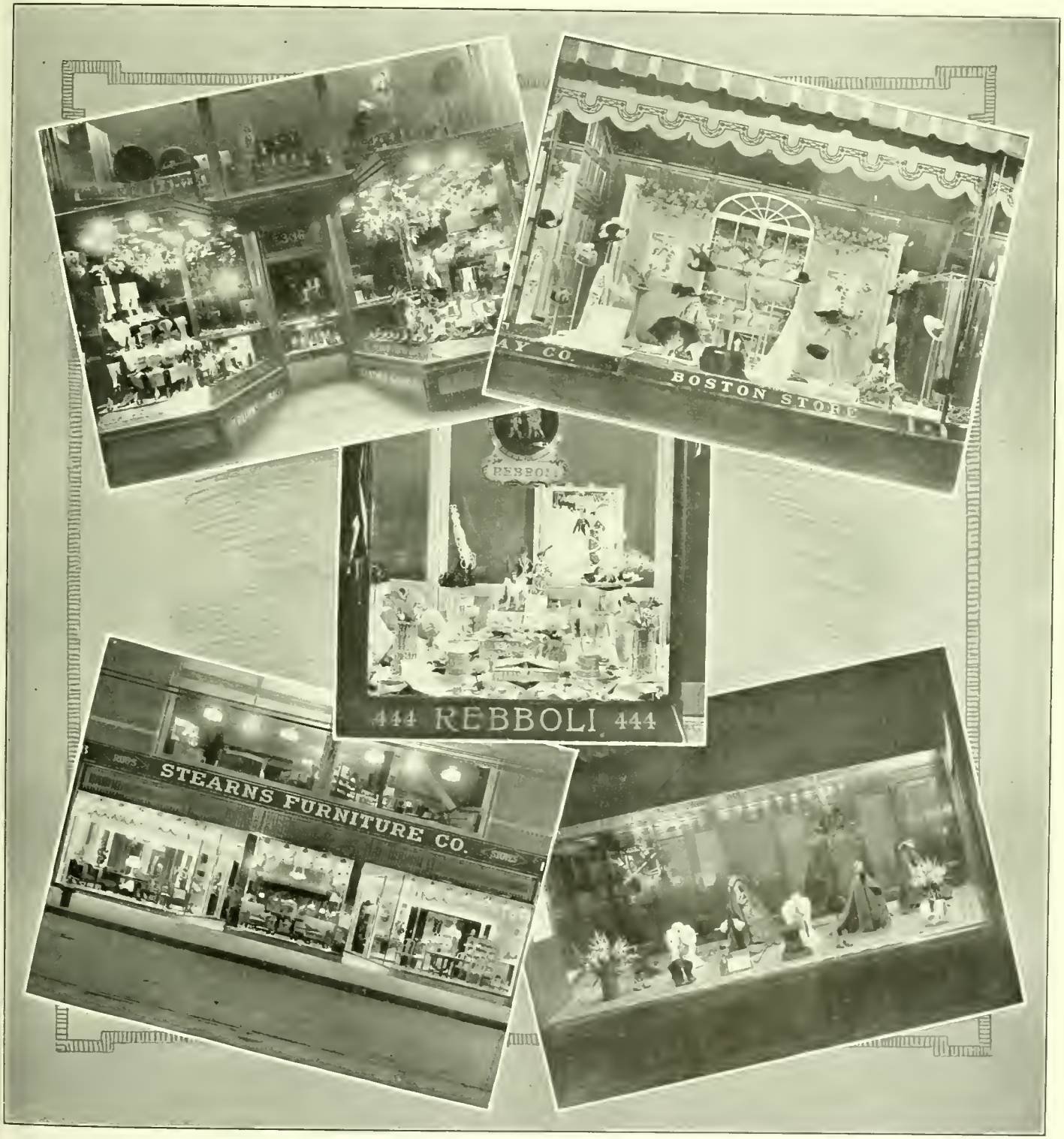
A few days later the engine was given a more severe test in the Belmont hill section of the city. This district is one of the highest in the city and it has been surmised that in case of second alarm fires there would be a possibility of the pressure giving out.

The test was made with every condition similar to those of a two-alarm fire in the district. Nine lines of hose were laid, three of which were connected to the new engine. With all lines in operation, these three streams alone showed pressure between 40 to 50 pounds.

The fire engineers all expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the test and it was stated that they then proposed to recommend the acceptance of the engine by the city.

# Fashion Week Displays

A Few of the Many Excellent Window Displays To Win Chamber of Commerce Cups During the Recent Style Show



# Government Aid to Export Trade

## The New Activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Scouring the Earth for Trade Opportunities—The Purpose of the New Branch Office Just Established in Boston

By Frederick L. Roberts, Commercial Agent for This District *

THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce was created by an act of Congress, approved August 23, 1912, which defined the duties of that office as follows: It shall be the province and duty of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to foster, promote and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States and markets for the same at home and abroad, by gathering and publishing all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets.

The Bureau aims to be a clearing house of trade information and statistics relating to foreign trade and in some respects to domestic trade also. The facts and figures which it disseminates are drawn from many sources, among which are the more than 300 American consular officers stationed in every country in the civilized world, trade experts of the Bureau who are sent to all quarters of the globe to make investigations concerning specific lines of trade, official publications of foreign governments, collectors of customs in 49 districts in the United States, chambers of commerce and similar trade organizations in this country and abroad, and the branch offices of the Bureau which are located in seven leading trade centers in the United States. The Department of Commerce is also about to station Commercial Attachés in 14 trade centers abroad, whose entire time will be devoted to the development of the export trade of American manufacturers. These officers before going to their posts will visit leading trade centers in the United States in order to confer with business men who have had actual experience in export trade and obtain from them statements as to difficulties encountered in selling goods abroad. These facts will be used by the Attachés in endeavoring to work out plans to obviate such difficulties in the future.

Mr. Frederick L. Roberts

More than 12,000 commercial reports are received from American consular officers in the course of a year. These cover the industries and trade in the respective consular districts and also give timely information in regard to special needs of foreign markets for American goods, lists of dealers and importers, data concerning construction work of all kinds, tariff rates, etc. Frequently series of comprehensive reports on particular subjects are furnished by the consuls and these reports are published as special monographs or sent in manuscript form to the Bureau's branch offices or to commercial organizations in trade centers for inspection by firms directly interested in their contents. Samples of foreign-made goods with prices and other descriptive matter attached thereto are also placed on file in the branch offices and associations referred to.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce now has on assignment to special investigations eight commercial agents. A commercial agent who will report on markets for furniture in South America is now visiting domestic trade centers and will sail for South America at the end of October. Another agent who will report on markets for lumber in South America is holding conferences with lumber interests in the South. Agents have already gone to Latin America to study markets for hardware, ready-made clothing and general commercial conditions. Two agents have arrived in the Orient to study respectively markets for lumber and cotton goods.

The Bureau disseminates the facts which it collects through daily, monthly, quarterly and annual publications, special monographs and confidential bulletins and circulars. Much of the confidential data gathered by the Bureau is distributed without charge direct to American manufacturers who are recorded in the Bureau's index as being interested in export trade. A nominal sum is charged for the Bureau's regular publications when they are desired by commercial houses to which the books in question are of practical value. The amount charged is barely sufficient to cover the cost of printing. Commercial organizations, news and trade papers, libraries and other agencies which actively aid the Bureau in its trade promotion work are listed to receive its publications free.

* This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Roberts, dealing with the work of his department.

A branch office of the above-named Bureau has been opened at 752 Oliver Building, 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass., in order that prompt and effective distribution may be made to the manufacturers and merchants in New England of the information concerning foreign markets for American goods which the Bureau collects. Copies of the various reports and bulletins issued by the Bureau and commercial data of all kinds are on file in the branch office where they may be examined or purchased. A classified index of business houses in New England which have informed the Bureau that they are interested in export trade is maintained in the branch office and it is desired to increase the list as rapidly as possible. Confidential information relative to foreign markets for certain lines of goods is sent to the concerns listed in the index and the firms referred to are also notified whenever an American consular officer or field agent of the Bureau visits Boston for the purpose of conferring with business men interested in trade with a certain foreign country. Business houses are urged to write to the branch office and obtain a form to execute and return in order that their names may be recorded in the index referred to.

The branch office also has available for free distribution a pamphlet entitled "Promotion of Commerce" which contains an outline of the service maintained by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in aiding American manufacturers in extending their export trade. The booklet in question also contains a complete list of the numerous special monographs which the Bureau has issued.

Correspondence and personal visits to the branch office are solicited and it is hoped that manufacturers and merchants in New England will be prompt to take advantage of the facilities which the office affords them in furnishing information relative to foreign markets for their products.

## Worcester People in the public eye

# Alfred L. Aiken

**Worcester Banker Selected From All Massachusetts To Be Governor of New Federal Reserve Bank**

Mr. Alfred L. Aiken, president of the Worcester National Bank, has been selected from among all other Massachusetts bankers, to become the governor of the new Federal Reserve Bank, in Boston. This distinguished honor—one of twelve such appointments in the entire country—was conferred upon Mr. Aiken at a meeting of the Reserve Bank directors during the past month. He has accepted and by so doing Worcester regretfully loses the personal services of one of her leading bankers, for it will necessitate his resigning from the presidency of the Worcester National.

The rare opportunity of being one of the group of twelve men of the United States upon whom will fall the bulk of active work in shaping a new financial system for the United States, appealed strongly to Mr. Aiken, as it would to any progressive banker, and he at once accepted.

Mr. Aiken's rise in the financial world has been rapid, and his ability was once before paid a notable tribute when, in 1909, President Taft asked him to become assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States, but Mr. Aiken declined. At that time he was president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

Commenting editorially upon Mr. Aiken's election to this important post, *The Worcester Gazette* paid him this tribute:—

"The choice of Alfred L. Aiken as governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston is a token that Worcester has men of the caliber to take their part in important national affairs. Mr. Aiken will be one of 12 to serve in these positions. That is to say he will be

Mr Alfred L Aiken

one of 12 men in a nation of 100,000,000 to actively direct the new ordering of its financial affairs. * * *

"The work is one which requires initiative of a peculiar order of ability bred of experience. Those who have watched the work of Mr. Aiken as a bank head in Worcester have reason to believe that he will prove equal to the new and important duty for which he has been chosen. He knows his business.

"There will be regrets that Mr. Aiken is to end his intimate relations with the banking business of Worcester, but they will be tempered by the knowledge that he goes to a high and honored position. The fact that he was chosen for this place will be generally regarded as a case where merit wins and Worcester may be excused a large measure of pride that she could furnish a man for such a place from the ranks of those who have devoted themselves to the field of finance."

# A Triumph of Americanism

## The Principles of Government Which Have Made This Nation the Greatest on Earth and Which Maintains Her Peace in These Days of Grim Horror, Reaffirmed at the Most Successful Banquet Ever Conducted by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

IT was eminently appropriate, in this crucial period of the world's history, with all Europe wrapped in a death grapple, the end of which no man can yet predict, and all the business of this vast country stagnant, that the annual banquet of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce on October 29th at Hotel Bancroft should have been dedicated to the higher virtues of "Americanism." One of the most representative gatherings of men and women of Worcester seen in many years attended this occasion and without exception they united in proclaiming it one of the most successful, instructive and patriotic events ever conducted by this or any other organization in the Heart of the Commonwealth. They heard the European war discussed by one of the greatest authorities on the subject this side of the Atlantic; they had the fire of Americanism rekindled within them by one of America's most gifted statesmen; and from native sons of Worcester, high in the public eye, they found added encouragement and secured new strength to go out and struggle with the forces of adversity which seem to be united to stifle all American business.

J. Adam Bede

NEW CONDITIONS TEACH NEW DUTIES,
TIME MAKES ANCIENT GOOD UNCOUTH:
THEY MUST UPWARD STILL AND ONWARD
WHO WOULD BE ABREAST OF TRUTH
LO. BEFORE US GLEAMS THE CAMP FIRE.
WE, OURSELVES, MUST PILGRIMS BE,
LAUNCH OUR *MAYFLOWER* AND STEER BOLDLY
THROUGH THE DESPERATE WINTER SEA.
NOR ATTEMPT THE FUTURE'S PORTALS
WITH THE PAST'S BLOOD-RUSTED KEY

Many organizations have absolutely cancelled their annual banquets for this dark and lean year. Many others are still hesitating as to the advisability of bringing their members together for any great social meeting or anniversary event. In fact, there were members of this Chamber of Commerce who felt that the month of October, of all months, was the most inopportune to hold the annual banquet of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Fortunately, however, the personnel of the Entertainment Committee was decidedly optimistic in character; made up of men who saw nothing but success and glory for their organization if a program was arranged which would leave uplifting thoughts in the public mind and instill a greater degree of confidence into the waning hearts of the business interests of the city.

Success crowned every effort of this energetic committee. They early clinched a tentative engagement with Hon. J. Adam Bede, of Duluth, Minn., made a year previous by the President and General Secretary, to come to Worcester and deliver one of his inspiring American orations; and then secured of all men of national repute, the one most desirable at this particular time and the most difficult to obtain, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, the notable historian of Harvard University.

Worcester has reason to be proud of her standing among American municipalities when these two men yielded to the pressure of the Chamber of Commerce and came here to speak, for both are in constant demand, yet assent to appear only as the spirit and purposes of an affair moves them.

With these two speakers the Chamber, through the co-operation of the National Association of Manufacturers, were able to present another phase of Americanism in "An American in the Making," one of the most successful and popular industrial motion pictures ever produced. The Association not only lent this valuable attraction to the Chamber but was officially represented in the person of Mr. Frederic Keough, Editor of *American Industries*, the official publication of the National Association, who supplemented this intensely interesting part of the program with a brief review of the objects and results obtained by this desirable method of truthfully bringing various phases of American industrial life before the masses of the people.

Worcester was ably represented in Charles M. Thayer, as toastmaster; Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President of the Chamber; Mayor George M. Wright and Rev. Archibald McCullagh, D.D.

The Bancroft ball room, where the dinner took place, never presented a more pleasing and inspiring sight. The tables were arranged for eight and twelve persons. A great electrical fountain was arranged in the center of the room, around which were laid twenty-four covers, places for the directors and their wives. The speakers' table was set upon a dais extending across the southerly end of the hall, with the emblems of Nation and State at either end. The tables were decorated with cut flowers and at each plate was a unique souvenir in the form of a tiny silk flag in a variety which included practically every nation on earth.

All available space in the ball room proper was utilized and every one of the 300 places were occupied by

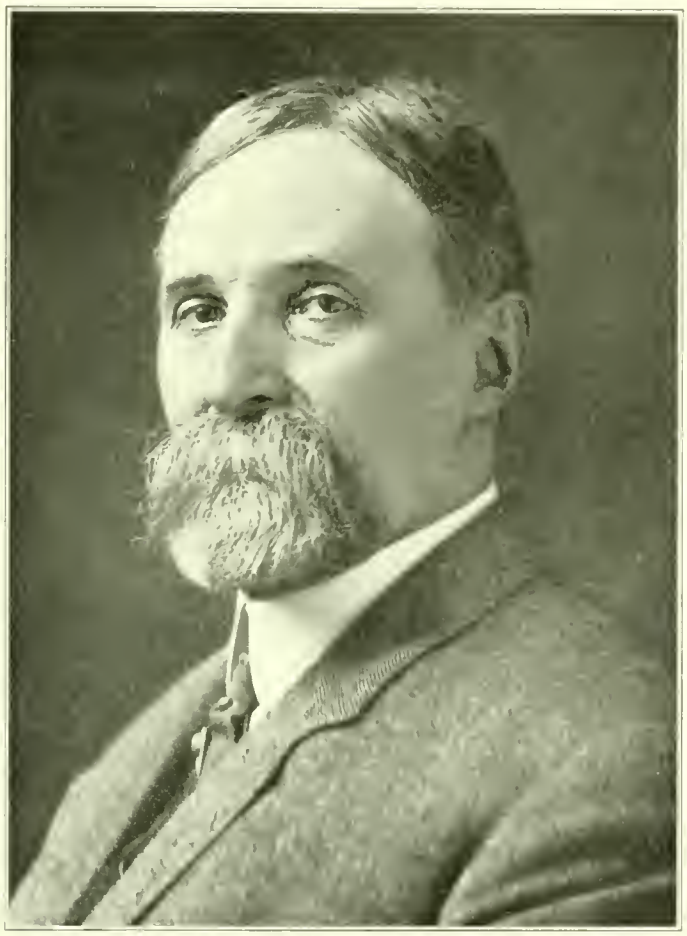
members and their guests at least one-third of whom were women. A feature of the dinner this year was the grouping of various business institutions at tables of their own. Many of the banks and the larger industrial concerns engaged entire tables and had their directors and other officials present in a body.

Preceding the dinner—from 6.30 until 7 o'clock—an informal reception was held in the parlor adjoining the ball room. Here the members of the present directorate and ex-presidents of the Chamber and its predecessor, the Board of Trade, served as a Reception Committee and saw to it that guests were promptly introduced and made to feel at home.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the line was formed to the banquet hall. Headed by President Ellsworth and Ex-Congressman Bede and directly followed by the various sub-chairmen of the Banquet Committee escorting the other speakers, the members and guests marched in and assumed their places at the tables.

Rev. Dr. McCullagh invoked a devine blessing, after which the dinner was served. During the progress of the dinner the inspiring national airs of all countries were played by Battery B Orchestra under the direction of Mr. N. P. Pilet.

President Ellsworth opened the after-dinner exercises at 8.45 o'clock with the following welcome:—



Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D.

"In behalf of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce I desire to welcome you to this our second annual banquet. You do not expect an oration from me and I could not furnish it if you did.

"We have provided for your enjoyment in our toastmaster a royal, loyal son of Worcester, and we have literally ransacked sea and land to bring together a group of men with a message and with the ability to present that message convincingly and well.

"I congratulate you upon the treat we have in store.

"I beg your indulgence for a brief moment while I touch upon one aspect of our every-day life that I believe needs emphasizing in the public mind at this time. Nobody would deny that the times are hard and that the depression brought on by the new tariff has been intensified by the European war. We may read all we like about the prosperity stories, but you men who are sitting here tonight believe with me that prosperity that is not visible to the naked eye is not worth much.

"I have heard a lot in my time about invisible government, and the men who railed against it the hardest are now giving us a taste of invisible prosperity.

"It is not fitting, therefore, that we should as a business organization meet under such circumstances as these without uttering a formal protest against the unbridled, unjustified and uncalled for attacks that are constantly being made in this country. The public is suffering from over-legislation, laws are enacted to remedy some individual trouble or accident that would right itself if let alone that makes a hardship on the many and additional expense to the working people.

"From the days of my youth up I have worked hard and I believe in work. I have never known a man who was worth his salt that didn't have to work and I have never known a man who was willing to work and to save who did not succeed.

"When I began my business career a man who was making a success of his business and spending his income on improvements on his home and surroundings to make his life more enjoyable was looked to as a worthy example to follow. Nowadays if a man manifests any signs of thrift the public feels that he is getting more of his share of these world's goods, the politicians brand him as an undesirable citizen and the government taxes him out of existence.

"You will sometimes hear a man say that the Chamber of Commerce is a hot air proposition and it may be so, but I want to say to you that I resigned as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture last year to secure a well earned rest and that I have, as president of your organization, worked as hard, together with your Directors, this last year as I have any year before for the previous ten and that I have given my time in order to protect and build up the business interests of this city and county, and by business interests I mean farming interests as well, from being swamped by this flood tide of socialistic paternalistic legislation which is rolling in upon us from the city, state and nation alike.

"Gentlemen, you need a Chamber of Commerce in this city as you have never needed it before, comprising as it does manufacturers, merchants, professional men and farmers standing together as one man, an organization strong enough to protect you, an organization courageous enough to say to every danger that threatens no matter from what quarter "thus far and no farther," an organization which does not believe in the abolition of the multiplication table any more than it does in the

abolition of the ten commandments, an organization which will emphasize these good old-fashioned virtues—temperance, honesty, thrift, the rights of property about which we hear little, as well as the rights of labor about which we hear much, the sanctity of contracts as well as the sanctity of the home and, finally, the permanency and power of that eternal, unrepealable truth, "in the sweat of brow shalt thou eat thy bread."

"The City of Worcester was made what it is by the inventive genius and skilled ability of the workmen—men who sacrificed to accumulate the wealth we now enjoy—wealth made possible by her many diversified industries, for which this city is noted. If we are to leave anything to posterity we must follow in their footsteps and ignoring the clamor of the demagogues and the time servers stand together shoulder to shoulder in our Chamber of Commerce. The business men of this city as well as the business men of America are honorable, upright, liberty-loving citizens; they are the salvation of this generation as they have been of every generation in this Republic from Valley Forge to Vera Cruz.

"And if this be treason, may our detractors make the most of it.

"There is one feature of undeveloped work that I feel it would not be out of place to speak about, and that is completing the organization of the Agricultural Bureau or the Improvement League of the County. I believe it would be another added asset to the Chamber of Commerce and city of Worcester to help further develop the agriculture in the county and to bring this about requires funds. Personally I hesitated as there are so many meritorious activities going on in the city and county, but it is my firm belief that if this work could be started and its value demonstrated, that it would increase rather than diminish and the results would be very gratifying.

"Some of you men may think that a farmer is not a business man, and I will admit that some farmers are not, but I want to tell you that it takes a pretty high order of business man to sell his farm products at wholesale and buy his supplies at retail and make a success of it, but this work that I have referred to in the Worcester County Improvement League would consist of helping to rectify this with many other problems that are bound to happen to the farmers.

"It is a very great pleasure to me, as I know it is to you, to introduce to you at this time one of Worcester's gifted sons who has kindly consented to act as toastmaster for this occasion and who will make amends by his brilliancy for any poor words of mine.

"I have the honor to present to you our toastmaster, Mr. Charles M. Thayer."

Toastmaster Thayer, in response to the President, briefly sketched the early history of trade organizations which, in his estimation, lead up to the great commercial organization of today. After paying tribute to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and the great work which it is doing for the Heart of the Commonwealth and her varied commercial activities, he turned to the achievements and personality of Mayor Wright, the next speaker.

On the afternoon of the banquet, representative business men high in the political party represented by the Mayor, had convened and had appointed a most powerful committee to attempt to induce him to change his determination to retire at the close of the present municipal year and instead be the party standard bearer for another campaign. Toastmaster Thayer took the opportunity to bring this matter publicly before Mayor Wright, and that he struck a popular sentiment was evident when the Mayor rose to speak. Rarely has a man in public office been given a more sincere ovation, with every person in the banquet hall standing. So earnest was this tribute, coming from such a representative gathering of citizens, that there were many in the audience who believe that it had a material effect on Mayor Wright reconsidering his decision and consenting, as he did the day following, to be his party's candidate for another year.

Mayor Wright spoke briefly. He characterized the Worcester Chamber of Commerce as an organization absolutely necessary to the growth and prosperity of the city and predicted that it would continue, as it has in the past, working intelligently and carefully for the welfare of the municipality as a whole. He closed by presenting in business English a few facts pertaining to the municipal affairs, showing the excellent financial standing of Worcester among American municipalities.

In introducing the next speaker, Dr. Hart, Toastmaster Thayer gave an interesting picture of his everyday life at Harvard University. Mr. Thayer had an intimate knowledge of this side of Dr. Hart's busy life, as he was enrolled in his courses during his own college career at Harvard.

Dr. Hart was given a splendid reception by his audience. He responded with one of the most scholarly yet interesting addresses heard in Worcester in many months. His topic, "The European War," was naturally uppermost in the minds of every person present, and he treated it without an attempt to apply a gloss on any of its hideousness and horror. He referred with some sarcasm to the murmur of hard times which can be heard throughout this country. "For," he said, "our hard times, the hardest times that have ever been seen by the American people in the last 50 years, even in the dark and dreary days of the panics of 1873 and 1894, were splendid and glorious times compared to the times now being experienced by our three millions of brothers and sisters across the sea.

"It is almost impossible for us to understand the devastation that has fallen on part of the world—the kingdom of Belgium, part of Russian Poland, the frontiers of Servia and Bosnia in Austria, and a little German territory in East Prussia, each country suffering from this devastating force, communities that were thinking evil of no people, that were following their own pursuits, that were doing as well as they could what God put them into the world to do.

"Never in the history of mankind has such a battle been fought as has been fought on the eastern and western frontiers of Germany for almost 60 days. There are men in the lines who have heard the sing of the bullets and the roar of the cannon every single day for almost two months, and have yet come unharmed through it all."

Pausing to predict that the war has not yet reached its maximum, that cavalry may yet be riding over Austria and Germany, and that even London, protected for ages against invasion by the narrow strait, is feeling uneasy and rightly so, Prof. Hart went on to say a good word in passing for the grim spectre of war. He held that sometimes war, when backed by such a moral principle as lay behind the American Civil War, brings about an elevation of the national spirit and is a war

fought to insure a peace at the end—peace that will enable men "to sit down peacefully under their own vine and fig tree."

"If the theory that war is inevitable be the proper theory," said Prof. Hart, coming to his most serious thought, "then it behooves Americans of all people to be aware of it—for we, too, have a fine country. The destruction of Worcester would be a no greater disaster to the human race than the destruction of half a dozen European cities. And if war is inevitable, then Worcester will be destroyed, for we are not secure merely because an ocean separates us from Europe. There are questions in America that might bring about a war. There are questions in America that might plunge this country into war with other nations."

Prof. Hart then went into a discussion of the causes of the European war, not holding with the idea that racial rivalry between the Slav and the Teuton or commercial rivalry between Great Britain and Germany had much to do with it, but that at the bottom of it all was Austria's desire to stop a pan-Slavic tendency among her subjects, taking the form of retaliation for the assassination of the Archduke Frederick. The entry of one great power after another into the conflict was the succession of events that developed largely of its own momentum.

This war, Prof. Hart then said, has already shown Americans several things they never realized before. It has shown them the tremendous celerity with which it can develop; it has demonstrated that written treaties can become "scraps of paper," so that if a nation is to be respected she has got to have something more than treaties; it has proved the tremendous power of the modern navy, supplemented by submarines under the water and aeroplanes in the air; and it has taught the lesson that has never been learned before, that war today is fought not by armies but by hosts.

Asking what America has got to oppose the army of a military power if she were called upon to oppose such a power, Prof. Hart recalled the seven weeks of great exertion which it took to land a force of 17,000 American soldiers in Cuba in a greatly confused condition, and remarked that in seven weeks many thousand men could be landed on American shores.

"Even a great nation," he concluded, "should take the ordinary precautions that an ordinary business man would take to protect his store, his factory, his business."

Just preceding the darkening of the hall for the motion pictures, Mr. Keough summarized the general educational work of the National Association of Manufacturers with the following:—

"Toward the success of the campaign for industrial safety the public interest has been aroused by systematic effort, by literature, by safety inspections, by public meetings and shop organization.

"As an effective aid in bringing home the lessons of accident prevention, fire prevention and industrial education, the National Association of Manufacturers has prepared a series of films which have been sent throughout the country. "The American in the Making" is especially interesting just now in view of one great problem that will force itself upon us at the conclusion of the European struggle. With European industry prostrate through the exhaustion of capital, there will be added to the population of the United States countless numbers of immigrants who must be assimilated into our civilization.

"How can the hundreds of thousands of aliens, especially from low-speed agricultural countries, be absorbed into our high-speed industrial life? In a word, by our making them realize that all the possibilities of comfort and happiness are theirs if they have the ability and energy to utilize them.

"For the making of American citizens facilities for all kinds of instruction must be offered for the immigrant and his children. And what is said of the children of the alien applies with even greater force to the children of the native."

Ex-Congressman Bede, the last speaker, introduced as the "Wit of the House of Representatives," was that type of optimistic speaker which ought to be made an essential of every public gathering. He sustained his reputation as a wit—he could not be other than humorous if he tried—but through his entire vein of humor there ran a serious thought and that serious thought can best be expressed in the following:—

"*Use your home state as a postoffice address only for awhile. Think in continents. Be real Americans for awhile. Americans of that kind that are helping to solve the problems of the nation.*"

That part of his address dealing with the progress of the country was admirably handled. He sketched America of a half century ago with her improvised tools and methods of business; and then contrasted her with the America of today—a new America with many new and enlarged problems to solve continually.

Story after story, all new and original, the bulk from personal experiences up and down the great farming countries of the Middle West, followed one another in rapid succession through Mr. Bede's remarks. One minute he had his audience convulsed with laughter; the next moment applauding vigorously as he switched his subject and struck a serious topic.

The hour he had at his disposal fled all too quickly and though he was apparently as fresh and as filled with material as when he started, he was compelled to call a halt, for less than fifteen minutes separated his closing from the time the night express for Chicago was due at Union Station and appointments in the Windy City the following day made it imperative that he should not miss it.

The bulk of the work of this, the most successful and unanimously approved banquet ever conducted by the Chamber, fell upon the Entertainment Committee, which for efficiency divided itself into the following committees:—

*Dinner*—George W. Ward, Chairman; Arthur A. Brigham, George A. Park, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Herbert N. Davison.

*Speakers*—Mark N. Skerrett, Chairman; Alonzo M. Butterfield, John H. Fahey, George F. Booth, George W. Ward, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Herbert N. Davison.

*Printing and Publicity*—William J. Conlon, Chairman; Gilbert G. Davis, Edward H. Marsh.

*Music and Decorations*—Hiram E. Barnard, Chairman; Henry H. Knapp, Clarence J. Abbott, Dr. A. J. Harpin.

*Tickets*—Robert W. Rollins, Chairman; George W. Ward, Hiram E. Barnard, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Herbert N. Davison.

*Reception*—Albert A. Spaulding, Chairman, and the Directors and Ex-Presidents of the Chamber.

# Home Loyalty

## Once Understood by the Business Man and Customer Alike and the Patronage of the Local Business House, in Preference to the Outside Merchant and Mail Order Concern, Is Assured for All Time

### From The Topeka, Kan., Bulletin

A few days ago it was reported that Germany, among its own people, had raised a billion and a half dollars in cash, for the war fund. And the subscriptions to the loan would have raised twice that amount if it had been necessary

Evidently Germany is enormously rich. It has many wealthy people. And yet forty years ago, the poor little German Empire was almost a wreck. Germany's astonishing leap into riches has been due in no small degree to the loyalty of the German people to home enterprises.

The Germans buy German made goods. And if they want some kind of manufactured goods which are not made in Germany they get busy and make them. And they generally make them better and cheaper than anybody else can make them.

#### "Made in Germany"

Furthermore, the Germans invented a little label which they have made famous around the world: "Made in Germany." The thing that has made Germany great and powerful and rich is a combination of brains, hard work and HOME LOYALTY.

You hear a lot of talk about "home loyalty" and "patronizing home industries" here in America. In the smaller cities and towns it comes mostly from the retail merchants. The trouble with many of these retail merchants is that they are trying to jam home loyalty down the throats of the populace, instead of inducing them to eat it on their bread and butter, like honey.

And the public doesn't like home loyalty administered like a cathartic pill. The public is strongly disposed to be loyal, but it refuses to regard home loyalty as a license to the retail merchants to jack up prices 30 per cent. The public simply flips the leaves of its 1,615 pages of its latest mail order catalog, and tells the merchant to go hang with his home loyalty.

Home loyalty is a fine, profitable thing for everybody in the community—just as it was profitable for Germany—but there must be some cooperative spirit about it. The customers are not the only ones who must be loyal in their relations to the home stores. The home stores must be loyal in their relations to the customers.

#### Matter of Education

Home loyalty is rather a matter of education, for both customer and merchant—the customer needs to be taught several things.

One is that mail order catalogs are deceptive and misleading, that the mail order system of buying is likely to be disappointing; that when the customer thinks he or she is getting a mail order bargain, they may be merely getting goods which are for some reason classed as discards or "seconds," or are inferior in some way.

Recently a big mail order house offered a certain widely advertised brand of hosiery at a cut price—less than the retailer would have to pay for the same brand. Investigation showed that the hosiery company had made up a special lot of hose for the mail order house which were a trifle shorter in length, knit with a few less rows of stitches around, and slightly inferior in quality—and yet it would take an expert to discover the differences. And the mail order house "guarantee"—that grand little piece of advertising "bunc." The mail order houses have been accustomed to "guarantee" their catalog prices against advance until the issuance of the next catalog. When the European war broke out, and sugar prices went up with a rush, the mail order houses coolly chucked their guarantees overboard, and either raised their prices on sugar or refused to fill sugar orders at all! Does the public understand the mail order game as well as it thinks it does?

Furthermore, the customer needs to be shown just exactly what "home loyalty" means, in dollars and cents, to the community, and just how it affects every citizen. A great many people think that the only people who profit from home loyalty are the merchants.

#### Should Study the Customer

And the merchant needs educating in home loyalty, too. The merchant needs to know more about what the customer is doing—and thinking. The merchant needs to know what outside influences are being thrown about the customer, and what effect these influences are having.

In other words, the merchant ought to see to it that he gets every catalog, price list, supplement or flyer issued by the mail order houses. He can see just what is likely to be going on in his customer's mind, and anticipate that condition of mind.

The merchant must either get his prices in line with outside prices, or must be able to explain to his customers why they are not in line.

And he must in some way get his message to his customers. He must tell them that he is ready and eager to meet all the offers of the mail order houses or other competition—and then he must prepare himself to keep his promise.

The mail order house is making more headway in the big towns and cities of the country than the merchants in those cities and towns like to admit.

Who is to blame?

Don't blame the customer. He is bound to buy where he thinks he can buy to best advantage. If the customer is being fooled, it is up to somebody to teach him the truth.

Germany showed its people how loyalty to home institutions would actually save them money. And prosperity flowed forth as naturally as water courses down hill. Over here, there has been a tendency to try to make water flow up hill. It won't work.

# The End of the Factory Bonus

## A Community Here and There Occasionally Enters the Snare and Is Separated from Its Money. But the Great Majority Have Adopted Worcester's Stand Against Concessions—A Convincing Argument

By Arthur Pace, Industrial Commissioner of Chicago, in the Kansas Citian

"SUCKERS" still exist; at least some people think they do—a statement that the following extracts will quickly prove.

(From a letter received by the writer two weeks ago.)

"We are planning to establish sixty branch factories in all parts of the United States, and would be very glad to consider your city if you can make us an interesting enough proposition.

"We will require a site with a ground area of about 40,000 square feet, which must be donated by the city securing our branch, and we have $50,000 worth of stock which must be taken by the city to which we move."

(From a letter written to the writer by a manufacturer of automobile accessories.)

"We are preparing to establish a branch in your town large enough to interest your association and make a bigger name for your city. We are issuing certificates for $200,000 worth of stock, and will be prepared to purchase a site as soon as $75,000 worth of this stock is subscribed for by citizens of your city."

(From a shoe manufacturer.)

"We are preparing to locate a factory with a capital of $100,000 on the bonus basis. We will employ seventy-five people and will go to any point where labor and trade conditions are satisfactory, and where a bonus of $70,000 will be paid."

I am willing to wager that each of these letters received favorable responses from many towns and cities.

Stop a moment and think of the elephantine nerve of a man who will ask $70,000 for locating a $100,000 factory. Think of the gullibility of the town that falls into this trap. Even if the officers of this company are trustworthy and their offer bona fide, they are still asking a town to buy the factory and then give it back.

### The Argument Against the Bonus

A town less than 100 miles from Chicago, receiving an offer like this from a certain company raised $50,000 and landed the plant. Hardly a year had passed before the new factory failed and its officers scuttled away with that laboriously raised bonus.

The day of bonus is over; it has been cast into the discard along with the lottery ticket, and the reasons for its ill-repute are not hard to find.

A good town no more needs the artificial support a bonus gives than does a good merchant. Factories can't afford to overlook the advantages that come from good shipping facilities, cheap land, adequate fuel, and a market near at hand. Nor does any town possessing these qualifications have to use the bait of the bonus. Nine-tenths of the towns using the bonus today are using it to cover up their own deficiencies.

On the other hand, the manufacturer who makes a deliberate attempt to squeeze a bonus and free land out of any community immediately classes himself with the "sharper" and the "get-rich-quick" shark. He deliberately is trying to get something for nothing.

A certain piano manufacturer moved out of the city of Chicago, not for any good reason he may have had, but because a smaller town offered to pay his moving expenses, build a new factory for him, and top this all off with a handsome bonus. Like many other manufacturers, he did not think twice when the offer was made to him, and now regrets that he did not "look before he leaped." He had focused his gaze on the bonus—paid no attention to anything else, and failed to find out until too late that the supply of labor, of raw materials, and of fuel were all three deficient in the town he moved to.

### Reason Should Rule

Factories should go only to places where they belong—only to places where conditions affecting their welfare are nearly all favorable. A bonus should not rule a decision or engineer a move. It would be a good thing for every factory in the United States if bonus giving were wiped completely off the slate, and we are not forgetting that some businesses have taken birth and grown great with the aid of a bonus. Such cases, however, are exceptional, and do not disprove our contention.

A commercial association, before starting an industrial campaign should get expert knowledge of every feature of its district; should learn not only what the district possesses, but what it lacks; should discover its talking points, and strength—should discover the sore spots and strive to cure them.

It is traditional that residents know less of a town than occasional visitors do, and it is certain that nine-tenths of the commercial bodies of this country have no expert knowledge, whatsoever, about the town they try to boost.

### What Are Your Town's Resources?

We venture to say that a thorough-going examination covering the resources, talking points, and facilities of a certain district could not be passed with a grade of 60 per cent. by the business men's association of that district.

Before anybody starts conserving natural resources, it is wise to find out what natural resources are. Before a business men's association gets a factory in, to use up a town's labor supply, it is well to find out what that labor supply consists of.

Cheap land is not the only thing to bring to a factory's attention. Railway facilities, fuel supply, ability to grow—all must be considered.

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## November, 1889

### General William S. Lincoln

General William Sever Lincoln, widely known and among the best loved of Worcester citizens, died at his home in this city on November 8, 1889.

Few men of his time equalled General Lincoln in service rendered to his municipality and Nation, nor were there many who had the same undivided confidence of the population at large, irregardless of politics or creed.

General Lincoln was the second son of Governor Levi Lincoln of Worcester. He was educated at Bowdoin College and later studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1833. After practicing in Millbury for a short time he went West and settled in Alton, Ill., where he rose to be City Attorney.

He returned to Worcester in 1844 and devoted himself to agriculture. At the same time he entered into the municipal activities of the community and lent himself and his business judgment to assist in maintaining the Heart of the Commonwealth as the best city in the country.

He served in the Board of Aldermen in 1856, was City Marshal in 1859 and was once candidate for Mayor. He was also active in the affairs of the Worcester Agricultural Society, serving as its president for four years.

However great his services in these lines, General Lincoln achieved his greatest fame and following in the military. He joined the Worcester Light Infantry when it was organized in 1830. He became captain of the company in 1832 when he was still a youth of twenty and was further honored two years later with election as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, General Lincoln was one of the first to offer his services and in his official capacity as a Lieutenant-Colonel he recruited the famous 34th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. Leading this regiment, General Lincoln saw active service in many of the most important battles of the Rebellion. He was wounded several times, made prisoner and started toward the confines of Andersonville when he in company with two other companions made one of the most daring and sensational escapes of the war.

For his brilliant service in the two first years of the struggle, General Lincoln was made a colonel and was breveted a brigadier-general in 1865 for meritorious service in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns.

At the close of war, General Lincoln returned to Worcester where, after recovering his health in part he resumed business, serving for a time as Internal Revenue Collector for the Worcester District.

### Changing Municipal Procedure

A movement was started during this month in 1889 to separate the Executive and Legislative divisions of the City Government.

Under the plan in effect at this time the Mayor was compelled to attend every meeting of every City Council Committee, and in addition was the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen and the school committee.

Some idea of the labors loaded upon the Mayor in addition to the mass of routine affairs in connection with his Executive office and the many special matters which demanded his personal attention, can be gained from the statement made at a November 1889 meeting of the City Council to the effect that the Mayor was at City Hall in the previous year more than 225 nights out of the 300 business days.

It was suggested that the Mayor be relieved from attending these various meetings and from presiding over the Aldermen and school committee and it was further stated: "That the duties of the Mayor should be Executive only with the veto power as a check upon bad legislation; that all reports and estimates on municipal work should be made by paid officials who should devote all their time to the work and be in charge of such construction and other matters ordered; and that all appropriations should be based on the estimates of costs made by these men."

### The State Election

The State election in November, 1889, resulted in the election of the Republican candidate for governor Hon. John Q. A. Brackett by a plurality of some 7,600 over his nearest opponent, Hon. William E. Russell, the Democratic candidate.

The City of Worcester showed its annual substantial Republican pluralities for the party candidates, save in one instance—the contest for County Sheriff.

A particularly bitter pre-election fight for this office between General Augustus B. R. Sprague, the Republican candidate for re-election and Samuel D. Nye of this city, the Democratic candidate, was waged from one end of the County to the other. It resulted in the defeat of General Sprague by some 600 votes, the complete returns showing, Nye, 16,054; Sprague, 15,572.

### Massachusetts Conflagrations

The month of November, 1889, was a disastrous one for Lynn and Boston, both cities suffering from conflagrations, the worst since the great Boston fire.

On November 26, at 11.55 a. m., a fire started in Lynn which in eight hours had swept over a square mile of the city, wiping out a number of shoe manufactories, other business blocks and scores of homes, and entailing a loss estimated to reach $10,000,000.

Assistance was dispatched from every community within a radius of 20 miles of Lynn, yet their combined efforts seemed almost powerless to stay the fire fiend. The situation grew so grave that cities as far west as Worcester were appealed to for aid.

Just three days later and almost in the same spot where the great Boston fire of 1872 had its start, Boston was visited by the fire demon again, this time for a loss of over $5,000,000. Several business blocks were destroyed and a section of the wholesale district, some two acres square, was swept by the flames. The great Brown Durrell & Co. building was among those totally destroyed.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Council

**October 5, 1914**

City Council disposed of a short calendar at its meeting, the greater part of which was of a routine nature.

The lower branch insisted upon its action of a previous meeting granting a hearing to former employees of the Engineering Department, while the aldermen held to their vote referring the petition for hearing to the Committee on Streets.

A Conference Committee was appointed to bring in some united report at the next meeting.

A large number of small orders for sewer construction were adopted, and the Finance Committee was authorized to consider an appropriation of $10,000 for continuation of work on the outfall sewer.

**October 19, 1914**

With only a short calendar of business to consider, City Council had a long session at this meeting. Several recesses and a long wait came while the Finance Committee was in session.

An order requesting the Fire Committee to consider and report on a site for a fire alarm telegraph station on Newton Hill together with plans for it, was adopted without discussion.

The appointment of David O. Stonequist by Mayor Wright to serve as a reserve police officer to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Edward Canty to regular patrolman, was confirmed. The appointment was held up two weeks ago.

An order was adopted authorizing Mayor Wright to settle all land damages caused by the construction of Leeds street.

The Council failed again to agree on disposition of the petition of six employees and former employees of the City Engineering Department for a hearing on alleged irregularities in the department. The Committee on Conference which was named at the last meeting disagreed and another was appointed.

An order transferring $7000 from water rates to the Asnebumskit account for construction work was adopted.

Councilman Christian Nelson submitted his resignation and the same was accepted. He resigns to enter the aldermanic contest in Ward 6.

**October 26, 1914**

An amendment to the Traffic Rules was adopted at this meeting of City Council, forbidding automobiles from passing to the right of trolley cars while the latter are at a standstill. This rule follows the reporting of numerous collisions between automobiles and people alighting from the trolleys.

The Committee on Police reported in favor on a petition from officials of the Police Department for raises in salaries and the matter was sent along to the Finance Committee.

A petition bearing 12 signatures asking for an investigation of the Engineering Department was referred to the Committee on Streets.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

Worcester's net debt increased $844,770.43 in the year ending October 1, 1914, according to the monthly financial statement of City Auditor Frank E. Williamson.

The net debt August 31, 1914, was $9,548,305.64. The net debt July 31, 1913, was $8,703,535.21.

The total amount appropriated for all city departments for the present financial year was $6,622,998.95. Of this amount there had been expended up to July 31, the sum of $4,829,975.34, leaving unexpended to defray expenses of October and November, $1,793,023.61.

The following table is a comprehensive comparison of the financial condition of the city September 30, 1914, and on the same date in 1913:

CITY DEBT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $11,722,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 754,800.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 2,350,000.00 | |
| Draft for Sept. Bills | 428,683.19 | |
| Total | | $15,256,108.19 |
| Cash in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1914 | $ 481,128.60 | |
| Serial Funds, Sept. 30, 1914 | 29,000.00 | |
| Sinking Funds, Sept. 30, 1914 | 5,197,673.95 | |
| | | 5,707,802.55 |
| Net Debt | | $9,548,305.64 |

CITY DEBT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $12,031,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 200,000.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 1,200,000.00 | |
| Draft For Sept. Bills | 423,749.61 | |
| Total | | $13,855,374.61 |
| Cash in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1913 | $ 324,537.08 | |
| Sinking Funds, Sept. 30, 1913 | 4,827,202.32 | |
| | | 5,151,839.40 |
| Net Debt | | $8,703,535.21 |
| Increase Net Debt | | $844,770.43 |

## Worcester Port of Entry

**Charles H. Pinkham, Deputy Collector of Customs**

The European war resulted in the smallest number and smallest amount in value of imports ever passing through at the Worcester Port of Entry during September.

Not a single article was received from Germany, a country which exports to Worcester, in ordinary times, a large amount of manufacturers' supplies.

The total number of packages received was only 2806, having a value of $82,619. On these the small sum of $3356.68 was collected in duties.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## How Not To Do It

As the month of October was going to press, or to use a less technical phrase, in the closing hours of last month a conference was held in the city of Boston under the auspices of the recently created Board of Labor and Industries for the alleged benefit of the manufacturers and bread-winners of this State.

This conference, to which elegant steel engraved invitations were sent out, had as its ostensible purpose the improvement and rectification of conditions brought on by the European war.

To those of us who have been close to the grindstone during the past year and who are fighting to conserve and preserve Massachusetts industries and development and were doing so long before this new Board was thought of, this meeting had in it many elements of irony.

To begin with the name of but one practical man appeared on the program and he was a shoemaker from Brockton, John F. Tobin, president of the International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. The Governor, who presided, is a lawyer; the man who talked on "Foreign Trade and how to secure it," was a doctor; a third speaker was a representative of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, an excellent organization located considerably over 300 miles outside the State, and the fourth speaker was Prof. Emily Balch of Wellesley College, who talked on the rather ponderous subject of "Maladjustment and irregularity of employment, their serious consequences and how they may be remedied," while finally an address on the vital topic of "What are some of the most important moves that Massachusetts can now make for the advancement of present and development of new industries," was by one B. M. Rastall, who has recently come into the State, as we understand it, to act as an expert for the Board carrying on the conference.

It is an old saying that "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom," but we beg to submit that those who use this quotation are always careful not to specify the exact kind of wisdom thus obtained. And this course would seem to be judicious in this instance.

The fact of the matter is that this particular conference is a fair sample of the situation that everywhere confronts the manufacturers of this country today. Instead of calling to the rostrum the business men of this Commonwealth, the producers, the men who have made Massachusetts wise and rich and great, our bankers, our manufacturers, our merchant princes, our farmers, the men who have by the sweat of their brows, the callouses of their hands and the ingenuity of their brains built up from nothing our farms and stores and shops instead of summoning the fisherman of Gloucester and the paper makers of Holyoke, the electricians of Lynn and Pittsfield and the weavers of Fall River and Lowell —Hendee, Springfield's motorcycle king, Wood of Lawrence, and Whittall of Worcester, we are treated to disquisitions by college professors of political economy and representatives of commercial museums located outside New England.

It is said that aside from Boston the attendance upon this conference was not great and we are not surprised.

Thousands of idle workmen today in this Commonwealth face the hardest winter in their lives. God Almighty in His infinite kindness has so tempered the wind to these shorn lambs that neither they nor their families have as yet suffered from the cold, but their presence in our midst constitutes a very real problem which we as a Commonwealth must face man fashion and solve not by learned phrases but by actual deeds.

Does the Governor propose to discharge his duty by holding academic discussions on the "Maladjustment and irregularity of employment," or does he propose to co-operate with the manufacturers and merchants of Worcester and every other city and town in the Commonwealth in helping these men and women get a job?

As a rule they know mighty little about "maladjustment," but they can tell you to a T the difference between a full dinner pail and an empty one.

It is a condition and not a theory that confronts the workingmen and workingwomen of this Commonwealth today. The condition is that months before the European war broke out our laborers were working, many of them, either on short time or not at all. As far as the European war is concerned it has helped ameliorate the condition of things rather than hurt them, but there still remains much to be done.

Not only must the administration at Boston exercise the utmost economy this winter in governmental matters, but it must also take care not to pile any more burdens on the backs of our producing class, whether farmers, merchants or manufacturers. As a result of the antibusiness legislation passed in the State of New Jersey there has been an actual decrease of the number of corporations doing business in that great manufacturing State.

Precisely the same fate will overtake Massachusetts unless we can have more horse sense and less theory at the State House.

Finally, is it not rather inconsistent to hold a conference of one day of college professors and others to settle problems that have puzzled our wisest business men for a lifetime, and to hold that conference at the most luxurious hotel we have in the State, while the people we hope to benefit are going supperless to bed, because there is not a thing in this State that they can get to do and they have no money with which to buy bread?

# Worcester Chamber of Commerce
## Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

"IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH"

*Officers*

*President*, J. Lewis Ellsworth
*Vice-President*, Albert A. Spaulding
*Secretary*, Herbert N. Davison
*Treasurer*, H. Ward Bates
*Auditor*, Henry H. Knapp
*Clerk*, Dana M. Dustan

*Directors*

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Hartley W. Bartlett
Ernest P. Bennett
Gustaf A. Berg
John E. Bradley
Chandler Bullock
Moses Gross
Earle Brown
J. Harvey Curtis
C. Herbert DeFosse
J. Lewis Ellsworth
Frank S. Fay
Albert H. Inman
Wallace T. Morley
Charles H. Norton
Walter D. Ross
William H. Sawyer
Mark N. Skerrett
Albert A. Spaulding
William J. Woods

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Chandler Bullock, *Chairman New Entreprise Committee*
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J. Lewis Ellsworth, *Ex officio*
Albert A. Spaulding, *Ex officio*
Herbert N. Davison, *Ex officio*

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*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
Joseph H. Lane

*Rate Clerk*
Henry A. Rousseau

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*
Edward B. Clapp, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
William J. Conlon

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
Herbert L. Fiske



**Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912**

of the Worcester Magazine, published monthly, at Worcester, Mass., for October 1, 1914.

| *Name of* | *Post Office Address* |
|---|---|
| Editor, Herbert N. Davison, | Worcester, Mass. |
| Managing Editor, Herbert N. Davison, | Worcester, Mass. |
| Business Managers, Magazine Committee, | Worcester, Mass. |
| Publisher, Worcester Chamber of Commerce, | Worcester, Mass. |

Owners (if a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock): Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

Frank S. Fay, *Chairman Magazine Committee.*

Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1914.

Hartley W. Bartlett, *Notary Public.*

(My commission expires August 28, 1919.)

Note. This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.


# October Corporation Meeting

**Meeting in Charge of Foreign Trade Committee and Interesting Address Given on Latin-America Business By Professor Guy Edward Snider**

The regular quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce corporation was held on Thursday evening, October 8, 1914, in Chamber of Commerce hall, attended by over 100 members of this organization.

President J. Lewis Ellsworth presided, and, as there was no extraordinary business to be transacted, the meeting was turned over to the Foreign Trade Committee, Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, chairman, which had arranged an attractive program and which had been the drawing card for such a representative attendance, made up as it was, from the leading exporters and manufacturers of Worcester.

Mr. Bennett spoke briefly on the foreign trade situation and then introduced Professor Guy Edward Snider, of the Department of Business Methods and Foreign Trade of the College of the City of New York.

Professor Snider has passed the last three summers studying and investigating the business methods and situations in Latin-American countries, and for the better part of one and one-half hours held the undivided attention of the audience with an interesting résumé of his experiences below the equator. The address was materially enhanced by the presenting of numerous steriopticon reflectoscope views of South American cities, all of which were made from actual photographs taken by Professor Snider.

# October Directors' Meeting

**Lengthy Session Follows Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation and Various Matters of Important Nature Considered**

The regular meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce was held Thursday evening, October 8, 1914, immediately following the quarterly meeting. Present, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President; Albert A. Spaulding, Vice-President; Albert H. Inman, Charles H. Norton, C. Herbert DeFosse, Walter H. Allen, Mark N. Skerrett, Earle Brown, Wallace T. Morley, Walter D. Ross, Moses Gross, Gustaf A. Berg, Hartley W. Bartlett, John E. Bradley, William H. Sawyer, Ernest P. Bennett, a quorum. Absent, Chandler Bullock, J. Harvey Curtis, Frank S. Fay, William J. Woods.

On motion of Mr. Inman the reading of the records of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, and, after Mr. Bartlett's explanation of his experiences with the representative of the Report Publishing Company had been noted, it was voted to approve of the action of the Executive Committee and endorse the action of the Secretary in endeavoring to secure a settlement from the Newark concern.

The report of the Fashion Week Committee was submitted by Albert H. Inman, Chairman of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, and the financial statement accompanying the same showing all bills paid and a balance on the right side, was presented by the President.

Mr. Inman also presented a report from the Committee on Investigation of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, which was accepted on motion of Mr. DeFosse.

The report of the Committee on Credit reporting with reference to the possibility of taking over the Fidelity Mercantile Company's business, was, after a vigorous discussion, referred back to the Committee with instructions to see on what terms said business could be obtained, and report back at the next meeting.

The Secretary presented two requests for the official endorsement of the Chamber, one from George H. Ward Post 10, G. A. R., asking for our endorsement for a souvenir program to be issued in connection with a fair which they propose holding in December at Mechanics Hall, and the other from the National Employment Association for Cured Tubercular Persons, both of which were referred after a discussion to the Mercantile Bureau.

Mr. Earle Brown brought up a similar proposition for endorsement from the Boy Scouts of America and this, too, after discussion, was referred to the Mercantile Bureau.

A report from the Secretary of the Mercantile Bureau, Edward B. Clapp, was submitted, recommending that this organization join the National Charities Commission with annual dues of $2.50. It was voted that the Chamber of Commerce join this organization.

On motion of Mr. Ernest P. Bennett, it was voted that the Chamber send Prof. Guy Edward Snider a letter of approval for the very excellent lecture on South American Trade, to which we just listened.

An invitation was received from the American Manufacturers' Export Association to attend its fifth annual convention on October 23rd at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, and it was voted that the President, Secretary, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee and Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse be sent as delegates to this convention.

Resolutions were read from the Fall River Chamber of Commerce and the Providence Chamber of Commerce regarding the difficulties under which American manufacturers are now laboring, and requesting us to petition Congress to compel foreign manufacturers holding patents in this country to either manufacture under them or else to permit their American rivals to do so. After remarks by Mr. Bradley these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

Frederick J. McLeod having notified the Chamber that a hearing is to be given on Monday, October 19, at 10.30 o'clock in the morning at the office of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, to determine whether or not all signs and other commercial devices used in commercial advertising in this Commonwealth shall be taxed, it was voted that the Secretary of the Mercantile Bureau, Edward B. Clapp, attend this hearing with instructions on the part of the Chamber of Commerce to oppose the same.

Communication from Joseph H. Lane, Traffic Manager, with reference to the visit to this city of Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the Safety First Society of New York, was read for information.

Communications from the American Exporters' Alliance, Inc., and from one George Baudez of Memphis, Tenn., applying for position as a South American representative of this Chamber, were read for information and referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

Letters were received and read from various commercial bodies with reference to "Buy a Barrel of Apples" Movement launched by this Chamber. One of the letters, from H. G. Johnson, Secretary of the Malden Board of Trade, was considered of sufficient importance to be referred to the Agricultural Bureau.

The Secretary explained the difficulties he had encountered in endeavoring to secure a copy of the Revised Laws on the control, operation and construction of elevators in this Commonwealth. The book, in which these rules and regulations appear, comprises some 150 pages and as the Chamber, through its Executive Committee, had hitherto voted to send one of these books to every owner of an elevator in Worcester, it was voted to rescind this vote and in place of the same to instruct the owners of elevators that copies of this law were in the office of the Chamber and could be examined here by all who wished.

Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse called attention to the very liberal and helpful attitude of the Worcester banking institutions for many months past, their course during the present financial depression having been of the utmost material value to the manufacturing and mercantile interests in this city. On motion of Mr. Wallace T. Morley it was voted, that the President and the Chairman of the Banking Committee see the presidents of the various banks in this city and in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce thank them for their loyalty to Worcester and their co-operation with its business interests.

Mr. John E. Bradley brought up the matter of taxation on intangible property and advocated the placing of a nominal tax on intangibles, say $3 on a $1000. He stated that the present method of taxing stocks and bonds and all forms of intangible securities was working a great hardship on the people of this Commonwealth and that unless something was done there was grave danger that a material amount of revenue would be lost to the State, as our citizens would seek other forms of investment. He stated that the proposal he made had been adopted by 18 of the leading Commonwealths of the Union, and that Massachusetts was derelict in not having such a law on its Statute Books. Matter unanimously referred to the Committee on Taxation.

Directors adjourned at 11.15.

HERBERT N. DAVISON,
*Secretary.*

## The Traffic Bureau

### Interpretation of Constructive Placement and Secondary Switching Rules

The New England Industries Demurrage Committee, upon being informed of the issuing of Boston & Maine tariff I. C. C. No. A-1153, effective September 28th, said tariff applying to cars tendered to consignee for placement on side tracks, in excess of capacity of same, solicited a conference with Pres. Huestis of the Boston & Maine Railroad with a view towards making the application of this tariff thoroughly understood by all interested. As a result the Executive members of the Demurrage Committee, of which the Traffic Manager of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, is one, tendered the following eight questions to Mr. Huestis, at his request, and answers to same made by Mr. A. S. Crane, Freight Traffic Manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, are

given below. As Worcester business men are strongly interested in the application of this tariff it is hoped that close attention will be given to these questions and answers, and if any other situation should arise which would call for an interpretation, the attention of the Traffic Bureau should be called to same.

Boston & Maine Tariff I. C. C. A-1153, effective September 28, 1914, issued the following rule on page 9, item 5, paragraph (b):

"Loaded cars held under constructive placement, Car Demurrage Rule 5, F. S. Davis, Agent's Tariff I. C. C. No. 36, supplements thereto and re-issues thereof, if when finally placed for delivery, require additional switching service, on account of the sorting of the cars at the request of the consignee, will be subject to a charge for the additional switching, of $2.00 per car."

QUESTION 1. Item 5, Paragraph (b), Page 9, Loaded cars held under constructive placement, Car Demurrage Rule 5. Does this charge appdy when cars are put under constructive placement because of bunching in transit, thus making the consignee unable to receive on arrival of the bunch? The consignee asking for the placing of cars in the order of shipment rather than in the order of arrival. Will this be interpreted as "sorting of the cars at the request of the consignee?"

ANSWER 1. Cars are subject to constructive placement when there is no room on private sidings on arrival. As soon as there is room cars may be placed without orders from consignees in the order of their arrival. If consignees request cars placed in any other order, requiring additional switching, cars are subject to charge of $2.00 each.

QUESTION 2. A consignee's private track holds 10 cars and is filled to capacity on a certain day. That same day 10 new cars —Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10—arrive and are put on the railroad's storage track under constructive placement. The next day all cars on the private track are empty and on account of the location of bins, pockets or unloading doors in consignee's yard, he gives specific orders that the cars be "sorted" and placed on his track in the same order as they would have been placed at consignee's request without extra charge on the day of arrival. Will the consignee then have to pay $2.00 per car on account of the sorting of the cars at his request?

ANSWER 2. The question presumes that if the second batch of cars arriving were set on arrival it would be without extra charge and that when set the same service is performed as would have been free of the $2.00 assessment. It would appear, therefore, that remaining over night would not change conditions as to assessment. If consignees, however, should request some particular car placed for their convenience which would require additional switching service then the charge of $2.00 additional would apply.

QUESTION 3. A consignee who unloads on a private track has a number of cars under constructive placement. These cars are scattered among a number of other cars not his, stored by the railroad on its tracks. Consignee asks that these scattering cars be assembled and placed for him at the next regular switch, instead of placing other cars which arrive by time of the next switch.

Will the consignee have to pay $2.00 per car for extra switching on these scattering cars "on account of the sorting of the cars" at his request?

ANSWER 3. Cars remaining in location placed on arrival in the yard, should be sent to the private siding as space will accept them, and the work may be done without orders from the consignees for special cars, but if the consignee requires particular cars placed regardless of order of arrival then the charge of $2.00 should apply.

QUESTION 4. A consignee's private track holds three cars, and he unloads three cars per day. Five cars arrive in one day. Cars 1, 2 and 3 are placed on private track, and 4 and 5 are put on railroad's storage stub end track, under constructive placement. Thereafter three new cars arrive each day and they are put on the frog end of the storage switch by the road engine, leaving cars 4 and 5 on the stub end of the storage track under constructive placement.

If the consignee does not give specific orders to place cars 4 and 5, demurrage charges are assessed. If consignee gives specific orders to place cars 4 and 5, will he be obliged to pay the switching charge of $2.00 per car due to "additional switching service on account of the sorting of the cars at the request of the consignee?"

In the foregoing case: Question—Is it not the duty of the railroad company to actually place on each succeeding day the oldest three cars on hand, thus making it unnecessary for the consignee to give specific orders to have cars 4 and 5 placed?

ANSWER 4. The private track may be kept filled, setting cars in order of arrival, but if there are more cars arriving at one time than the track will accommodate, the left overs when set could be drawn from in the order most convenient to the railroad company and without orders from consignee for particular cars. If consignee calls for special cars causing additional switching service on account of sorting, cars so switched will be subject to additional switching charge of $2.00 per car.

QUESTION 5. If a private sidetrack is empty and the owner finds he has ten cars scattered throughout yards, are we to understand that if he asks for cars 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, you will charge him $2.00 per car, even though the five cars asked for were easiest of access, therefore would have been switched anyhow and without charge if numbers were not specified?

ANSWER 5. If private sidetrack is empty and there are cars in the yard for owner and the railroad re-fills the sidetrack, taking cars in the order of their arrival, there should be no charge, but if the owner requested sorting that required additional switching service, $2.00 per car should be charged.

QUESTION 6. If as it appears either the Yardmaster or some of his subordinates must be the judge as to whether or not additional service is performed, is there not a likelihood of collusion between yard forces and consignees?

ANSWER 6. The Yardmaster and his subordinates are not judges of whether the service is to be paid for or not. As to likelihood of collusion between the yard force and consignee, there is always opportunity for such occurrence between a disloyal employee and an evil consignee, but as the benefit would run to the latter, and both liable to prosecution, they would guard the facts which are susceptible to proof in possession of the road.

QUESTION 7. Are we to understand that when a sidetrack is empty and no special cars are specified as wanted by consignee, you propose to fill siding with cars easiest of access to your shifting crews irrespective of whether they are the most recent arrivals or not?

ANSWER 7. Where sidetrack is empty and no special request from consignee, the filling of the track would proceed in the order of arrival.

QUESTION 8. If our understanding of the above question is correct, how will this work out on car demurrage, especially the Average Agreement?

ANSWER 8. Do not know the Committee's understanding of the question, which, however, is not directed to the one at issue, as that is on Rule 5, Paragraph B, tariff I.C.C. No. A-1153, not a demurrage tariff.

It is only fair to say in conclusion that Mr. Crane feels that these answers should be submitted to interested parties with a general reservation as to their application to actual problems as they arise, both because of the variations which will creep into questions of this sort arising in practise, and because of any possible misunderstanding of the premises upon which these hypothetical questions are based.

**Former Worcester Official Elected to Important Position**

The American Association of Travelling Passenger Agents at their annual meeting in San Francisco, Octo-

ber 15th, elected Samuel W. Manning, General New England Agent of the Santa Fé Ry., at Boston, as President of the Association for 1915, and selected Boston as their place of meeting for next year.

Mr. Manning is well known to and dearly beloved by everyone interested in traffic affairs in New England, not only as the long-time representative of the Santa Fé Railroad, but also as the President of the Traffic Club of New England. Many of our Worcester people will remember "Sam" as a former resident of this city when he was agent of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, now a part of the Boston & Maine system.

Mr. Manning's election came as a great surprise because he was not a candidate for the place and did not know he was being mentioned when he started for the meeting. It is very evident that "Sam" is popular in other sections of the country as well as New England. In fact, there is hardly a railroad man in the United States who is so well known and who stands so high among his associates as Mr. Manning.

### Opening Argument for the Railroad in Five Per Cent. Advance Case

That the returns for the year ended June 30, 1914, indicate that even before the war crisis there was "something fundamentally wrong with the railroad industry," was the text of the opening argument in the 5 per cent. rate case delivered before the Interstate Commerce Commission by Mr. George Stuart Patterson, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The substance of Mr. Patterson's argument was as follows:

The carriers do not urge that the Commission should grant the relief which is asked for as a matter of grace. They do not claim that it is the duty of the Commission to increase rates on the general principle of promoting the prosperity of those industries whose prosperity is dependent upon the welfare of the railroads, regardless of whether or not the proposed rates are reasonable. The carriers recognize that it is the function of the Commission to determine what are reasonable rates, in view of all the circumstances of the case.

They do claim, however, that in this case they have shown the proposed rates to be just and reasonable in that these rates are required to supply a part of that inadequacy of the carriers' present revenue which has been found to exist and the existence of which is admittedly contrary to a sound public policy. They further urge that the plight of the railroads is one of the gravest dangers in the present situation, not only by reason of the vital importance to the community that its transportation machinery shall at all times be in a state of health and of efficiency, but also because railroad credit is the very backbone of the investment structure, now so gravely threatened by the present emergency.

For this reason they consider that nothing can be done more effectively to promote the welfare of the country as a whole at this time than to relieve, upon the broadest possible lines open to the Commission, trouble that is at the heart of the railroad industry.

* * * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission estimated in its former decision in the rate advance case that the 35 railroad systems in Official Classification Territory would probably earn "as low as 4.35 per cent." on their investment in road and equipment; the actual figures now available show that the return was 3.99 per cent., the lowest figure in the last fifteen years.

The complete returns for 1914 show for the 35 systems, in round figures:

An increase in total capital obligations of 159 millions of dollars.

An increase in property investment of 249 millions.

A *decrease* in operating revenues of 48 millions.

An increase in taxes of 3 millions.

A *decrease* in net operating income of 76 millions.

A *decrease* in dividends paid of 12 millions, and

A *decrease* in *surplus over dividends* of 84 millions, the surplus of nearly 76 millions in 1913 having disappeared and a deficit of 8 millions being shown in 1914.

The year 1914 showed the largest operating revenues per mile of first main track operated of any year in the fifteen that the Commission took for its review, with the sole exception of 1913. The operating revenue per mile of main track in 1914 was $23,466, whereas, in 1903 it was but $16,243. Yet net operating income per mile of first main track in 1914 was $4441, as against $4690 in 1903.

In other words, the entire growth of these systems in business and operating revenues between 1903 and 1914 has vanished in increased operating expenses and increased taxes, and $249 per mile additional has gone in the same way.

It is most unfortunate that the carriers should, while in such a condition of inherent weakness, be compelled to encounter a storm so serious as that which the war has brought upon the world.

* * * *

With reference to the suggestions of the Commission in its former decision as to how the carriers might obtain additional revenue without a horizontal increase in freight rates, Mr. Patterson pointed out:

That many of the practices, such as storage, reconsignment, trap or ferry-car service, have been in existence for many years, and their curtailment or the imposition of additional charges will meet the bitter opposition of shippers generally, and will doubtless be made the subject of separate inquiry by the Commission.

That the tariffs filed by the carriers upon the recommendation of the Commission, cancelling "allowances" to industrial railroads, had been in some instances set aside by the Public Service Commissions of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

That the charges for "spotting" cars on Plant Railways, suggested by the Commission, had been suspended by the Public Service Commissions of New York, Indiana and Illinois, as well as by the Interstate Commerce Commission itself.

That the Western Trunk Lines had filed tariffs imposing additional charges for the trap or ferry-car service at Chicago, which charges have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as by the Public Utility Commission of Illinois.

That there is no possibility of securing from these sources, in the near future, the relief which is so urgently demanded by the carriers.

* * * *

It is therefore submitted that a consideration of all facts, including those arising since the former hearing, show conclusively that the needs of the carriers can only be met practically by the remedy of a general advance in freight rates.

# The Agricultural Bureau

## Buy a Barrel of Apples

The "Buy a Barrel of Apples" campaign which was launched by this Chamber during the month of August has found favor among commercial organizations and other organizations throughout New England.

The closing of the European market means a serious loss to the apple growers of this country and it seems to be the concensus of opinion that this movement on part of the Chamber of Commerce will stimulate local buying of New England apples in season to enable the farmer to get at least enough for his fruit to cover the cost of production.

The following editorial from *Current Affairs*, the official publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, printed shortly after the action of this Chamber inaugurating such a campaign is typical of the manner in which it is received:—

"Apples are cheap this year. The crop is one of the largest in the history of the industry, and the markets —on account of the European war's halt on export business—are more diminished than ever before. Under these circumstances of more apples and fewer buyers, the opportunity exists to buy apples at a price far below that asked in ordinary times. It is a double-action opportunity: the man who buys a barrel of apples now helps the farmer, and helps himself. He gets his winter fruit at a low price, and the farmer gets some real money for a valuable product which otherwise would probably rot on the ground. This is not a deed of charity; nor is it an act of speculation;—the buyer can make immediate use of his purchase. Moreover, we need to encourage larger consumption by our New England people of this wholesome fruit which is one of the valuable products of New England soil. Now is a good time to begin. Buy a barrel of apples and you get good food for less money, at the same time helping the New England orchardist to utilize his present crop, and giving support and encouragement to an important New England industry. Buy through your local dealer. If you can't get the apples from him at a fair price, either the State Board of Agriculture or the Chamber of Commerce will be able to help you."

## Worcester County Failures

Ten failures involving liabilities of $83,999 and assets of $37,622, are reported for October by O. Clayton Ansley, manager of the Worcester office of the R. G. Dunn & Co.

The same month in recent years present the following records:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913—Failures, | 8; liabilities, | $ 23,639; assets, | $ 10,166 |
| 1912—Failures, | 7; liabilities, | 133,107; assets, | 17,461 |
| 1911—Failures, | 9; liabilities, | 99,856; assets, | 23,038 |
| 1910—Failures, | 6; liabilities, | 9,392; assets, | 4,250 |
| 1909—Failures, | 11; liabilities, | 475,870; assets, | 423,395 |
| 1908—Failures, | 8; liabilities, | 113,573; assets, | 45,023 |
| 1907—Failures, | 3; liabilities, | 10,954; assets, | 1,425 |

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Postoffice for October, as reported by Postmaster James W. Hunt, totalled $49,627.34, a decrease of $2033.37 from the same period in 1913.

## Building Operations

| City | September 1914 | September 1913 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $286,375 | $393,645 | | 27 |
| Albany | 267,325 | 4,995,375 | | 95 |
| Atlanta | 170,801 | 384,723 | | 56 |
| Baltimore | 390,811 | 808,237 | | 52 |
| Birmingham | 162,315 | 242,099 | | 33 |
| Boston | 729,232 | 1,326,340 | | 45 |
| Bridgeport | 314,890 | 224,323 | 41 | |
| Buffalo | 761,000 | 821,000 | | 7 |
| Cedar Rapids | 264,000 | 258,000 | 2 | |
| Chattanooga | 77,387 | 50,120 | 54 | |
| Chicago | 4,925,900 | 7,858,920 | | 37 |
| Cincinnati | 665,608 | 868,576 | | 23 |
| Cleveland | 2,132,970 | 1,949,545 | 9 | |
| Columbus | 491,725 | 473,195 | 4 | |
| Dallas | 140,269 | 469,925 | | 70 |
| Dayton | 43,785 | 107,955 | | 60 |
| Denver | 1,007,130 | 295,490 | 241 | |
| Des Moines | 380,650 | 127,750 | 198 | |
| Detroit | 1,547,235 | 2,056,855 | | 25 |
| Duluth | 187,829 | 473,897 | | 60 |
| East Orange | 91,334 | 258,345 | | 65 |
| Evansville | 89,145 | 101,710 | | 11 |
| Ft. Wayne | 122,860 | 278,355 | | 56 |
| Grand Rapids | 427,624 | 1,573,350 | | 73 |
| Harrisburg | 104,450 | 83,800 | 26 | |
| Hartford | 129,910 | 369,421 | | 65 |
| Indianapolis | 411,628 | 675,504 | | 39 |
| Kansas City | 565,035 | 676,695 | | 16 |
| Lincoln | 93,650 | 101,650 | | 8 |
| Los Angeles | 1,106,064 | 1,748,665 | | 37 |
| Louisville | 267,370 | 297,170 | | 10 |
| Manchester | 77,037 | 161,015 | | 52 |
| Memphis | 132,160 | 288,355 | | 54 |
| Milwaukee | 1,162,004 | 874,509 | 33 | |
| Minneapolis | 881,275 | 1,449,650 | | 39 |
| Newark | 231,660 | 561,526 | | 59 |
| New Haven | 431,610 | 243,880 | 76 | |
| New Orleans | 159,277 | 186,769 | | 14 |
| New York | 11,619,179 | 11,492,241 | 1 | |
| Omaha | 312,360 | 414,580 | | 25 |
| Paterson | 72,783 | 54,215 | 34 | |
| Peoria | 136,750 | 142,245 | | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 1,811,305 | 4,363,955 | | 58 |
| Pittsburgh | 880,649 | 1,363,955 | | 39 |
| Portland | 309,140 | 1,621,005 | | 81 |
| Richmond | 136,799 | 122,361 | 12 | |
| Rochester | 666,554 | 843,226 | | 21 |
| Salt Lake City | 481,850 | 142,937 | 237 | |
| San Francisco | 830,081 | 2,273,723 | | 63 |
| St. Joseph | 26,172 | 77,120 | | 66 |
| St. Louis | 651,489 | 1,180,809 | | 45 |
| St. Paul | 2,811,936 | 910,908 | 209 | |
| Scranton | 313,218 | 71,120 | 339 | |
| Seattle | 556,560 | 692,885 | | 20 |
| Shreveport | 58,077 | 74,573 | | 22 |
| Sioux City | 84,050 | 100,085 | | 16 |
| South Bend | 42,100 | 60,028 | | 29 |
| Spokane | 42,265 | 679,415 | | 94 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 139,230 | 52,385 | 166 | |
| Syracuse | 262,325 | 1,442,703 | | 82 |
| Tacoma | 86,286 | 157,848 | | 48 |
| Toledo | 360,358 | 672,489 | | 46 |
| Topeka | 40,610 | 116,005 | | 65 |
| Troy | 71,104 | 1,253,950 | | 94 |
| Washington | 390,511 | 740,886 | | 47 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 84,030 | 133,050 | | 37 |
| Worcester | 262,260 | 404,619 | | 35 |
| Total | $44,971,904 | $65,844,495 | | 32 |

## Local Bank Clearings

The Worcester Clearing House Association reports clearings amounting to $11,357,515 for the month of October, a decrease of $1,007,348 from the same month in 1913.

## County Finances

**Edgar L. Ramsdell, County Treasurer**

The report of County Treasurer Edgar L. Ramsdell for nine months of the fiscal year ending October 15, shows total receipts of $459,058 and expenditures of $385,704.80, leaving a net balance of $73,343.20.

The following table gives the amount expended for September bills and also the total expenditures for the nine months:—

| | Bills. | Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on debt | ..... | $ 3,138.75 |
| Reduction of debt | $100,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Salaries of officers | 2,795.62 | 25,040.34 |
| Clerical assistance | 2,631.58 | 24,720.27 |
| District and police courts | 6,547.31 | 47,183.70 |
| Jails and houses of correction | 5,637.17 | 52,691.87 |
| Criminal costs in Superior courts | 6,236.40 | 25,051.58 |
| Civil expenses in Superior courts | 283.43 | 17,364.18 |
| Trial justices | 283.83 | 598.47 |
| Transportation of commissioners | 91.58 | 727.16 |
| Commitment of insane | 3,416.83 | 10,138.29 |
| Auditors, masters and referees | 340.66 | 2,387.45 |
| Building county buildings | 3,452.05 | 8,527.58 |
| Repairing county buildings | 275.00 | 13,055.24 |
| Care and supplies in buildings | 3,214.65 | 22,301.93 |
| Highways, bridges and land damages | 4.93 | 923.04 |
| Law libraries | 625.00 | 5,625.00 |
| Training school | 1,707.82 | 10,076.55 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,326.06 | 9,659.18 |
| Dog account | 545.85 | 2,275.95 |
| Pensions | 102.50 | 922.50 |
| Quinsigamond bridge account | ..... | 3,295.77 |
| Totals | $139,518.27 | $385,704.80 |

## Current Events

### General

October 1. Salvation Army purchases property at 146 Southbridge street for new army barracks.

3. State convention of Republican party of Massachusetts held in Worcester and attracts over 1200 delegates.

4. Peace Sunday observed in Worcester with special services in all Worcester churches.

Congregational churches of Worcester have mass meeting in Mechanics' Hall and make preliminary plans for campaign to increase the work of the Societies in this city.

6. J. Fred Powers selected as chief athletic instructor for new Knights of Columbus gymnasium.

9. Atty General Thomas J. Boynton, principal speaker at annual banquet of the Massachusetts Bar Association at Hotel Bancroft.

10. Governor Walsh visits Worcester State Normal School, first governor to visit institution in 40 years.

12. Columbus Day observed with great public parade in Worcester.

Rev. John J. Broderick, Worcester, elected president of Springfield Diocesan Union at 38th annual meeting.

13. J. Orlando Bemis re-elected president of 51st Regiment Association at 47th annual reunion.

15. Fifth annual convention of Massachusetts National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Associations opens at Hotel Bancroft.

16. Milk hearing in City Hall, as part of New England inquiry to ascertain cost of raising milk and price received from contractors, attended.

18. Second Regiment M. V. M. mobilizes in Worcester in record time of six hours, after getting order.

21. Three days' campaign for funds for Boy Scouts nets $5716.50.

Annual reunion of Fifteenth Regiment Association at Bay State House. Col. George C. Joslyn, of Dorchester, elected president.

Reports at annual meeting of American Antiquarian Society show additions of more than 1000 rare imprints added during the year. Mr. Waldo Lincoln re-elected president.

22. Lieutenant Henri V. Baril resigns as quartermaster commissary of Third Battalion Second Regiment M. V. M.

26. Reports at twenty-fourth annual meeting of Associated Charities show expenditures of $6514.86 during the year.

27. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge principal speaker at Republican rally which fills Mechanics' Hall.

Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur, New York, selected to fill newly created office of School Minister at Worcester Academy.

29. Annual convention of Red Men of Massachusetts opens at Hotel Bancroft.

30. Annual banquet of Worcester Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Bancroft, with Hon. J. Adam Bede and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart as principal speakers.

Governor David I. Walsh attracts capacity audience at Democratic rally in Mechanics' Hall.

### City Affairs

October 1. Chief of Police George H. Hill establishes new police station at 10 Grand street and places Lieutenant Walter N. Drohan in charge.

5. Members of City Council inspect the public parks of the city as guests of the Parks Commission.

9. Contract for four-room addition to West Boylston street school awarded to James Miles & Son Co. on bid of $15,760.

Israel Goldman awarded contract for eight-room addition to Harlow street school on bid of $31,847.

10. Engine 4, new triple combination fire automobile successfully tested at Coes Reservoir.

11. Worcester City Guards celebrates 74th anniversary with three days' camp at Shrewsbury Rifle Range.

16. Annual conference of Massachusetts School Superintendents' Association held in Classical High School, followed by dinner at State Mutual restaurant.

19. Plans of Fuller & Delano accepted for $200,000 addition to North High School.

21. Alderman John G. Johnson files order seeking to have new type of street lights extended on Highland street from Lincoln Square to West street.

30. Mayor George M. Wright places private business matters aside for another year and agrees to requests of prominent citizens to be Republican candidate for mayor for a third term.

### Industrial

October 5. Substantial increase in fire insurance rates go into effect in Worcester.

6. Building occupied by C. W. Bowker & Co. and Griffin Flooring Co., at 124 Central street, damaged by fire to the amount of $55,000.

8. James J. Power awarded contract to build new $80,000 club house for Worcester Boys' Club.

16. Day Building fireswept, entailing loss to building and occupants of over $100,000.

21. Hovey Laundry Co. buys property at 33 Austin street from Mary A. Sherman heirs and plan to use same as site for new four-story business block.

### Necrology

October 2. Of nephritis, at his home, 6 Melville street, Elisha S. Knowles, widely known in agricultural circles, aged 76 years, 5 months and 12 days.

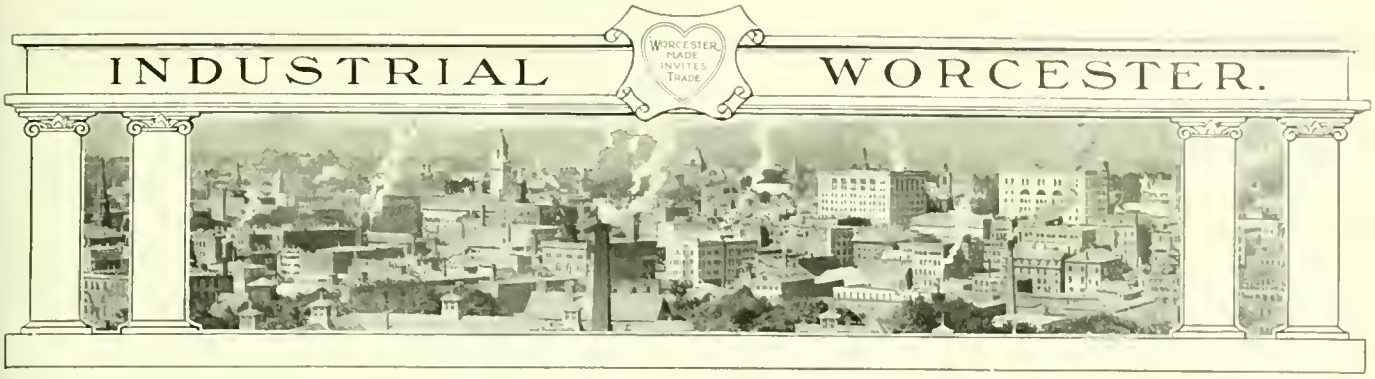
7. Of abdominal trouble, at his home, 80 Pleasant street, Dr. Benjamin M. Pevey, a veteran dentist, aged 76 years.

19. Of cancer, at his home, 186 Austin street, Frank A. Gilbert, a member of the Fire Department 22 years, aged 51 years, 8 months and 11 days.

23. Of heart disease, at his home, 34 Gates street, Leonard L. Pollard, retired manufacturer, aged 90 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Of paralysis of the nerves, at his home, 10 Institute Road, Lieutenant Dwight B. Lawton, U. S. A.

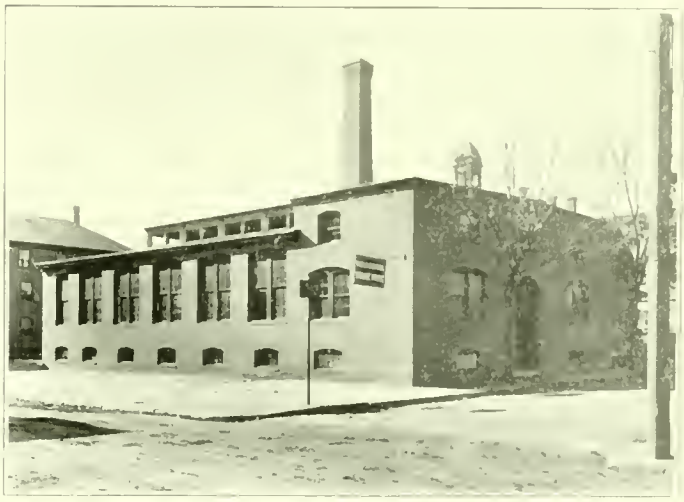
24. Of heart disease, at his home, 958 Millbury street, John F. Curran, captain Engine 1, aged 53 years, 5 months and 23 days.




# The New Plant of the Wells Chemical Bronze Works

The Wells Chemical Bronze Works, one of the best known concerns in its line in New England has removed to a new and modern foundry at the corner of Harding and Temple streets.

The Old Summer Street Foundry



The New Temple Street Plant

The new building is somewhat larger than the old foundry at 219 Summer street, where the business was located for many years; but in capacity it is nearly doubled, due to the thoroughly modern arrangement of departments and equipment.

A corner location has made possible the erection of a building possessing an unusually well lighted moulding room in which the workmen can labor under far better conditions than in the ordinary foundry and turn out more work and better work.

The Moulding Room

Another View of the Moulding Room

The building has a frontage of forty feet on Temple street and runs back eighty feet on Harding street. The construction throughout is of brick. It rises two stories on Temple street, this height extending back twenty feet. On the ground floor

A Section of the Furnaces

are located the offices and shipping room while overhead is a modern pattern loft.

The foundry proper adjoins the main building and runs back sixty feet on Harding street. It is one story high and has a monitor roof, thus providing a maximum amount of natural light.

The main building is separated from the foundry by a fire wall rendering the structure as near fireproof as possible. The safety of patterns owned by customers is further enhanced by

A Corner of the Core Room

the modern fireproof construction of the pattern loft. This department is of brick and concrete and is believed to be impregnable to fire.

Over 2000 square feet of shelf room is provided in this loft, enabling the concern to give a whole section to the care of patterns owned by one concern, any one of which can be located without delay.

A well arranged and sizable basement lies beneath the building, sections in which are utilized for storage purposes.

The arrangement in the foundry permits of the employment of twenty moulders and a total output of three tons of castings daily.

The concern specializes in the founding of brass, bronze, aluminum, etc., and special orders in pattern and machine work.

The business was established in the early 60s and was known in its early days as the Chapin foundry. It was taken

The Cleaning Department

over later by Mr. L. H. Wells, from whom its present name was obtained. He operated the business until his death. For a time later it was continued by the estate.

The present company was incorporated in 1906 with Mr. C. A. Harrington as president and Mr. F. C. Harrington as treasurer. The general management of the plant is in charge of Mr. Milo E. Hamilton.

During the last few years the business of the company has been developed to such an extent that it has customers throughout New England, and are constantly increasing in number.

*If you have relatives or friends who formerly lived in Worcester, send them*

*The Worcester Magazine*

*for the coming year.*

*It will not only prove of interest to them but will be appreciated more than any other little remembrance you might send.*

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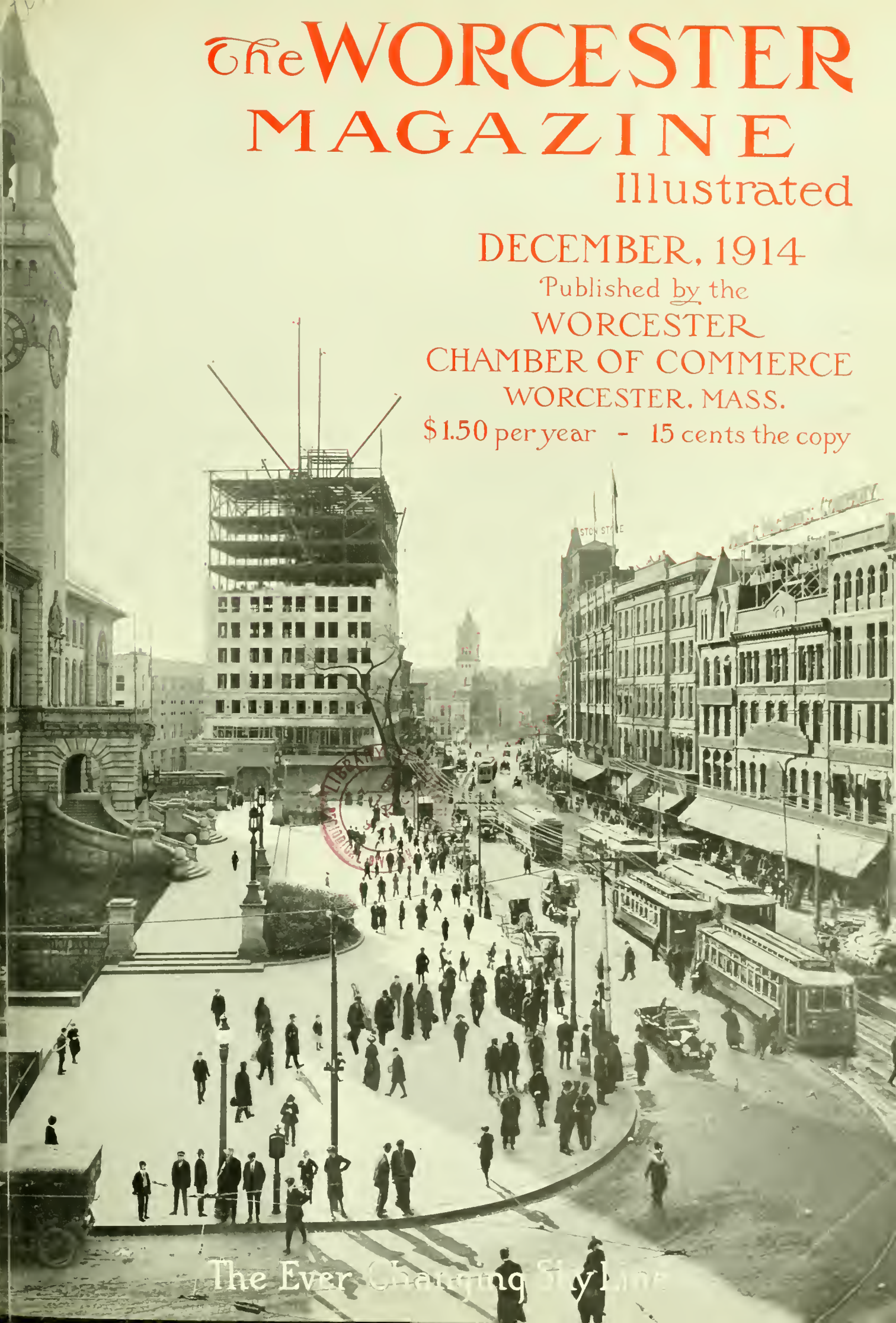
# The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

Illustrated

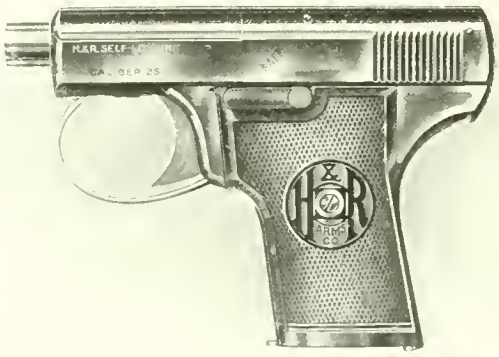
DECEMBER, 1914

Published by the
WORCESTER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASS.

$1.50 per year - 15 cents the copy



The Ever Changing Skyline



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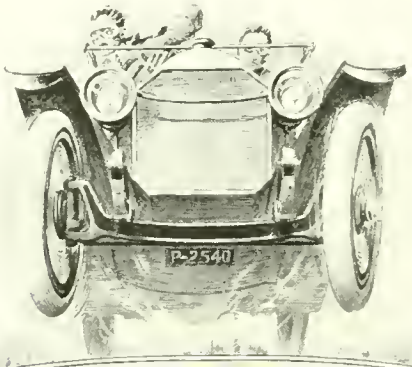

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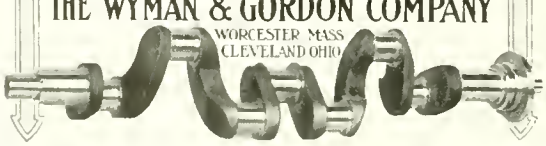

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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. DECEMBER, 1914 No. 12

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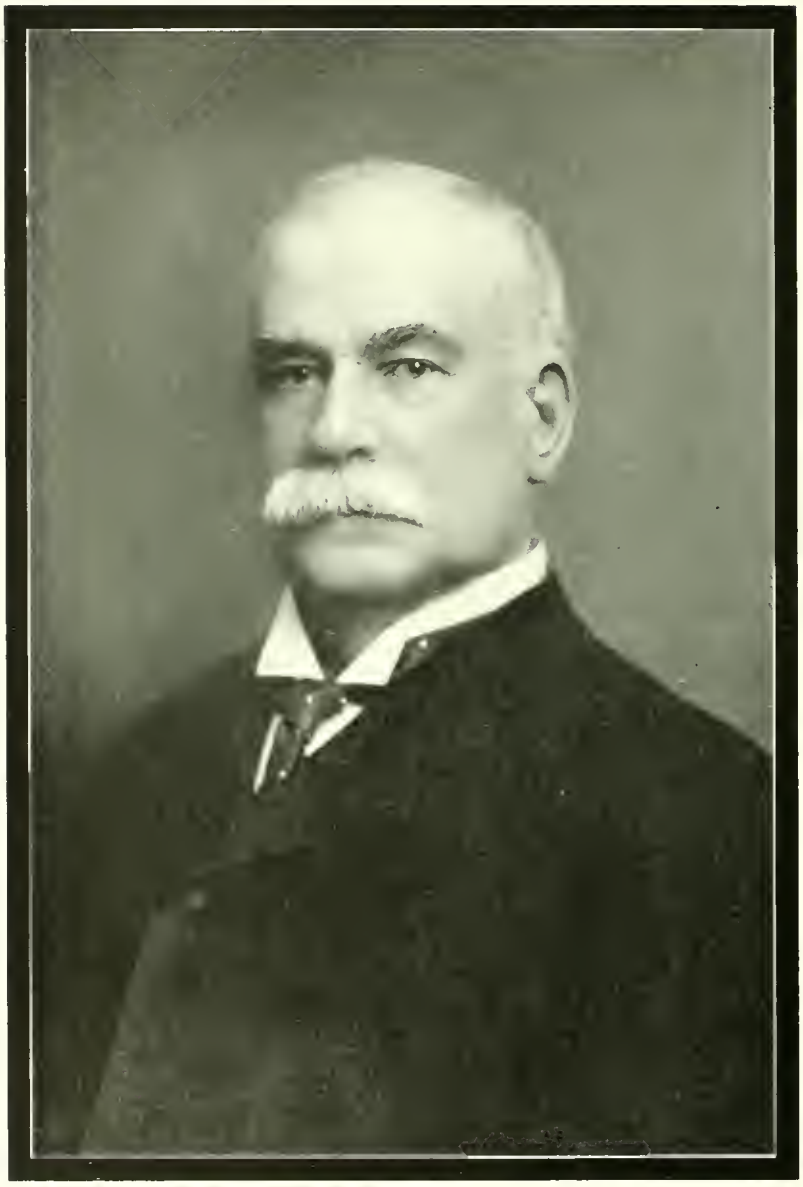


HENRY ALEXANDER MARSH

MAYOR OF WORCESTER,

1893, 1894, 1895

BORN IN SOUTHBORO, MASS., SEPTEMBER 7, 1836
DIED IN WORCESTER, MASS., NOVEMBER 6, 1914

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

DECEMBER - 1914

# America's Greatest Preventable Waste

## The United States Leads the World in Loss of Human Lives and Property Damage Caused by Fire as Well as With the Cost of Fighting the Fire Demon, a Tax Which Annually Costs $5 for Every Person in the Country

By Adjutant General Charles H. Cole, Ex-Fire Commissioner of Boston

THE greatest preventable waste in the country today is that caused by fire and the cost of fighting it, both in property and in lives.

Every three years there are more lives lost by fire in the United States than the total number killed in battle during the Revolutionary War, the Mexican War and the Spanish War, all put together. Since the close of the Civil War the death toll in this country from fire has been 50,000 human beings, and from the same dread cause more than 200,000 people have been injured.

Our property losses during that time have been seven billions of dollars, the cost of our fire departments have been five billions, and the loss caused by the interruption to business two billions, making a total tribute to the fire fiend of fourteen billion dollars in less than fifty years. This is a sum nearly equal to twice the real estate value of the great city of New York, fourteen times as large as our National debt, and thirty-five times as great as the cost to all the allied nations in the recent Balkan wars. Nine billion dollars of this represents an absolute loss in wealth to the country; not a distribution among the different classes of workers, but a loss that is gone forever.

Contrary to popular belief this loss is not paid by the insurance companies, but is borne by every citizen of the country who pays rent or carries insurance in his home, his stock in trade, his furniture, or his clothing. Nor is this fire loss tax confined to the losses in our own locality. The cost of the San Francisco fire of 1906 is still being paid proportionately by the people of Massachusetts. Each year every man, woman and child in the United States is taxed $5.00 for fire and the cost of fighting it. Eighty per cent. of these fires were unnecessary, therefore preventable.

Should any one doubt this statement, we have only to point to other countries as an example. As against a per capita fire loss here in the United States of $2.79, six European countries show an average per capita loss of 33 cents, while in Italy the loss is only twelve cents. Our country shows a per capita loss nine times as great as the average of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

The loss of life from fire shows the same ratio of difference. This difference in favor of European countries is in spite of the fact that American fire departments are superior to those of Europe.

Boston, one-third as large as Vienna, had four and a half times as many fires and seven times as great a fire loss.

Buenos Ayres, a city of 1,500,000, is so well protected against the causes of fire that it has only one fire station and no fire alarm system.

Glasgow and Boston are the same size, but note these comparisons: Glasgow's fire loss is $375,000 a year; Boston's fire loss is $2,500,000 a year; Glasgow's number of fires, 789 a year; Boston's number of fires, 4,500 a year; Glasgow's fire department costs $150,000 a year; Boston's fire department costs $1,925,000 a year. These figures preach their own sermons.

Yet but a small proportion of our people realize the gravity of the question from an economic view point. Boston, compared even with other American cities, confronts us with a very sorry exhibit. The ten-year average shows Boston with the highest per capita loss in the country—$3.56; Chicago fourth, with $2.40; New York, fifth, with $2.39; and Philadelphia ninth, with $1.71. Boston's high figure may be accounted for in part from the fact that while she has a population of seven hundred thousand, she has located, within her boundaries, the business and property of a population of a million and a half; but even including all the thirty-six towns and cities in the Metropolitan District the *average per capita loss* for the past five years, excluding the Chelsea fire, is $3.09, which is larger than the ten year average of any other city with the exception of Buffalo.

Proper fire prevention laws would in time mean a saving of 1000 lives and one hundred and fifty million dollars in property every year. The way to bring about the prevention of this great fire loss is properly divided into two parts:—

1st: The passage and enforcement of proper laws with respect to the materials and methods used in the construction of buildings.

2nd: The passage and enforcement of proper laws and regulations with respect to the use and occupancy of buildings.

Under the first, non-inflammable materials must be used throughout a building in its construction. This will prevent the building itself from burning, but will not prevent its contents from doing so; therefore, in such buildings in order to preserve life and prevent fires from spreading to the contents in other parts of the building, the plan of such a building should be such as to prevent a fire from communicating from a basement or floor to another floor. This may be done by enclosing all elevator wells, stairways, dumb waiters, air shafts or other vertical openings in fireproof construction with self closing doors or windows. We have at present very little construction of this sort, and we must devote our efforts in this line to the bringing about of proper construction for the future. A State Commission has been studying these matters for more than a year, and will shortly make a report to our Legislature with recommendations for better building laws. This, however, is a matter of agitation for future legislative action.

Worcester's Fire Tower in Action

It is with the second and more important part—namely: regulation of the use and occupancy of buildings that we are immediately concerned. I say more important because it applies to conditions as they exist at present in 99% of the buildings of our cities and towns.

This phase of fire prevention is closely allied with cleanliness, sanitation and healthy living conditions. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, but it is also next to fire prevention.

A cellar full of rubbish is not only a fire danger, but it breeds filth and filth breeds disease. It was a barrel of rubbish that cost 16 lives at the Hotel Arcadia fire horror.

If your grocer or butcher allows rubbish to accumulate, he does not conduct a clean and sanitary shop. He maintains a fire risk, besides selling you goods that are liable to be impure and unclean.

If the clothes you wear are made in a sweat shop full of combustible rubbish, then they are not made under proper sanitary conditions and are liable to carry the germs of disease.

An unsanitary baker is a danger to health as well as a fire hazard.

A hotel or boarding house cook who allows the grease to accumulate in his range flues is probably just as careless in his preparation of food for the table.

Proper precaution against fire will prevent the overcrowding of hotels, lodging houses, apartments and tenements, thereby inducing better living conditions.

Prevention is the modern cry in all the sciences. The leaders of the medical profession devote as much time to the prevention of disease as to the cure of it. Efficient police departments work as hard to prevent crime as to detect it. Wise labor leaders try to prevent strikes rather than to order them.

The same thing applies to fires. We should devote as much time to the prevention of fires as to the extinguishment of fires, but we don't. Had we made as much progress towards fire prevention as we have in fire extinguishment during the last 25 years, our fire losses would tell a different story.

One Evil Partially Corrected—When Frame Factory Buildings Were Popular, Everything Was a Prey to the Flames

*Courtesy Worcester Gazette*

A Cigar Stub Dropped in Waste Caused This—Stat. Police Report

*Courtesy Worcester Gazette*

Modern Preventative Methods Might Have Averted This

Flames Are Not the Only Burden to Fall On the Taxpayer—The Cost of Fighting Fire Doubles the Toll

The remedy is simple—centralize all the authority under one commission with power to delegate its authority to fire department heads, so that the latter can act directly in all violations of statutes, ordinances or rules relative to prevention of fire.

The Chamber of Commerce of Boston and its allied associations of the Metropolitan District presented such a bill to the last Legislature to cover the Metropolitan District, with a proviso that any city or town in the State could elect to come under its provisions if it saw fit.

It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Fire Prevention Commissioner. It transfers to the Commissioner all existing powers now vested in other bodies to issue permits for the use, storage, sale, handling, etc., of explosives or inflammables, with power to delegate its authority to local fire heads in any city or town. It gives the Commissioner the right to regulate the storage of paint, oil, benzine, naphtha, etc., when kept in or near buildings used for habitations. The Commissioner may require mercantile or manufacturing buildings, in which the manufacture or business is dangerous to the public safety as a fire menace, to be equipped with interior automatic sprinklers. The Commissioner may require all stairways or other interior vertical openings, in second and third class buildings more than three stories in height, excepting those housing three families or less, to be equipped with interior automatic sprinklers. The Commissioner may require basements of buildings to be equipped with sprinkler service or outside steamer connections. It gives Commissioner authority to make rules

*Courtesy of Safety Engineering*

A Bonfire of Leaves, Carelessly Handled, Was Responsible for This Destruction

relating to fires and fire hazard on the following subjects: portable fire extinguishers in buildings—accumulation and removal of combustible rubbish—removal of obstacles to means of exit in buildings—fire drills in schools and theatres—cleaning chimney flues—safeguarding of skylights—regulating of smoking in factories and mercantile establishments—approval of erection of signs. These are the most important sections of the bill, there are others of minor consequence, but all good.

Among these it provides that due notice and a hearing must be given before any action is taken, thus protecting property rights.

It provides Commissioner shall act as a Board of Appeal from decisions of persons acting under his authority. It requires Commissioner to study fire hazard and fire prevention matters, hear complaints and make suggestions as he may deem desirable.

This law in time will work wonders. It will centralize the authority and power in one department with special experience and knowledge in the matter. And this is the age of both Centralization and Specialization. It is in line with modern tendency of all professions in devoting as much time to the Prevention as to the Cure.

The mere passage of laws, however, will not prevent fires. The public, men, women and children, must cooperate with the officers of the law, and a great deal can be done even without laws if the public, and especially the children, are educated as to the danger and cost of fire and the simpler methods of preventing it.

The two words—"Clean Up" might well be used as a slogan for fire prevention, because *cleaning up* will do more to prevent fires than any other one thing.

*Clean up* and keep cleaned up, the rubbish in your cellar. Cellar rubbish cost eight lives this year from fire in Boston.

*Clean up* and keep cleaned up, the rubbish under your stairways. Rubbish under stairways cost 16 lives last year from fire in Boston.

*Clean up* your ashes and keep them in metal receptacles. There were 60 fires in Boston last year from hot ashes in wooden barrels and boxes.

*Clean up* your yards. There were hundreds of fires last year from accumulations of rubbish in fields and yards.

*Clean up* your furnace, boiler and stove pipes. There were 40 fires from this cause last year in Boston.

*Clean up* the grease on your kitchen range and flue. There were more than 100 fires from this cause last year in Boston.

*Clean up* your matches and keep them in a safe place away from children and rats. 175 fires from this cause last year in Boston. Better still, use only safety matches.

*Clean up* your gloves and clothes outside or with all windows wide open when you use naphtha, benzine or gasolene. There were 52 fires from this cause last year in Boston.

*Don't clean up* your stove with stove polish containing benzine or naphtha, and you will keep out of trouble. There were several deaths from fire last year from the use of this kind of stove polish.

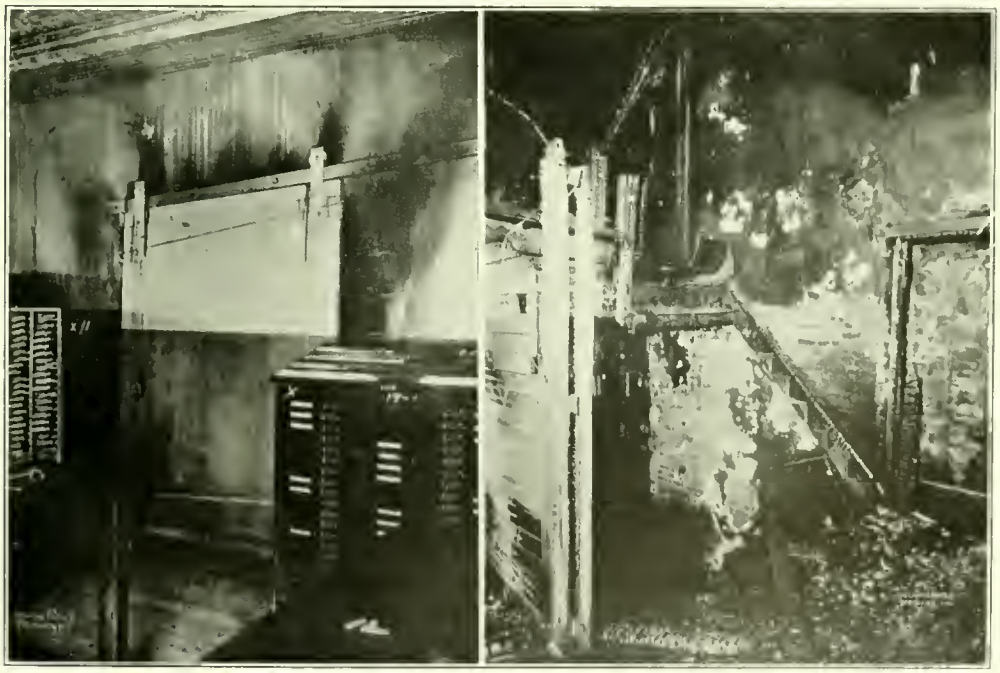
Make your grocer, your butcher, your baker and your druggist keep his shop *cleaned up*, and not only will you reduce the fire risk, but you will get cleaner goods.

Let Fire Prevention Day mark the beginning of a campaign of education on fire prevention matters. If during the coming year we can show to the public the value of this fire prevention movement in only those things named above, we shall have made a great stride forward, for in the final analysis, it is the intelligence of our people that will bring about a reduction of our fire losses.

These reforms can't be brought about in a month or a

*Courtesy of Safety Engineering*

THIS CONFLAGRATION STARTED IN FIVE-STORY BUILDING IN CENTER WHICH WAS WITHOUT SPRINKLERS OR OTHER SAFETY DEVICES. IF SO EQUIPPED, AND WATER MAIN DID NOT BREAK, THE RESULT WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR DIFFERENT



*Courtesy of Safety Engineering*

BOTH SIDES OF THE FIRE WALL—AT LEFT, THE STILL UNDAMAGED BUILDING AND CONTENTS—AT RIGHT, A VIEW SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE RAGING FIRE

*Courtesy of Safety Engineering*

THIS BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED OF REENFORCED CONCRETE, BUT IT HAD A WOODEN ROOF—THE MORAL IS PLAIN

*Courtesy of Safety Engineering*

"A TOWER OF SAFETY"

400 Girls Marched Down to Earth While Flames Devoured the Building

year, but a campaign started now, inside of ten years will mean a saving of $2,000,000 a year in this State, and our fire departments will cost not over three-quarters of what they do now, notwithstanding the natural growth of our population and our wealth.

As the fire waste grows less, loss of life and property from fire grows less; insurance rates will automatically go down; fire department costs will go down, and it follows naturally that taxes will go down, and the question finally resolves itself into a most practical one, for with lower insurance rates and lower taxes, we must have lower rents, a question which vitally affects every wage-earner, every family and every business man in the community.

## Making a Beginning

While architects, builders and others who have made a study of the conditions which exist in Worcester are practically agreed that an entire revision of the building code of the city of Worcester will be necessary before the Heart of the Commonwealth can be classed as a leading American municipality from a fire prevention standpoint, a significant step is now being taken under under the leadership of Mr. Wesley N. Avery, Chief of the Worcester Fire Department, who, with the support of the Chamber of Commerce and leading citizens, has a proposed revision of the building laws before city council which, when adopted, will prohibit the use of anything but non-combustible roofings. The proposed ordinance reads as follows:

"Section 42. All new or renewed roofs having a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be proportioned to bear safely fifty pounds upon every square foot of their surface, in addition to the weight of the materials composing the same. If the pitch be more than twenty degrees, the live load shall be assumed at thirty pounds upon every square foot measured on a horizontal plane with additional allowance for a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds per superficial square foot. All thin glass skylights upon roofs shall be covered with wire netting. Every building hereafter erected, and the top of every dormer window thereon, shall be covered and roofed with brick, tile, slate, tin, copper or iron, or such other incombustible roofing as the Superintendent of Public Buildings, under his certificate, may authorize, and every roof hereafter renewed shall conform to the above requirements, but this section shall not be construed to prohibit the repairing of shingle roofs, provided the building is not altered in height. All buildings over forty-five feet high shall have suitable water-tight, metallic leaders, and all buildings shall have leaders sufficient to carry all water to the street, gutter or sewer in such manner as not to flow upon the sidewalk or to cause dampness in any wall. All buildings over twenty feet high, except dwelling houses, shall have permanent means of access to the roof from the inside; the opening shall not be less than eighteen by thirty inches."

# The New Home of the K. of C.

## Alhambra Council, One of the Most Representative in New England, Formally Opens Its New Elm Street Building, the Former Headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., Making Many and Expensive Alterations Which Gives It an Unexcelled and Spacious Club House

NO longer are the Knights of Columbus of Worcester without a home of their own. Since Columbus Day, when they dedicated their new building at 10 Elm street, formerly the Y. M. C. A., Alhambra Council has been able to offer to all its members quarters which are as attractive as any to be found in Worcester.

Purchasing this building from the Y. M. C. A. over a year ago, the council upon taking possession last July proceeded to virtually transform the interior of the edifice into one big club house. To this end, upwards of $15,000 was expended in alterations by the Knights of Columbus' Religious, Educational and Benevolent Association of Worcester, of which John F. McGrath is the president.

All possible social needs of the Knights of the Order in Worcester have been provided for in the commodious structure. Men who are not members of the Order will have gymnasium privileges as well as members. The building will probably increase the size of Alhambra Council, since it is the finest asset in the way of attracting new members that the council could have. At present there are 1200 Knights of Columbus in the city. This number is likely to increase during the next few months to over 2000.

Many were present when Bishop Thomas D. Beaven dedicated the building on Columbus Day. All of them inspected the quarters, which were still somewhat uncompleted, but none the less aroused much admiration. It was apparent that the space in the structure has been utilized to the best degree, while color harmonies and furnishings have been worked out in admirable taste.

Once inside the main entrance on Elm street, the eye is met by a comfortable expanse of foyer, with a hand-

THE MAIN FOYER AND LOUNGING ROOM

THE ALHAMBRA—FORMERLY ASSOCIATION HALL—ADAPTED FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

some oak grill, set on marble pedestals, dividing what was formerly one good sized room into two compartments. At the far end is the office of the superintendent of the building, and the financial offices of the council and corporation, enclosed by a counter surmounted by a metal grill.

What immediately impresses the mind is the atmosphere of cheeriness and comfort which this big lounging room engenders. There is a smooth, white flooring of Eureka Vermont marble, with a border of Swanton Black Riverside. There is a base against the wall of polished white marble, and the walls themselves are of oak panelling in the front, and sheathing in the rear, matching the grill work. Above the panelling and the sheathing is a buff tint.

Oak beams divide the ceiling into seven panels and from each panel hangs a porcelain pendant lighting fixture, containing a 60-watt light. The panels are themselves a cream tint, with a border of grey and gold. A fire-place of brick with an oak mantel is the inviting spot around which most of the furniture is grouped—big, roomy arm chairs, rockers, davenports, all of the early English style.

From the street to the foyer, entrance is gained through a vestibule finished in oak, with walls of a Pompeian red. In the same oblong stone above the sidewalk on which formerly appeared the letters "Y. M. C. A." in relief, the words "Knights of Columbus" have been cut.

Three rooms, which can be made into one long apartment if desired, adjoining the foyer on the left. They are the parlor, the card room and the billiard room. In the days of Y. M. C. A. occupancy, the first two of these were used respectively as a reading room and a game room, with two of the secretaries' offices. What is the billiard room now was also the billiard room then.

When these apartments are used as one, the coloring will flow easily from room to room. Wall tints of soft tan in the parlor, dark buff in the game room and light buff in the billiard room are well suited to the light in each case, and, with lighter shades in the friezes, produce a restful effect.

Facilities for recreation are ample, with three pool tables and one billiard table, and plentiful small card tables in the card room. The floor of the billiard room is covered with battleship linoleum and the windows in the card room are screened by silver ripple sashes.

Fittings in the parlor are more sumptuous. Draperies of old rose are at the windows, the quartered oak floor is luxuriantly covered with rugs of a brown shade, the furniture consists of arm chairs and davenports, a concert grand piano, and on the wall is a large tapestry in vivid

THE PARLOR

coloring, representing a sixteenth century duelling scene.

Quarters for the directors of the corporation, the board of government of Alhambra Council, and for committee meetings, have been provided in the administration room, which was formerly the general secretary's office. Here the decoration of both walls and ceiling is in four delicate shades of green. The frieze tintings are especially fine. There are green overhangings and the interior finish is cherry.

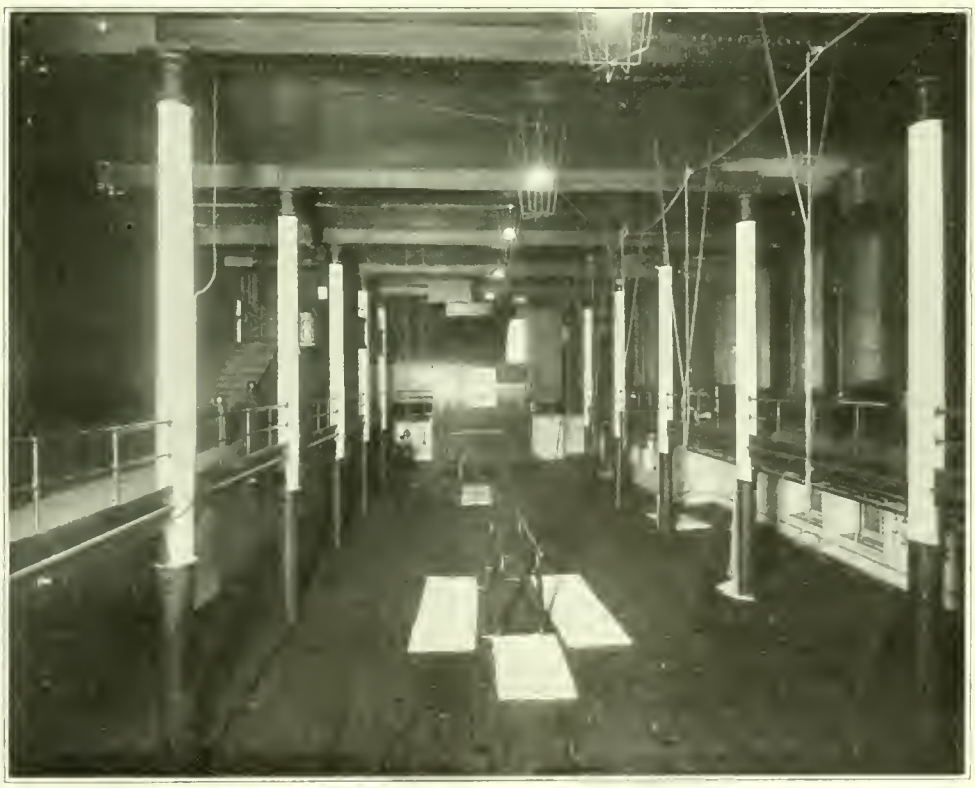
In the rear of the superintendent's office, a room formerly a storeroom has been converted into a coat room. The passageway leading from the foyer through to the Pearl street stairs has been narrowed and beautified with grill work. The rooms fronting on Pearl street have been made ready for rental as offices. This was formerly the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

Changes in what was formerly Association Hall, now renamed The Alhambra, have made this hall extremely attractive. Probably more money has been spent in this hall than at any other single spot in the building.

Wall and ceiling are redecorated. The walls are a soft buff, and the ceiling, pannelled like that of the foyer, is tinted in cream color, with borders of delicate green and gold. There is a tinted dome and at the rear of the stage is a half dome on which will probably be painted a representation of the landing of Columbus. Four pendant bowls containing powerful electric lamps provide the lighting. For the entire hall, 3000 watts are used in these fixtures. The hall has a new log cabin floor.

Facing Elm street, opening off the lobby of The Alhambra on one floor and the gallery of The Alhambra on the floor above, are four apartments which were used by the Y. M. C. A. as class rooms. The two on the second floor have been made into a library and an educational room.

In the library, the walls are tinted soft green and the ceiling is a more delicate shade of green. The interior finish is oak. The furniture is early English. The education room adjoins. If desired, the two can be made into one room and the decorations of the two rooms correspond to allow for this.



THE RENOVATED GYMNASIUM

There are to be classes in bible study, science, art and modern languages under the auspices of the educational department of the Council. The Knights intend to make their educational work a feature. They are also planning to establish, in addition to the classes, charitable and benevolent committees to see that those in need,

The Ladies' Room

among members and non-members, and those dependent upon them, are taken care of.

On the third floor there is an attractive ladies' room, finished in mahogany. There is an old rose tint on the walls and window draperies of the same hue. Green willow craft furniture with old rose cushions, a tall mahogany mirror and soft carpetings for the floor provide a home-like surrounding. Adjoining is a lavatory finished in white enamel and mahogany.

Columbus Hall

In the Pearl street part of the building, two lodge rooms have been made ready. One is on the third floor, and is to be known as Benedict Hall, after the present Pope, Benedict XV. The other is on the fourth floor, and has been named Columbus Hall, in honor of Christopher Columbus, the patron of the Order.

These lodge rooms occupy what used to be Curtis Hall, on the fourth floor, and part of the Y. M. C. A. automobile school on the third floor. All partitions have been taken down and two spacious, well-appointed lodge rooms have been produced, entirely transforming these apartments.

Columbus Hall will be the meeting place of Alhambra Council. When it is not in use by that council, it will be rented out to various organizations. Chief among these are the Daughters of Isabella, which is an organization among Catholic women similar to the Knights of Columbus among Catholic men, St. Paul's branch of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, and Court McCafferty, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. Benedict Hall will be rented to outside organizations.

Both these halls are adorned with an interior finish of oak. Columbus Hall, somewhat more ornate than the other, has walls of a subdued green tint, and the furnishings are of golden oak and green. In Benedict Hall, the wall tints are tan, with furnishings to match.

Handsome lighting fixtures have been installed, and the lodge room ceilings have been done in cream, with golden borders. Careful attention has been paid to window lighting, and much comfort has been made possible by the improvements.

An Administration and Conference Room

Knowing that a large proportion of the young men to whom the building will be an attraction will seek the gymnasium for recreation, the Council has done much in the way of renovating that part of the structure. Already roomy and well equipped, the gymnasium is now able to provide all forms of indoor athletics.

It has been entirely repainted, and has received a thorough cleaning up. All the windows have had silver ripple sashes installed. In the areas outside the building, the walls have been whitened, thus increasing the natural light.

The gymnasium equipment consists of a new handball court, basketball and medicine ball facilities, parallel bars, horizontal bars, flying rings, traveling rings, dumb bells, Indian clubs, climbing ladder and pole, rowing machine, wrestling mat and chest weights. A new set of shower baths has been installed, containing 11 showers. The cement floor has been covered with master builders' concrete hardener.

This material has also been applied to the bottom of the swimming pool, which has been renovated to a considerable extent. In the locker room, 600 lockers have been installed. A filtration plant, which will purify the water every ten hours, has also been put in.

Gymnasium work and sports will be under the supervision of William H. Holley and J. Fred Powers. Privileges of the gym will be open to non-members as well as members, by special action of the board of government of Alhambra Council.

In the case of boys, lads between 10 and 18 years will be given the privileges of the gymnasium between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, except on holidays. Gymnasium privileges are also to be accorded to ladies.

Throughout the building, new window shades have been put in, and all the electric light wiring has been concealed. Everywhere that re-painting would be an improvement, it has been done, so that many parts of the structure appear brand new.

Thus by the acquirement of this building, the Knights of Columbus in Worcester attain a footing equal to that of their brethren in many parts of the country. In New England and eastern United States, the Worcester home of the Order is entirely as pleasant, as complete and as charming in comparison as any other in the region mentioned.

## Our Coming Prosperity—Are We Prepared For It?

By Carl D. Wilder

To a great extent, the prosperity of the manufacturers of Worcester means the prosperity of the whole community, for our merchants and all other businesses can not thrive unless the workmen have money to spend, and in our city it is from the many and diversified manufactories the money must come.

The impression you get of a picture, a subject or a business depends a great deal upon the angle you view it from. We are practically all agreed, I think, that Worcester, as well as other parts of the country, is on the verge of probably the greatest run of good business she has ever known. Although a comparatively new citizen I know our Worcester pretty well, as I have spent a great deal of time in viewing the different industries and studying the conditions, and I look at the whole situation through the lenses of some eighteen years of good, solid mechanical experience in both large and small businesses.

There are two ways of viewing good business ahead from the manufacturers' standpoint. One, to see it coming and use every minute of the slack time to prepare and make ready to handle the new business cheaper, faster, and better than it was ever handled before. The other way is to wait until the new business is upon us and then go at it hammer and tongs, in the same old way, biff, bang, drive, hire in temporary help, work nights, etc., and get it out by sheer force of main strength and awkwardness. Now stop a moment, compare the costs and results of the two methods and see what you think. There never could be a better opportunity to study your line of products from an efficiency and productive point of view than right now when everything is as flat as the proverbial pancake with a log rolled over it. How many are doing it? How many think they are, but are they?

Machine shop efficiency and production are so closely linked to good practical design and construction of the tools needed to turn out the product in the quickest and cheapest way possible that it should be considered under one head. How many, especially the small and medium sized shops, consider carefully the proper proportions and construction of their small tools, *i. e.* the milling cutters, counter bores, boring, planer, lathe tools, etc., and the economical buying, making and caring for the same? How much time is lost because the tools won't stand up and take the cuts they should? Are your jigs and fixtures practical, quick acting, easy to handle and enough of them? Do we always consider the difference in cost of the old "build in the shop" cut and try method of making tools and the modern way of making cheap but effective drawings for the tool maker to work from and to preserve a record? It is much cheaper to rub out pencil lines than to recut and make over iron or steel. It is only the same progress you see in every trade. Dwelling houses are now drafted and every piece of timber cut and shaped from the drawings so the entire building can be shipped ready to be put together by inexperienced hands. Many others could be cited, the result in each case being to lower the cost and sell more goods. Why be timid in following out good ideas? Is the fact that our great great grandfather plowed his garden with a crooked stick a sufficient reason for our doing so?

If we stop to reason it out we see at once why efficiency and good tools go hand in hand. We see also why our so-called efficiency men who are not practical tool makers or designers, or both, fail to get the results that should be expected of them. Good tool design is both efficiency and production, and likewise efficiency and production is using the best tools and quickest and cheapest method of doing each operation.

The heads of our factories have so many things to consider and decide upon that it is a physical impossibility for them to go into all details, consequently these matters, which are too often considered small and insignificant but which in reality means the loss or saving of large amounts of money and are actually the foundation of the business, are left to others who seldom realize their importance.

The small or medium sized shop is at a disadvantage with the large ones, because they cling to that venerable, time worn moth eaten idea that "we can't afford a draftsman designer," a "non producer," an "extra overhead expense," etc. Looking at business competition as it really is, can they afford to be without one. Is it generally known that many men can be found, especially at this time, who have had shop experience, are proficient on both machine and tool design and know what efficiency and production work should be? They can draft, design, run machines and show the men what to do and how to do it. Can not even a small factory afford one such man? Is he a "non producer" or a "overhead expense"?

The orders are drifting by us and going west. Is not the fact that the westerner pays more attention to good tools, efficiency and production, thus turning out a good quality product at a less cost than we are doing, the main reason for it?

Of course the same reasoning applies to any business, and as the old gentleman remarked after inspecting his first gold brick, "there is considerable food for thought there any way."

# Wire and Wire Weaving

## A Condensed History of the Wire Industry with Particular Reference to Worcester and Worcester County, One of the Great Centers of the Business in the United States

By Hon. George M. Wright
Mayor of Worcester

THE first mention of Wire in sacred history in the Second book of the Bible, Exodus 39, 3rd verse, is as follows: "And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires to work in the blue and in the purple, and in the scarlet, and in the fine linen, with cunning work."

Gold thread found at Thebes justifies the belief that the art of wire making was known by the Egyptians 5000 years ago, and was first by the most ductile metals, such as gold and silver being used before brass or iron, because the wire was originally employed for ornamental purposes, and because it was less difficult to draw the softer metals. Gold thread and wire were made in the time of the Roman Emperors. A specimen of wire made by the Ninevites some 800 years B. C., is on exhibition in the Kensington Museum, in England.

Shakespeare takes cognizance of Wire saying, "And thou shalt be whipped with wire."

Wire was first drawn in this country it is claimed, about 1816 in Schuylkill, Pa., and in Leicester for card clothing use, and in Spencer about 1820. It was first drawn in Worcester a few years later, about 1831, by Ichabod Washburn, and next in Trenton, N. J.

Mayor George M. Wright

In 1570 a wire drawing factory was established first in England at Tintern, and about 1350 wire was being drawn in Nuremburg, Bavaria, and in Altena, Westphalia, Germany.

The first needle factory in France was started by an Englishman at Saint Omer about 1492, and in the year 1600 at Tintern Abbey pins and needles were manufactured by an Englishman by the name of Greening, and 30 years later, in 1630, Charles the First issued a proclamation to the effect that that industry had so far advanced that further imports from other countries were prohibited.

Previous to the year about 1350, the harder metals were hammered out into flat plates, then slit in narrow strips by machines, and this wire was then hammered round, by hand. The change from this old method to the new about this date, was soon followed by the introduction of a machine which was impelled by water power, and probably was the invention of a man by the name of Ludolf, a German of Nuremburg.

Therefore wire-drawing cannot be considered a modern industry, having been reduced as it is now reduced, through holes in dies, for at least 560 years. The first wire made of hard metal was from what was known as Osmond Iron, selected ore treated with charcoal and an imitation of Swedish Iron.

The first mechanical Wire Mill proper, was erected in Sheen, England, in 1663. The workmen making wire at this time were called wire-smiths. Wire is tinned, galvanized, coppered, nickel-plated and copper clad, made with a copper outside shell and steel centre.

There are today being made in the United States, about two million tons of wire annually. The two products which take the largest amount are Wire Nails, which consume over one-quarter of the output, and Wire Fencing in various forms.

Then come the thousands of uses, such as for telegraph and telephone purposes, cable and rope, rivets, screws, bolts, cloth, staples, hooks, wire hardware and kitchen ware, cords, springs, brushes, electrical apparatus, etc., being those that are the best known.

Large quantities of wire are used in the industries such as buckle, chain, bonnet, button, needle, hairpin and pin (50 million pins per day in England and probably 100 million in the United States), loom reeds, harnesses and heddles, broom, mattress, bottle, hat, and bicycles.

L. W. Wright invented the first American pin machine in 1824, ninety years ago.

Wire is defined as metal and elongated into threads or small rods, and may be properly confined to sizes between 1/5" and 1/1000 of an inch in diameter. It may be round, but is by no means confined to this one shape, as it is drawn square, flat, oval, half round, three-cornered, and of almost any special shape, as well as being made of almost every known metal.

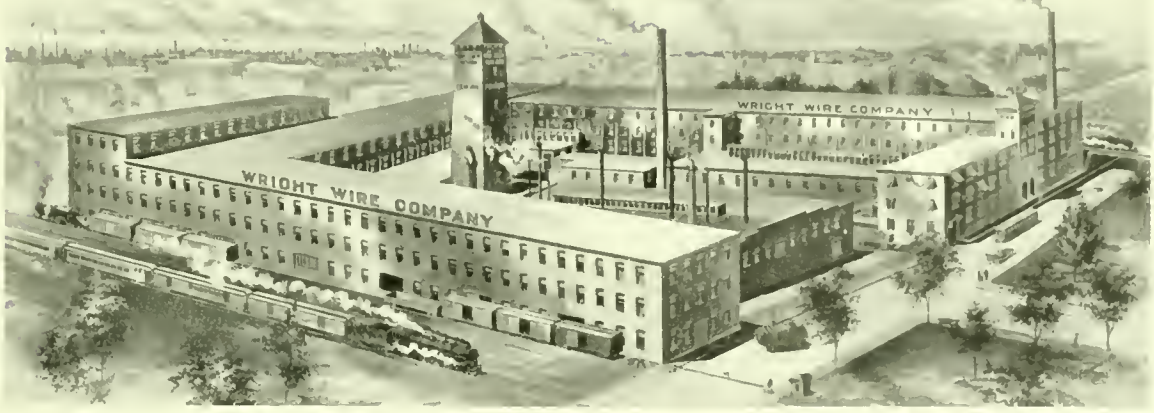
The material, whether of steel, copper, brass or other

This article is the first of a series of articles on industries of Worcester and is necessarily a somewhat personal reference to the Wright Wire Co. and to the author's father. Ed.

metals, which is intended to be made into wire at the wire mill, is first cast into ingots 10″ or 12″ square, then rolled into billets, which vary in size from 1½″ square to 4″ square, and these billets are then rolled in a rolling mill (not necessarily located in a wire mill,) at one operation, consisting of about 18 passes through rolls first into a square and then an oval, all at one heat, making what is commercially known and quoted in commercial or trade papers, as Wire Rods, which are rolled up in large coils about 4 ft. in diameter, weighing from 100 lbs. (foreign made,) to the heaviest made in the most up-to-date American mills, (Morgan continuous mills, by the way,) weighing 275 to 300 lbs. to the bundle. This wire rod, or large diameter hot rolled wire, then, strictly speaking, is the raw material for a Wire Mill.

Many people hold to the mistaken notion that wire is rolled or drawn hot, but this is not so. It is drawn cold in all cases.

Wire is made by first removing all the scale from the rolled rod by boiling it in hot acid baths, then lime or flour coating it and baking it in hot ovens; then it is




Plant of the Wright Wire Company, Worcester, Mass.

taken to the wire drawer who draws it through chilled iron or steel,—and sometimes diamond dies,—by means of a machine commonly called a wire drawing bench.

The wire drawing bench is usually a long frame or machine with round tapering blocks each with a rim at the bottom edge. The blocks are vertically placed and revolve from 40 to 80 revolutions per minute, and vary in size from 7″ diameter for fine sizes, to 26″ for the largest sizes.

The wire in the process of being drawn, is pulled through the die by, and wound up on the block. This process is repeated until the large size rod containing 8¾ feet per pound is eventually drawn down to the desired size, and if drawn to the smaller size, it will measure 4800 feet to the pound,—almost a mile.

Each draft of the wire through a tapering hole in the die, reduces it somewhat, so that a No. 5 steel rod, (the size usually used,) .207″ diameter, may be reduced by the most modern practices, to No. 14½ gauge .076″ diameter, in four drafts or passes, and from there on to No. 20 –.035″ in five or six drafts more, and still further to say No. 34, .010″ diameter (size generally used in wire picture cord, window screen, wire cloth, etc.,) in ten drafts more, making a total reduction from .207″ to .010″ diameter, through dies 19 or 20 times. By doing this drawing, 1 lb. of rods No. 5 gauge is lengthened from 8¾ feet long to 4800 ft., or elongated 550 times its first length.

During the process of drawing, the stock is lengthened, but not stretched like molasses candy; it becomes harder and harder, and this makes it necessary to anneal or heat to a white red-hot heat at various intervals in iron or steel annealing pots heated in furnaces specially designed, for the purpose of softening and toughening it.

Our firm originally started thirty years ago in the wire weaving industry, and some nine years later our consumption of wire had reached such proportions that we emerged into the wire drawing industry for the purpose principally of supplying ourselves with this, our chief raw material which we were using in increasing quantities from year to year.

The wire cloth or wire weaving industry is also an old one, as wire has been woven on hand looms for a great while, and is today in some of the very fine meshes, from 90 to 200 per inch, as well as most of the fourdrinier or paper makers' wire cloth.

Power driven automatic wire looms were introduced into this country from England about 1858 by the Clinton Wire Cloth Co. of Clinton, Mass., and the writer's father, who went with this company when they had four or five looms, in about 1862, was with them for twenty years, and saw the industry grow to vast proportions in that time; and since then, the last thirty years, the industry has made still greater growth.

A wire weaving loom is in some respects similar in principle to looms for weaving other fabrics, but of necessity very much heavier and stronger, especially for weaving the heavy and large sizes of cloth. The weight of the lightest loom is a ton or more, while the heaviest ones weigh over 10 tons. Some are fly shuttle, some

positive or carried shuttle, and some known as crimp looms, where the filling wires are crimped through gears to match the spacing of the warp, and each wire fed in by the operator as the loom runs, about 24 picks per minute.

The speed of wire looms is from 24 to 100 revolutions per minute. Most wire cloth is woven piece work, the same as all other fabrics. We have four harness looms for weaving so-called Twilled Wire Cloth, but all other plain weaves are on two harness looms.

At first the principal uses for wire cloth was for sieves, riddles, etc., for sieving grain, flour and the like. This rapidly extended to many other uses such as for spark arrestors for locomotives and saw mills, mining purposes, coal and sand screening, window protection, and long about 1872 there began the demand for a window screen to keep out flies, mosquitoes and other insects from houses.

This was painted by hand for a year or two, and then my father invented and patented the first machinery and a whole system for painting and drying this cloth in large commercial quantities, up to 80,000 sq. ft. per day.

This industry, fly or window screen, alone, today has grown to be a very large one in itself, and there are some fifteen or more companies manufacturing this line of goods, among them some nine or ten who make a business exclusively of window screen wire cloth, the annual output in the United States being about 250 to 275 million square feet, worth at wholesale over three million dollars.

The United States Government has purchased several million feet of bronze window screen cloth in the Philippines and Canal Zone for protection of our men from the deadly mosquito.

Wire cloth is woven of all meshes from 1″ mesh from centre to centre, or 1 mesh per square inch, to 200 meshes in one inch, equal to 4000 holes in a square inch; also in oblong shaped meshes. About all the very fine meshes from 120 to 200, are made in France, where there exists very skilled and very cheap labor. This cloth is all woven on hand looms and cannot be made in this country, although there is a heavy duty protecting it.

In paper mills practically all paper is made by flowing the liquid pulp onto an endless wire cloth belt or apron, about 56 meshes per inch, which is constantly travelling in one direction, while the water is sucked out of the pulp and through the wire cloth by means of powerful pumps located just under the cloth as it passes along. This pulp is then carried from the wire cloth around drying rolls and is then paper, such as is turned out on a Rice, Barton paper machine. The wire cloth used in paper mills is called fourdrinier cloth, out of brass wire, and is mostly woven on broad hand looms, sometimes as wide as 12 ft., where right and left-hand weavers are required, although it is being woven more and more on automatic power looms.

Much wire cloth is used in chemical works, in oil works, flour and grain mills, stamp mills for screening and grading ore, in grain thrashing and winnowing machinery, as endless aprons or belts to convey various materials such as wool, cotton, hair, tobacco, cocoanut, etc., over hot steam pipes for drying moisture out of the material.

The uses to which Wire Cloth is put are innumerable. Great quantities are used as wire lathing in fire proof buildings such as the Ames, Exchange, Youths' Companion and South Terminal Station buildings, Boston, and those of similar character in all large cities. So-called stiffened or furred Wire Lath is used very extensively on stucco houses.

A great amount of the coarser grades of wire cloth now are galvanized so as to make them withstand the elements, while twenty years ago very little cloth was galvanized. In this connection I would like to state that our company average to use about 8 tons of zinc per day, costing over $800, in galvanizing its products. It is all applied in the molten state at 1000 to 1200 degrees of heat.

The first netting machine was invented by a Mr. Barnard of Norwich, England, in 1865. Poultry Netting is a commodity that was not made in this country prior to about 1879, and not to any great extent until about 1882 or 1883. Today there is manufactured in the United States some 1½ million rolls, 50 yards each, of hexagonal mesh Poultry Netting annually, worth three million dollars.

Our company was third to enter the field on this commodity almost 29 years ago, and are second in output today, making several hundred thousand rolls, or between 150 million and 200 million square feet. When we first began its manufacture, it was with a machine which was slightly copied from an English machine, and would turn out 6000 sq. ft. per ten hours, of 2″ mesh, and which sold for about 81 cents wholesale, per 100 sq. ft. We have been 29 years perfecting our machines and today have machines that will turn off for the same labor cost, 40,000 to 50,000 sq. ft., in the same time, (ten hours,) and which we sell as low at wholesale as 30 cents per 100 sq. ft.

No increased cost of living here. United States poultry business amounts to one billion dollars, greater in value than the ordinary wheat crop.

The wire used in most grades of wire rope requires to be of a very high grade both as to tensile or breaking strain, as well as to torsion or twisting properties. This wire even today is drawn very largely of imported rods coming from England and Sweden mostly.

This industry amounts to about six million dollars in the United States annually. Rope is used for innumerable purposes, but principally for use in mining, logging, on ships, derricks, elevators, guys for poles and stacks, and for drilling oil wells and afterward pumping them.

The usual construction of wire rope is of six strands around a hemp centre. These several six strands vary according to the uses to which it is intended to put them, from 7 wires to 37 wires in the strand, and some are even made up of six other strands with as many as 7 wires in each of these small strands. This construction is only used in tiller rope, in which there are 252 separate wires and 7 hemp lines or centres.

Rope is sometimes made of a stock that will stand as high as 250,000 lbs. breaking strain to the square inch of area. It is then called Plow Steel.

Very heavy expensive machinery is required in the laying up of these large ropes. The wire is *layed* into a rope and *not twisted* in. This is to prevent a torsion strain on the wire, and a recoil in the rope itself when released from the machine. In 1890 there were 170 million tons of coal raised from the coal mines of England alone by Wire Rope. It is hardly conceivable that a rope such as I hold in my hand can be made of ma-

terial strong enough to lift the heaviest locomotive built.

*Wire Picture Cord.* This usually consists of small tinned or brass wires being braided (not twisted) together, and is used largely for hanging pictures. There is about $75,000 worth of this goods used annually in the United States, of which our company manufacture a considerable percentage.

*Wire Clothes Lines* are a small wire rope or cable consisting of from 6 to 12 wires, and there are used in the United States annually about $100,000 worth, of which our company manufacture a considerable percentage.

*Wire Staples* or double pointed tacks are cut from round and flat wire and used for fastening up poultry netting and other light wire fabric, as well as for a hundred other uses. Many staples are used for tubs, barrels, caskets, electrical uses, and putting up wire fences.

*Wire Fences.* Next to Wire Nails, the use of wire for the manufacture and fabricating of Wire Fencing is greatest, and numerous varieties are now in general use. The largest tonnage of wire goes into the heavy railroad, field and farm fencing fabrics, which have superceded barbed wire fencing to a large extent in the past fifteen years, but great quantities of finer sizes of wire are woven into lighter fence fabrics such as the hexagon mesh Poultry Netting used now in such large quantities, also the square or rectangular shaped meshed fencing used for fencing poultry and small animals. Then there is a considerable demand for a fancy or ornamental wire fence, flower bed guards, tree guards and gates.

To refer again to the wire cloth or wire weaving industry, I wish to bring home to you the fact that this industry (that of weaving wire on power driven automatic looms,) had its birth like that of many other prominent industries,—in Worcester County in the town of Clinton, and while the first cloth woven there was on four looms built there from drawings brought from England by the famous carpet manufacturer of that town, Mr. E. B. Bigelow, it was woven thereafter upon looms designed, built and patented there by my father, George F. Wright, the master mechanic of the Clinton Wire Cloth Co. for twenty years.

The great variety of and weights of goods, which weights vary from 4 lbs. per sq. ft. down to 1 10 of a pound per sq. ft., requires a good many types and styles of wire looms, and I think we have some ten or eleven types and distinct classes of looms for making all the varieties of Wire Cloth that we manufacture.

## National Chamber Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is a constituent member, will be held in Washington February 3, 4 and 5, 1915.

Commenting on the approaching meeting, *The Nation's Business* says:—

"No meeting in the history of the Chamber can begin to compare in interest with the one to be held next February and a larger attendance than ever before is confidently expected. The commerce upheaval created by the European war, the business legislation that has been enacted by Congress, the many new problems involved in the development of the foreign trade of the country, and the insistent demand for the upbuilding of American shipping in connection with the new opportunities for foreign trade, present a situation worthy of the most careful consideration and discussion by the business interests of the entire nation."

## The State Election

An analysis of the votes cast at the recent State election show a slump in the Progressive party vote slightly greater proportionately in the city of Worcester than it was throughout the State. The great majority of these ballots were cast for the Republican candidates, giving them a lead over the Democratic candidates, notwithstanding the fact that many of the latter received larger votes than were polled a year ago.

As a result of this shifting of votes the Republicans carried the city for all candidates on the State ticket; reelected Congressman Samuel E. Winslow by an increased plurality; replaced a Democrat in the Governor's Council with Hon. Daniel E. Denny, Republican; elected both Republican State Senators, thus gaining one seat, and seven of the ten Representatives to the General Court from Worcester, a gain of one.

A summary of the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is given below, together with the vote in 1913:—

FOR GOVERNOR

| 1914 | | 1913 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McCall, Rep. | 9802 | Gardner, Rep. | 3855 |
| Walsh, Dem. | 9195 | Walsh, Dem. | 8272 |
| Walker, Prog. | 842 | Bird, Prog. | 5808 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

| 1914 | | 1913 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cushing, Rep. | 10,252 | Goetting, Rep. | 6537 |
| Barry, Dem. | 8643 | Barry, Dem. | 7761 |
| Magenis, Prog. | 677 | Cosgrove, Prog. | 4178 |

In the Fourth Congressional District, made up of Worcester and surrounding towns, the vote for Colonel Winslow was 16,982, against 12,373 for Senator Hugh O'Rourke. The same District in 1912 gave Col. Winslow 15,153; Thayer, Dem., 11,216; Potter, Prog., 3626. The city vote of 1914 was Winslow, 11,534; O'Rourke, 8445.

The Worcester delegation to the General Court of 1915 will be as follows:—

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

Daniel E. Denny, Rep.

STATE SENATE

Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., Dr. Julius Garst.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ward 1—(13th Dist.) Frederick H. Lucke, Rep.
Ward 2—(14th Dist.) G. Oscar Russell, Rep.
Ward 3—(15th Dist.) Michael F. Malone, Dem.
Ward 4—(16th Dist.) Charles F. Garrity, Dem.
Ward 5—(17th Dist.) Thomas E. Dowd, Dem.
Ward 6—(18th Dist.) George A. Lindberg, Rep.
Ward 7—(19th Dist.) James L. Harrop, Rep.
Ward 8—(20th Dist.) Theodore H. Day, Rep.
Ward 9—(21st Dist.) Albert T. Quiry, Rep.
Ward 10—(22d Dist.) Robert M. Washburn, Rep.

# On the Jump for Foreign Credit

## How One of Worcester County's Important Industries Developed a Foreign Trade Department Until It Has Become One of the Most Prominent Branches of the Concern—Other Successful Examples

Anson M. Cole, In the Boston Transcript

IN the midst of the much exhorting of our manufacturers to "learn how to do business with Latin America," it may be comforting to such optimists as are not foreign trade experts to learn that a great Massachusetts company making fine tools has learned how; and that this company was carrying on a profitable direct trade with South and Central America long before the European war turned the national mind to thoughts of new trade conquests. The "peculiar" ways and habits of the Latin-American business man have been so much dwelt upon that we might well believe that business south of the tropics is conducted on principles alien to the Northern mind—that it demands the mastery of some sort of "black art" before the Northern manufacturer, in this country, can find an entrance. How simple the task is, when approached with ordinary business good-will and shrewdness—and capital—is shown by the experience of the L. S. Starrett Company of Athol, in northern Worcester County. This company is one of the largest makers in the country of fine tools for machinists. It has large branches in England and in Paris—the latter now closed because manager and clerks locked up the place and went off to the war. It began many years ago to work up a trade in Latin America, through advertisements in the Spanish language printed in certain trade papers which circulate in South America. The further development of the trade, as sketched by the treasurer of the company, makes an interesting picture of a number of things that are important in the pending, or impending—campaign for more trade to the South.

### Begin by Speaking Spanish

"During 1912 and 1913," says Mr. Wing, "we sent down there a first-class travelling man who could speak Spanish well. The amount of business he obtained was very encouraging, so that we started two travelling men into those countries last winter. When they reached Buenos Aires, last March, they found great financial depression in all the important countries of South America, and it was not practicable to extend our business effectively under those conditions. In spite of the business dulness there, our new Spanish catalogue, which we have sent to all our customers, has been received with great interest. When we get an inquiry for a catalogue we answer the letter of inquiry in Spanish, telling the writer where to find the nearest dealer who carries our tools. At the same time we send to that dealer a post card, in Spanish, giving him the name and address of the inquirer. This method has resulted in a good many sales.

"In selling to customers in South America our general rule is to ship the goods to our order, making a draft at ninety days' sight, and attaching all the documents. Arrived in South America, the goods are delivered on the purchaser's acceptance of the draft. This is a very safe method, as throughout South America business men religiously pay the drafts which they accept; in fact, it would ruin their credit not to do so. We carry open accounts with some customers in Mexico and South America, just as we do with a dealer in Massachusetts. We have never lost anything through such customers. We exercise a discriminating credit judgment with that trade, just as we do in our own country; but we can't complain about slow collections. A few weeks ago we had in the customs house at Vera Cruz a shipment of tools for a customer in the interior of the country; we don't know when that shipment will get through to him, but he paid for it long ago.

"We have found that it is necessary, in order to get South American business, to do business as they do it down there—first of all, in the Portuguese language in Brazil; in Spanish in the rest of the continent. They are very glad always to see personal representatives of the company who can speak the language. They are very insistent on the use of their own language, and for that reason printed matter or letters in English are apt not to receive much attention. While he was in Buenos Aires our representative became well acquainted with one of the members of a large hardware firm, and often went to lunch with him. After some weeks of this acquaintance our salesman was told that this customer had been a resident buyer in New York for about eighteen years. At their next meeting our salesman said:

"'Why have you kept me struggling with Spanish all this time, when you can speak English as well as I can?'"

"'If you are going to do business in South America,' replied the customer, 'you have got to make up your mind to do it in Spanish. I have made you talk Spanish for your own good.'

"Some of the business houses have men who can speak English, but it is always better to write to them in Spanish. We don't try to force American business methods on them: we are not selling methods, but tools. We could not ask for pleasanter relations than those we have had with our Spanish-speaking customers."

### Other Established American Outlets

Two other New England metal firms have a long-established trade with South America. One company, in Hartford, Conn., supplies practically all Latin America with the indispensable machete, which is to the Latin-American worker in the fields and woods all and more than the axe was to our Western pioneers of a century ago. Another Connecticut company supplies the Southern continent with coffee mills and meat choppers.

Certain special types of machines are firmly established with many local agencies in South America. The Singer sewing machine can be found in a great number of small stores, and it is sold by agents just the same in South America as here in the "States." One of the leading American typewriters is similarly pushed. The United Shoe Machinery Company and the National Cash Register Company have highly developed, permanent agencies, and these two latter companies go to the length of transferring funds direct by cable. This group of companies does not exhaust, or really more than begin, the list of American companies that have a steady and important trade in South America.

### Some Favorable Features

What may seem to some persons a matter for surprise is the liking of the South American for quality in what he buys. It is in fact American quality more than American prices that has brought us the trade we now have. Printing presses furnish an illustration. American presses are of very high quality, and men who have studied South American business on the ground report that many times the South American buyer will pay twenty or thirty per cent. more for the style of press he wants in order to get the quality in the American machine. The same principle runs through a long list of things. American goods are everywhere liked as "good goods," so far as the element of quality is concerned. Where we fail the South American is mainly in not giving him his accustomed sixty or ninety days in which to pay for his purchases; and in not designing certain things in a way to attract and satisfy him. In the matter of cotton cloths, for instance, it is reported on the authority of German merchants in South America that this country can compete successfully in cottons that sell for eight or nine cents a yard and above, if our mills will pay more attention to design. This hits at what has unquestionably been one of the faults of some of our attempted Latin-American trade, the disposition of some of our manufacturers to think that North American styles ought to satisfy South American taste. In textiles it is evident that this is not altogether the case.

### American Department Stores Needed

Although many special lines of American manufacture, such as firearms, are considered by South America to be the best, these goods of ours that would quickly make their way if they were well displayed to the public, do not get at all an adequate "show." A French company has big and successful department stores in Buenos Aires and in Santiago, Chile. They are said to be pretty good stores, profitable, and a source of great pride to their owners and to the two cities. But they are far below the best department stores in this country.

That American department stores in South America would eventually prove profitable in themselves, and very efficient in spreading the vogue of American goods, has been suggested by Professor Martin of the Harvard Business School, who spent a year in the close study of Latin-American business. That the cost would be somewhat heavy at first is admitted; but if a few stores of the American type were financed by a number of firms in this country, they would give American goods a display and familiarity such as they now have no means of getting; while lines in which the public preference was for European goods could be bought in Europe. The plan would have to be launched primarily as a department store scheme, to justify itself on that basis; but it could be made very valuable in trying out different American lines and in pushing those that appealed to the South American public.

### The Question of "Time" on Payments

Among all the apparent mysteries of the South American market, none is probably more dense to the average layman than the question why the South American business man has to have sixty or ninety days in which to pay for his purchases. We are told that he does business on credit, as though that were something peculiar to South America. It is only the form that is strange to us. Here in Massachusetts a merchant who wants to buy goods, or materials, is likely to borrow money of a bank and pay cash for his purchases. He does business on the credit given him by the bank. In South America the business man generally does not borrow from a bank to pay for his goods. He borrows from the folks that sell him the goods—or in other words, he gets his credit from the sellers—sixty or ninety days, perhaps more, so that he has begun to sell his new stock before he is called on to pay for it.

The bottom difference between American and European exporting houses lies in this matter of the form in which the South American business man is used to getting his credits. A large direct export trade cannot be run solvently on ninety days' credit unless the exporting manufacturer has a large enough surplus capital to carry these credits independently of the current costs of manufacture and purchase of materials. Behind the great English and German exporters to South America there are precisely these necessary large masses of capital that can be used for carrying the foreign credits without skimping the operations of the factory itself.

The average American manufacturer is not equipped for such extensive credit operations, and this fact alone would greatly restrict our trade with South America. It is offset to some degree by the fact that a few large commission houses in the South American trade have such capital that they can pay the American manufacturer quickly, charging him a round commission of six to eight per cent. Having paid the maker, the commission house sells a ninety-day draft against its own funds in London, where at the proper time it is extinguished by the remittance from the South American purchaser. Two-thirds, probably nearer three-quarters of our present South American trade is handled by commission houses.

### American Branch Banks Will Help

Capital, therefore, is necessary to a large American trade with South America. Either the exporter, or the commission houses must have the capital to carry the credits. The South American, whether nation, city, or business man, has to borrow money for development and expansion of the country and of business. If we can lend money to South America in the form of commercial credits, or by buying Government and industrial and public utility securities, South America will trade with us for the same reasons that it now trades with Europe.

Investigation of the credit of South American buyers such as will be carried out by the new branches of the

National City Bank of New York, will be of great assistance to the American exporter. If a draft "accepted" by a South American buyer of American goods is good enough for these branch banks to discount, those drafts will be good purchases for banks in this country, and under the new currency law we shall probably see a new solution of the present problem of South American exchange and a great easing of the American exporter's difficulties. The importance of reliable information concerning the standing of South American buyers is so great that one of the chief banks in New Orleans has undertaken this service for the benefit of its depositors, some of whom are already heavily engaged in trade with Latin America. The plan has proved attractive to large concerns which were not formerly among the bank's depositors.

Whether the "boom" in South American trade will actually be delivered as the quick result of the European war is a matter of some difference of opinion among the doctors of finance. But is clear from Mr. Vanderlip's plan that there is business for American banks in South America; and with this aid the sale of American goods on their merits should be "in for" a much greater expansion than in the past.

## Trade Promotion By Consular Officers

### Some 300 of These Stationed In All Parts of the World—An Idea of the Service Rendered

By Frederick L. Roberts
U. S. Commercial Agent for This District

THERE are approximately 300 American consular officers stationed in every civilized country in the world and the services rendered by these officers play an important part in the promotion of the export trade of the United States. The consuls have many duties to perform in addition to aiding American manufacturers in extending their trade abroad, among which are the certifying of invoices of goods shipped to the United States, assisting stranded American citizens, taking charge of the estates of Americans who die abroad, settling cases of mutiny which arise on board of American vessels, looking after the fumigation of ships about to sail for the United States from ports where an epidemic prevails, etc. However, the trade promotion work of the consuls is the subject of most interest to American manufacturers and is one topic with which many of our business men are unfamiliar.

The consuls are under the supervision of the Department of State which transmits to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce all reports by consular officers of a commercial nature; the Department of State retaining those reports which relate to political and diplomatic matters. Over 12,000 commercial reports made by the consuls are received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the course of a year. These cover the current history of industrial and trade activities in each consular district, timely information in regard to new inventions, extension or establishment of transportation routes, construction work of all kinds, changes in customs tariff rates, patent and trade mark requirements, trade extension methods, specific opportunities for the sale of American goods, etc. Most of the reports in question are published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," but special monographs dealing with certain countries or on the trade in a certain line of goods in a number of countries, and confidential bulletins and circulars are also issued from time to time. Frequently series of comprehensive reports on particular subjects are forwarded by the consuls in all parts of the world and in order to make such information immediately available to manufacturers and merchants likely to be interested therein the reports are placed on file in the Bureau's branch offices in seven cities in the United States, or they are loaned to commercial organizations in other trade centers.

The "Foreign Trade Opportunities" section of the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports" is of especial value to American manufacturers and exporters who are interested in export trade as the announcements in question emanate in most cases from American consulates in all parts of the world, being the result of direct inquiries received at those offices from business houses desiring to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of different lines of goods. Over 14,000 "Opportunity" announcements have been printed within the past 10 years and hundreds of manufacturers have testified as to the practical value of the notices in question. Specifications and exhibits of various kinds are frequently forwarded by the consuls in connection with reports for publication in the "Opportunities" column.

Lists of importing and mercantile houses in foreign countries are furnished by the consuls and those officers forwarded the names and addresses of business houses abroad which are included in the two directories ("World Trade Directory," 1911, and "Trade Directory of South America," 1914) which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published.

Catalogues play an important part in trade getting and the American consular service is active in making such literature effective in foreign countries. Catalogues accompanied by price lists are welcome at all the consulates, most of which have filing and consulting systems for catalogues and trade journals. Many consuls have devised original methods of bringing the literature in question to the attention of business men in their districts. Catalogues should be in the language of the country to which they are sent, although the consuls make good use of those pamphlets which are published in English. The American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, stated in a recent report that the interest in American-made goods in his district is unprecedented and that the trade indexes, catalogues and lists of American manufacturers on file in his office are in almost constant use by importing agents and dealers who are seeking lines to replace those formerly purchased from Europe. Requests received at the consulate-general from American manufacturers desiring to enter the Argentine market are posted in the office and copies are sent to a mailing list of about 100 and also to the principal local newspapers. This particular report is referred to in order to illustrate the point that American consular officers are rendering excellent service in aiding American manufacturers in extending their export trade.

Every American concern having representatives in foreign countries should notify the American consulates located in the countries in question of the names and

addresses of such representatives and as to the lines of goods which the representative handles. The consul is thereby in a position to place the agent in direct touch with inquirers who call at the consulate. This service is of especial value in cases where contracts are to be let and a short time limit is involved. To sum up the above-mentioned points it may be stated that American concerns doing or seeking to do business in a foreign land should co-operate with the consuls; that a list of foreign representatives should be placed in the hands of the consuls together with catalogues and trade lists and that salesmen should be instructed to confer with the consuls, who are often in a position to place traveling representatives of American manufacturers in direct touch with prospective purchasers.

A list of American consular officers may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State, Washington, D. C. The New England office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 752 Oliver Building, Boston, Mass., will also be glad to answer inquiries in connection with this article and to co-operate with manufacturers and merchants in this section in aiding them in extending their trade abroad.

## Worcester People in the public eye

### Dr. Howard W. Beal

Dr. Howard W. Beal

SUFFERING, sickness, confusion and death—these Clara Barton, native of Worcester County and mother of the Red Cross in America, described as being inseparable from every armed conflict. They have always existed under such circumstances; they are a part of war itself, against which no human foresight can wholly provide.

To alleviate all these until such time as the very torrent, tempest and whirlwind of war itself gives way to the more cheerful reign of perpetual and universal peace, Clara Barton dedicated her life. In face of the most discouraging apathy on part of American legislators at the Nation's capital she persevered and was rewarded in the end with the fulfilment of her ambitions. Scarcely two years ago she passed away, yet she lived to see America with a Red Cross Association, the equal of any in the International Alliance.

In some ways it is to be regretted that she could not have lived to see the organization which she created join with its counterparts in other countries to administer its tender mercies in the greatest conflict that man has ever known. On the other hand it is apparent that a kind Providence intervened and spared her in the twilight of her life from the horrors and pestilence which this terrible debacle is creating.

Clara Barton is gone but her Association lives, great and strong, offering its entire resources to comfort and treat the maimed and suffering, and it seems to us here in Worcester eminently appropriate that its first great relief should be directed and administered by a worthy successor from her own county—Dr. Howard W. Beal.

Of all surgeons in this country qualified to assume charge of the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, South Devon, England, an institution established and maintained entirely by the women of America interested in the Red Cross, his name stood out the most prominent. He knew, as only few of us of this generation can realize, that war today is a thousand times more terrible than Sherman delared it to be. His service in the Spanish-American War, and later for two and one-half years as surgeon in charge of an important post hospital in the Philippines, fitted him for this exacting task. His intimate knowledge of the Red Cross and his enthusiasm in its support even after retiring to private life, completed his qualifications. And so Washington turned to Dr. Beal to sacrifice private ambitions and assume this important post.

Dr. Beal was not found wanting. He accepted the appointment immediately, proceeded to transfer his great practice in Worcester to fellow physicians and left at once for England, delegating the straightening of personal affairs to Mrs. Beal, who has just completed her work and joined her husband this month.

Though only in England a few weeks, Dr. Beal and the American Women's Hospital are known the length and breadth of the British Isles, for it is one of the most important and largest of war hospitals in England.

Many flattering testimonials of the work being done and assistance rendered by this institution have been spread broadcast through the British Empire, crowned during the past month by the personal visit of Queen Mary and a retinue of the royal family. Her praise of the merciful treatment of her soldiers and sailors was a tribute to the practicability of the women of America; her admiration of the efficient manner in which the patients are cared for, a personal tribute to Dr. Beal.

The work of this institution is just beginning, yet from its accomplishments to date it is evident that it is destined to achieve international distinction, for its establishment is no whim nor fad but a permanent house of mercy, backed by the women of America, to endure until these fighting nations wear themselves out and lay down their arms.

### Dr. John J. Brennan

Dr. J. J. Brennan

DR. John J. Brennan, recently named by Governor David I. Walsh and confirmed by the Governor's Council to serve as a member of the Board of Registration in Optometry of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has been a resident of Worcester for 29 years.

He was born in Milford and fitted for Harvard at Exeter Academy. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1886 and then entered upon a successful career in the general practice of medicine which extended over a period of 20 years.

Upon deciding to specialize in diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. Brennan proceeded to add to his extensive knowledge gained in the practice of medicine by passing a year in special study and work at the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary. His work at this institution attracted such recognition from the specialists in charge that they urged him to continue his studies abroad. Accordingly Dr. Brennan spent the next two years in London and Vienna, where he continued his observations at the leading infirmaries of those world-recognized centers of medical research.

Upon completing these studies, Dr. Brennan returned to Worcester and resumed practice.

In medical circles in Worcester this appointment of Governor Walsh is favorably received. Dr. Brennan is a man of mature years, and, as this brief outline of his studies and work above shows, professionally well fitted to serve on the Board of Registration in Optometry.

Dr. Brennan holds a membership in the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, Harvard Club and a number of fraternal organizations.

## Charles H. White

**The Newly Elected Agent and Field Expert of the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club Begins Duties**

The Executive Committee of the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club at a meeting held early in the month, voted, with every member present,

Mr Charles H White
The New County Agent

to engage Mr. Charles H. White, of Uxbridge, as field agent for the League, to begin work on December 1.

In the choice of Mr. White for this difficult and exacting position, the Executive Committee feel that it has secured the best available man in New England, one who is well versed in both theoretical and practical agriculture. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and was one of the demonstrators and lecturers selected by the College to work in the Extension Service Department, duties somewhat akin to those he will have in his new position.

Believing that practical farming would be a desirable asset in later years if he was to continue this kind of work, Mr. White left the Extension Department, purchased a farm in North Uxbridge and entered into the various phases of farming.

This venture of Mr. White's has been eminently successful and it was only after constant pressure on part of this organization that he consented to give up the personal management of his Uxbridge farm and assume the duties of field agent for the League.

Another desirable asset in Mr. White is the fact that during the years he has been farming on his own responsibility he has not lost touch with the work of the College. At various times he has been selected for special work on part time, and three years ago he was selected to represent the College in the soil surveys which were conducted in Worcester County.

Mr. White has the endorsement of Mr. William D. Hurd, State Leader and director of the Extension Service Department of the College, through whom all the work of the League in co-operation with the College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be handled.

**The Worcester County Farm Bureau—Proposed New Name**

Members of the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club, representing all sections of the County, met in Chamber of Commerce Hall, 11 Foster street, Worcester, approved the work of the Executive Committee in appointing Mr. Charles H. White, of Uxbridge, as Field Agent and personally congratulated him on the excellent paper which he read at the meeting and in which he outlined the work of the League, as he proposed to carry it on.

Mr. H. J. Baker, assistant to State Leader William D. Hurd of the Agricultural College, was also present and promised united support of the Extension Service and its corps of experts in aiding this organization in advancing and increasing agriculture in Worcester County.

He also endorsed a report made by the Executive Committee in placing a recommendation before the organization to have the name changed to the Worcester County Farm Bureau. This title, he stated, was one favored by the United States Department of Agriculture, and part of a movement to standardize these farm organizations throughout the country.

There was no objection on part of those present to the proposed change and the officers were instructed to take the necessary legal steps to affect the same.

As it requires a two-thirds vote of the members to accomplish this, it is planned to have an especially interesting meeting early in the year with some of best possible speakers on the program to bring out a large attendance.

**Winner of Chamber of Commerce Apple Cup**

The handsome silver loving cup offered by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce for the best box of Worcester County Apples exhibited at the recent New England Fruit Show at Providence, was won by Mr. Alden Derby of Leominster.

# Henry Alexander Marsh

## Worcester Pauses in Its Onward March to Future Greatness to Pay Tribute to the Worth of the Example of This Exemplary Citizen and Efficient Official of the Heart of the Commonwealth

OF that distinguished group of representative business men prominent in public affairs of Worcester a generation ago, who though conservative, were of broad enough vision to see ahead to the great and busy Worcester of today and shape its destiny accordingly, not one is more loved nor respected than Hon. Henry Alexander Marsh, thrice mayor of this city.

From a humble beginning he rose to be one of the recognized banking geniuses of the city, even to the presidency of the institution with which he began his labors. But Henry A. Marsh believed that it was a duty—a sacred duty—for the business man to give his city the benefit of his personal business experience. Accordingly he sacrificed time and pleasure to the end that his municipality would become as good if not the best managed, as clean if not the cleanest, as prosperous if not the most prosperous, of any community in the Nation. In the councils of the Board of Trade, the predecessor of this greater Chamber of Commerce, his presence and influence could always be counted upon; in public movements of every worthy character he was always a leading factor; in municipal affairs he filled office upon office—service which eventually elevated him to the highest office within the gift of his fellow citizens—that of Mayor; with every party and every creed united in his support.

On November 6th the busy life of Henry A. Marsh was brought to a close. The end came calmly and peacefully and though Worcester was prepared for the worst, his passing cast a pall in every quarter of the city.

Messages of condolence testifying to the ability and love of this man came from many sources, but none were more significant nor more expressive than contained in the following memorial, unanimously adopted by the entire City Council in joint convention at a special meeting called by Mayor George M. Wright on November 7th:

"Henry Alexander Marsh, Mayor of Worcester in 1893, 1894, and 1895, died in this city November 6, 1914, aged 78 years, 1 month and 29 days. He was born in Southboro, Mass., September 7, 1836, but this city had been his home from boyhood. Educated in the public schools, and prospering as the city prospered, he early acknowledged he was under a continuous obligation to his adopted city. That debt he paid handsomely, by freely and generously giving of his time and ability to aid in its advancement.

"Having served on several official boards and in both branches of the City Council, with eminent satisfaction to his constituents and personal honor, he was unusually well equipped for his official duties when he first took the oath of office as Chief Executive of the City.

"Always democratic, of pleasing personality and obliging disposition, he readily won the respect, confidence, support and admiration of those with whom he had official dealings. His earlier experience in city affairs, and continued watchful interest when not occupying any official position had satisfied him that the city had outgrown its methods of conducting municipal affairs.

"In his first inaugural address, he strongly advocated radical changes in the City Charter, which took the direct management of the administrative affairs of the municipality out of the personal control of committees, completely separating the legislative and executive duties of the government, and placing responsibility upon the administrative officers who were freed from interference from the legislative branch of the government. Although meeting with serious, persistent and well organized opposition, he persevered in his undertaking, showing great tact and courage in his efforts, and finally succeeding in accomplishing the desired results.

"The adoption of the present city charter, the working out of which has furnished the basis and most of the detail of the present municipal indebtedness law of the Commonwealth was the most pronounced of the successes of his administration. Its application has kept Worcester in the very front rank of the well conducted municipalities of the country, and many of its features were incorporated in the charters of other cities long before they were made obligatory upon Massachusetts municipalities by act of the Great and General Court.

"As mayor he advocated the erection of a new City Hall, and continued his efforts in this direction until the present building was planned and its construction begun. Although urged by representatives of influential interests to select a location other than the one decided upon he steadfastly held to his first judgment, that a municipal building should be located where it would be most accessible to all the people of the city—at the center of the city's business. In this contest, which was long and not lacking in severity, he was tactful and patient, and the decision, later accepted by all as the best possible, was reached without leaving any permanent effects of disappointments.

"Guided by confidence in Worcester's future growth and permanent prosperity, he was able to foresee that the water supply needed strengthening, and, early in his administration, he advocated and carried to completion the plans for taking Kettle Brook as an additional source of water supply.

"After his term of office as chief executive, he was elected to the Sinking Fund Commission, where he served previously, and gave to the city valuable and valued service in the management of the city finances.

"As the intimate friend and confident advisor of the late George Jaques, he was largely instrumental in prevailing upon that gentleman to provide a generous endowment fund for the City Hospital.

"He also gave valuable assistance in securing the location of the Soldiers' Monument on the Common, serv-

ing on the executive committee which had charge of its erection and dedication.

"Whenever called upon, by the management of any department, and calls upon him were frequent, he willingly gave his time and advice in any work which was to the advancement of the city's welfare.

"An exemplary citizen, a courteous gentleman, an efficient official, the city may well pause for a moment in its onward march to future greatness and lasting prosperity to pay tribute to the worth of his example, to recognize the value of his public services and to honor his memory."

After completing his education under Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished pastor of the Church of the Unity, Mr. Marsh started his business career, and with a training acquired under such circumstances, he steadily progressed in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

At 17 he took his first position—a junior clerkship in the Old Central National Bank, of which he was destined later to become the president. That was in 1853, and he advanced steadily until he was appointed cashier in 1862.

Then began one of those long periods of faithful service which has enriched the business history of Worcester in numerous instances. For over 30 consecutive years Mr. Marsh served the bank in this capacity, seeing both the institution and the city grow through such a period of prosperity as neither had previously experienced.

His able business management which seemed to be at its best while he was president of the bank made itself repeatedly apparent during the years he was cashier. Then on January 12, 1892, the bank elevated him to the presidency of the institution.

For ten years he directed the affairs of the bank as president, until it was absorbed by the Worcester Trust Company. He then became a vice-president of the Trust Company. He held that position, going every day to his desk until eighteen months ago. He then, at the age of 76, declined a re-election and retired from active business.

Resolutions in tribute to his ability and long service were passed by the stockholders at that time, and the directors re-elected him as chairman of the board. This position he consented to retain.

Probably Mr. Marsh came to be best known through his successive terms as mayor of Worcester, 1893, 1894 and 1895. In his second election to the office he was unopposed, the Democrats recognizing his high standing.

His election to the mayoralty was preceded by many years of service to the city in lesser positions. He was elected to the Common Council in 1867 and 1868, and served in the Board of Aldermen from 1878 to 1881, being chosen president of the Board in 1881.

Mr. Marsh was president for a time of the Rufus Putnam Association, of Rutland, being intensely interested in the preservation of the Rufus Putnam homestead in that town.

In many other positions Mr. Marsh was prominent. He was a commissioner of the city sinking funds, for 13 years a trustee-at-large of the City Hospital, commissioner of the Jaques fund of the City Hospital, a trustee of the People's Savings Bank, a service dating from 1865, and at one time a vice-president of the bank, auditor of that institution in 1884 and 1885, director of the Free Public Library from 1869 to 1875, auditor of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., a trustee of Rural Cemetery, chairman of the Worcester Clearing House Association, director of the Associated Charities in 1890, and a member of the citizen's committee that planned Worcester's sewerage system.

In 1875, 1876 and 1877 he was one of a committee which examined the accounts of the treasurer of Harvard College. He was a member of the executive committee for the erection of the Soldiers' Monument, and was legal executor of a number of large estates, including those of Lucius J. Knowles, Helen Knowles, George Jaques and W. A. Denholm.

In addition, Mr. Marsh, at various times, was treasurer of relief funds, which were raised in Worcester at periods of public calamity. Thus the citizens after contributing thousands of dollars towards the Irish cause, the relief of the Michigan forest fire victims, and sufferers in the Charlestown earthquake, the Johnstown flood and the yellow fever scourge in the South, entrusted Mr. Marsh with the handling of these moneys.

Mr. Marsh was at one time treasurer of the St. Wulstan Society, the custodians of the Lucius J. Knowles $40,000 art fund, founded by Senator Hoar.

Among other organizations, Mr. Marsh belonged to the American Antiquarian Society, the Quinsigamond Boat Club and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. He was a member and regular attendant of the First Unitarian Church. He was always a staunch republican.

One of the notable qualities which Mr. Marsh possessed was the instinct to judge whether a man was worth while financing. He had almost a sixth sense in this regard, and upon being approached for a loan with which to assist a young business man just starting on his career, he was able to judge very accurately as to whether the man would prove successful or not.

Because of this trait, he financially aided many men in establishing their business. He was kind-hearted in his business dealings with all those whom he helped in this manner. In him the kindly qualities of the man and the business qualities of the banker were peculiarly blended. He ran his bank so that it would help others, and it did help others. No bank in this city had a wider reputation in this respect than the old Central National.

In times of panic he was especially kind-hearted in not taking an unfair advantage of the unusual financial conditions then prevailing. Many a man now successful in business traces his start back to Mr. Marsh's financial aid.

On November 9th simple funeral services were held at the First Unitarian Church, Mr. Marsh's chosen house of worship. Here congregated a notable assemblage of Worcester citizens, truly representative of Worcester's varied business interests.

The rites were extremely simple, a simplicity quite in keeping with the character of the dead man and expressive in every way of the life of the former mayor and financier. There was no eulogy and but few floral tributes, the wishes of the family being respected in this instance. But the concourse of prominent people of Worcester who assembled bore mute testimony to the love and esteem with which this real citizen of the Heart of the Commonwealth was held.

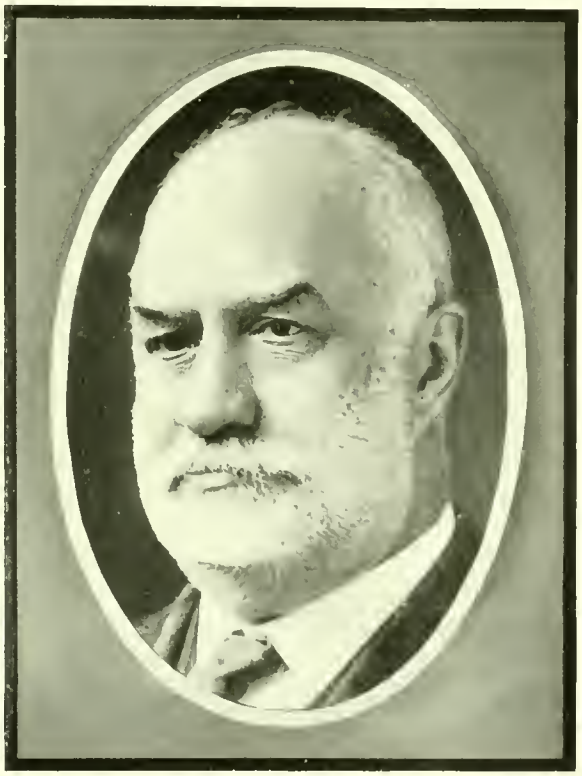
During the hours of the funeral the municipal activities of the city temporarily paused while Worcester rendered its last tribute to one of Worcester's real citizens, whose every deed is an inspiration to men now in public office and for those who will follow in years to come.

# Forrest Edson Barker

THIRTY years ago when gas corporations were rendering the bulk of public lighting service in Massachusetts, before the dawn of the electrical age, Forrest E. Barker, a rising attorney of this city and a representative of the General Court, introduced a bill for the creation of a Gas Commission which would act as an intermediary between producer and consumer. This bill became a law and found favor with both parties, for they had a mutual desire to see the many technical and legal questions which had already arisen, and which were bound to increase, removed as far as possible from politics and answered by a conservative and deliberative body.

When the personnel of this Commission was announced, Mr. Barker was one of the three men named. He was a practicing attorney already prominent in the legal fraternity of the Heart of the Commonwealth and he was conversant with the questions and movements of the day as affecting the State, having just completed two years of service as a representative in the General Court.

Among the leading men of the Commonwealth he was looked upon as a highly desirable asset for the new Commission, which he had seen through the Legislature, and universal approval was manifested when he consented to accept the post.



FORREST E. BARKER

Some men look upon appointments of this kind as a reward for political service already rendered and proceed forthwith to forget their duties to the State and give just as little time to their office as consistent with holding their position. Not so with Forrest E. Barker. He discounted the future and saw it as one of the most important of any department of the Commonwealth, and in his appointment he felt a personal responsibility imposed upon him worthy of the utmost endeavor of his ability. He applied himself to his colossal task with every ounce of energy he possessed; he spent his entire time adding to his ever-increasing knowledge of the operation and earning capacity of gas and electric corporations—for with development of electricity, the Commission assumed the additional duties and became the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission. His knowledge of the many legal questions associated with these corporations was amazing. Every decision apparently ever made in this country was known to him and he became an almost inexhaustible source of corporation law.

Governors of this Commonwealth recognized Commissioner Barker's ability and from 1885, the year the Commission was created, he succeeded himself serving without a break until the present time. In 1895 he was selected to be chairman of the Board and every year thereafter he presided at hearings and meetings.

Worcester people three years ago had opportunity to witness the grinding daily routine of this nationally known Commissioner as he sat day after day presiding over the seemingly endless mass of dry, technical evidence submitted by both the City and the Worcester Electric Light Company in the agitation to secure a lower rate for arc lights in Worcester.

Twice during these years of service to the State, he was commissioned to go abroad and study the lighting and power problems of the principal capitols of Europe. He returned each time with a fund of knowledge, applicable to the problems which were constantly arising in Massachusetts and worth many times over the cost of his trip across the water.

As an authority on lighting and power corporations Commissioner Barker was considered among the leaders of the country. His advice and suggestions have been sought and accepted by executives and commissions from every State in the Union.

Commissioner Barker's one diversion from gas and electric problems was Free Masonry. He entered into this great fraternity with the same earnest spirit that characterized his life's work. Degree after degree he advanced; office after office he filled to the utmost satisfaction, until in later years he reached the highest pinnacle of the Order and was raised to the 33d degree, and with it recognition as one of the leading authorities on Masonic Law in this country.

On November 21st the sudden death of Commissioner Barker at a hotel in Washington shocked, not only Worcester, but the entire Commonwealth.

Worcester loses in his death one of her most prominent and capable of citizens, but the loss to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is even greater, for it leaves one of its most important Commissions without the services of its most experienced and valuable members—a void which places upon His Excellency, the Governor, a more than ordinary responsibility in naming a successor to fill Commissioner Barker's place.

# WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

## December 1889

### The City Election

Following one of the most active campaigns municipal politics had seen in recent years, the city election of 1889 resulted in the election of Francis A. Harrington, the Republican candidate, over A. George Bullock, the standard bearer of the Citizens-Democratic party.

Mr. Harrington received a total of 5365 votes, while Mr. Bullock polled 5019. Henry C. Graton, the Prohibitionist party candidate, received 374 votes.

The real surprise of the election, however, was the vote on the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. A year previous, no-license advocates conducted an energetic campaign but lost out at the polls by 915 votes. In 1889, without any organized campaign, the city was turned into the dry column by a majority of 67 votes, the figures being, No, 5192; Yes, 5125.

Various reasons were given for this change in sentiment, the greatest factor apparently being a dissension among the liquor interests. A recount of the liquor vote was granted a few days after election and resulted in a net gain of three for no-license.

### Prohibiting the Hand-Bill

Advertising by the distribution of hand-bills was a popular method of publicity twenty-five years ago. Every sale and every event, great and small, were heralded in advance by a mass of flyers and printed slips. So great was this practice that it became in the minds of many citizens a pronounced nuisance. As a result of this feeling an agitation sprung up which ended this month in the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of hand-bills on any public street, in school yards or on any other public property.

### Clearing Salem Square

With the leasing of a section of land from the Trumbull estate on Vine street at an annual rental of $200, steps were taken this month for the removal of the historic public scales from Salem Square.

Public scales had become a landmark in Salem Square. They had had a niche in this common meeting place from the earliest days of the twon. There were many who regretted to see them removed, but it had been amply proven earlier in 1889 that Worcester was becoming too large a city and Salem Square too important a plot of land, to have it continually blocked with wagons and hay and all the litter these left afterward.

### Street Railway Development

The annual meeting of the then infant Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. was held in this month in 1889 and was followed by the announcement that work on two contemplated extensions would be made in the spring. These were the so-called Boulevard line and the Grafton-street extension. This announcement was received with gratification by people in all parts of the city and it effectually put at rest rumors that these extensions were to be postponed a year.

### The End of "Jo Bill" Road

After two interesting hearings before City Council this month, an order was finally adopted changing the name of Jo-Bill Road to its present title, Institute Road.

It was a surprise to the advocates of the change in name that serious objection developed from a historic standpoint, but such was the case and for a time it seemed as though the opponents to the measure would be successful.

They contended that the early associations surrounding the name "Jo Bill" Road were so interesting that the name should be maintained. Joseph Bill, after whom the road was named, came to Worcester from Roxbury in 1738 and settled upon 85 acres in the northwesterly part of the town. Together with his family he worked diligently upon his tract and transformed the wilderness into a fertile crop bearing territory. One of his early tasks was to build the road which bore his name and in 1749 it formally became a public way. As such it was used for some 75 years. Then efforts were made to have it discontinued as there were no people with residences abutting the highway and it was claimed that its maintainance by the community should be abandoned. Nothing came of the movement, for Ex-Governor John Davis, owner of the property on either side, had the support of other influential citizens and Jo Bill Road continued as a public way.

### John Quincy Adams

The Worcester County Musical Association then, as now, one of the foremost musical associations in this country, suffered the loss of one of its most active members this month, in the death of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Adams joined the Association as a member of the chorus in 1858 and ever after was a moving force in its development and progress. He was elected to the Board of Government in 1874 and for two years after served as assistant librarian. In 1876 he was elected assistant secretary and performed the duties of this office for three years. In 1879, when the Association was incorporated, he was elected a director and served several years.

Mr. Adams was also active in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and at one time served as its executive secretary.

In business he was connected with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., with a record of 26 years' continuous service. At the time of his death he occupied the dual position of cashier and head bookkeeper.

### Logan, Swift & Brigham Co. Dedication

The Logan, Swift & Brigham Co., organized in 1884, formally dedicated its new factory building at 75 Grove street in this month in 1889. The building, 225x74 feet, three stories and basement, was thronged with employees and their friends.

A dedicatory dinner was served, after which formal exercises were conducted under the direction of Mr. Louis H. Buckley.

The new factory gave the company more than double the floor space available in the old quarters on Union street.

# CITY AFFAIRS

## City Council

**November 9, 1914**

An order was adopted at this meeting instructing the Worcester Electric Light Co. to present petitions for pole locations and to await action on the same before erecting the poles.

A long calendar of routine matters was disposed of by both branches, preparatory to the closing sessions of the year. Many of these were in committees for several months.

Various requests for additional funds from department heads were turned down in a report submitted and accepted from the Finance Committee. Lack of funds was the reason given for this action.

Among the older petitions removed from the calendar was one filed in 1907 by the Overseers of the Poor for a central garbage station to cost $22,000. This matter was brought out of the Committees on Health and Public Buildings after seven years and a report of inexpedient to act presented, and the same was accepted.

**November 12, 1914**

A special meeting of both branches was held on this date, at which the Mayor was authorized to approve the sale of $1,150,000 short time notes to mature on December 2. City Treasurer Harry C. Smith had been fortunate enough to secure a rate of 4.75 from Morgan & Bartlett, New York, after bankers and brokers in Boston had refused to give a rate better than 6 per cent.

The City Treasurer was anxious to close the deal at once, and the Mayor called a special meeting for this express purpose.

Several minor petitions and orders were also disposed of and various appointments of weighers of coal and measurers of wood were approved.

**November 23, 1914**

Mayor George M. Wright submitted the names of the fourteen chauffeurs and ambulance attendants of the Police Department with a communication advancing them to the grade of patrolmen. The entire list was referred to the Committee on Police for consideration.

A communication from Mayor Wright relative to buying land on the south side of the High School of Commerce so that the city will not trespass on private property, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

**November 30, 1914**

An order was adopted at this meeting increasing the number of patrolmen in the Police Department to 200, a step toward advancing the confirmation of police chauffeurs and attendants to the grade of regular patrolmen.

A loan of $30,000 for further development of the Asnebumskit watershed was advocated in a message from Mayor Wright, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration.

## City Finances

**Frank E. Williamson, City Auditor**

Worcester's net debt increased $798,541.22 in the year ending November 1, 1914, according to the monthly financial statement of City Auditor Frank E. Williamson.

The net debt October 31, 1914, was $7,767,130.93. The net debt October 31, 1913, was $6,968,589.71.

The total amount appropriated for all city departments for the present financial year was $6,790,578.31. Of this amount there had been expended up to October 31, the sum of $5,778,926.27.

The following table is a comprehensive comparison of the financial condition of the city October 31, 1914, and on the same date in 1913:

CITY DEBT, OCTOBER 31, 1914

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $11,722,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 725,800.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | 1,150,000.00 | |
| Draft for October Bills | 440,535.28 | |
| Total | | $14,038,960.28 |
| Cash in Treasury, October 31, 1914, | $ 678,423.13 | |
| Serial Funds, October 31, 1914 | | |
| Sinking Funds, October 31, 1914 | 5,593,406.22 | |
| | | 6,271,829.35 |
| Net Debt | | $7,767,130.93 |

CITY DEBT, OCTOBER 31, 1913

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded City Loans | $12,031,625.00 | |
| Serial Loans | 262,000.00 | |
| Temporary Loans | | |
| Draft for October Bills | 435,357.15 | |
| Total | | $12,728,982.15 |
| Cash in Treasury, October 31, 1913, | $ 435,257.07 | |
| Serial Funds, October 31, 1913 | 666.00 | |
| Sinking Funds, October 31, 1913 | 5,324,469.37 | |
| | | 5,760,392.44 |
| Net Debt | | $6,968,589.71 |
| Increase Net Debt | | $798,541.22 |

## School Committee

The School Committee at its monthly meeting on November 3rd accepted a recommendation of Mayor George M. Wright and gave the architects who have drawn and submitted plans for the new addition to North High School, opportunity to explain the special advantages of the plans.

The architects, John T. Simpson of Newark, N. J., and Fuller & Delano of Worcester, divided the time, an hour and 20 minutes. The sub-committees on high schools and on school buildings were authorized to choose between the two architects.

# EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

## Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen—Hail and Farewell

The most remarkable year that this old world has ever seen has reached its horizon and before another copy of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE greets our readers we will all have said to 1914, "Hail and Farewell!"

Few among us will view its passing with regret, fewer still will not fervently pray that the New Year will usher in a better and a brighter day. America, the United States, Massachusetts and Worcester have of course in these Thanksgiving and Christmas days much, very much, to be thankful for. We thank God most of all that we are at peace with all the world even at the moment with our miscellaneous Mexican friends, Villa, Carranza, Huerta, etc.

We have again as a people, thanks to an Allwise Providence, accumulated large crops of cotton, wheat, corn, everything indeed except tobacco, and have escaped raising that most prolific crop of all—trouble.

The trade balance, against us for months and months is swinging back again in our favor. Bank clearings, although showing a frightful shrinkage from the corresponding period one year ago, evidence some resumption of trade in every line, and for these small favors we are truly thankful.

The regional banks have been established and the one in New England has shown its good sense by taking a Worcester banker as its official head. Boston and New England have long needed allopathic injections of Worcester's honesty of purpose and practical horse-sense not alone in their banks, but in their railroads, newspapers and in their commercial organizations, all of which have been severely bitten by the uplift bug at numerous and sundry intervals during the past four years to the great loss, cost and damage of the business community.

The primal cause of the great European conflagration was Business, more Business, most Business. More Business for Germany, more Business for France, more Business for England, more Business for Belgium.

Our problems in the United States during 1914 have all centered round business. How can we make one dollar grow where two grew before. How can we keep our town alive when every other town is dead? How can we keep Columbia outrageously virtuous in the family of Nations when the temptation to err constantly besets her both by precept and example from every other member?

It has been well said that Business is War. War is Hell. And the gigantic wrestling match now going on on the floor of France and amid the Austrian plains and marshes, in the Belgian cockpit and beside the stodgy Suez, proves the sapiency of the aphorism. But because all Europe has gone mad, quarrelling like a dog over this bone of commercial supremacy, shall America join this devil's dance also? Let us pray for great firmness, great forbearance, great sanguinity as the crown of this coming year. Much talk is made about material prosperity at this time. It is the whistle of the small boy going through the woods at night. What is needed now more than a substantial cash balance at the bank, desirable as that is, is a profound comprehension of what 1915 means, expressed in terms of opportunity.

First, as to opportunity for trade. The great European war is not a call to Americans to "sit tight." Far from it. The old era changeth. The world will never be again what it was prior to August 1, 1914. It was said by some Columbus-hearted American after the Spanish-American War that the United States was at last a world power, but the statement was not true; neither our statesmen nor our people have ever thought in terms of hemispheres as do the British and the Germans.

When the walls of Liege were battered about the Belgians' ears, something fell, however, besides brick and mortar and stone and granite. The Chinese walls of isolation that had for 131 years barriered this Republic crashed to the ground at the same moment. The hand of Fate plucked Uncle Sam out of the wings of time and threw him into the middle of the world's stage.

He presents rather a sorry and grotesque figure there at the moment, but he will begin to find himself during 1915. And as Pinafore has so wittily remarked, so will his sisters and his cousins and his aunts. Nothing on earth will have such a sobering effect on the European nations as to discover that in the midst of their reversal to type we are with characteristic Yankee audacity walking off with their foreign trade.

The appeal to sentiment has mighty little effect on a man in a fit, but a bucket of cold water has been known to bring him to instantly. Much irreverent and blasphemous advice to the Almighty has been given by well-meaning but misguided people in this country and abroad during the past four months. Instead of invoking God's wrath on the combatants let it be our principal business as individuals and as a Nation to administer the bucket of ice water during 1915 by strengthening our resources in every quarter of the globe, by inducing the Latin-American to think in terms of dollars instead of pounds sterling, to cultivate the despised races, the Chinaman and the Boer, to see to it that once again the sails of Yankee vessels and the flag of Yankee merchantmen shall whiten and gladden every ocean under the sun.

And now as to the opportunity for service. It may be that the holocaust raging in Europe is to have yet more dreadful aspects than those that now wring the heart and stagger the imagination. Italy, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, all, all, may be drawn into the dreadful maelstrom of universal death. The danger is great, escape difficult, if not impossible. No matter! Peace must some day dawn, and when it does dawn, to whom will the warring peoples turn for succor, for equity, for sympathy and for justice but to Columbia, the younger sister of the Nations, in whose hands at this moment are the destinies of mankind,—Columbia, beside whom

*The stars shall fade away, the sun himself*
*Grow dim with age, and Nations sink in years.*
*But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,*
*Unhurt amidst the war of elements,*
*The wrecks of matter and the crash of worlds.*

# WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

"IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH"

*Officers*

*President*, J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
*Vice-President*, ALBERT A. SPAULDING
*Secretary*, HERBERT N. DAVISON
*Treasurer*, H WARD BATES
*Auditor*, HENRY H. KNAPP
*Clerk*, DANA M DUSTAN

*Directors*

WALTER H. ALLEN
HARTLEY W. BARTLETT
ERNEST P. BENNETT
GUSTAF A. BERG
JOHN E. BRADLEY
CHANDLER BULLOCK
MOSES GROSS
EARLE BROWN
J. HARVEY CURTIS
C. HERBERT DEFOSSE
J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
FRANK S. FAY
ALBERT H INMAN
WALLACE T. MORLEY
CHARLES H. NORTON
WALTER D. ROSS
WILLIAM H SAWYER
MARK N. SKERRETT
ALBERT A. SPAULDING
WILLIAM J. WOODS

*Executive Committee*

WALTER H ALLEN, *Chairman Transportation Committee*
CHANDLER BULLOCK, *Chairman New Entreprise Committee*
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, *Chairman Civic Affairs Committee*
ALBERT H INMAN, *Chairman Mercantile Affairs Committee*
J LEWIS ELLSWORTH, *Ex officio*
ALBERT A SPAULDING, *Ex officio*
HERBERT N. DAVISON, *Ex officio*

*Worcester Magazine Committee*

FRANK S FAY, *Chairman*

DR D. W. ABERCROMBIE
GEORGE F. BOOTH
FREDERICK BRYANT, M. D.
IRVING E. COMINS
PROF. U. WALDO CUTLER
FERGUS A. EASTON
HEMAN ELDREDGE
HERBERT A MAYNARD
CLARENCE W HOBBS
WILLIAM B. SCOFIELD

*Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau*

*Traffic Manager*
JOSEPH H. LANE

*Rate Clerk*
HENRY A. ROUSSEAU

*Bureau of Mercantile Affairs*
EDWARD B. CLAPP, *Chief of Bureau*

*Assistant Secretary and Associate Editor Worcester Magazine*
WILLIAM J. CONLON

*Advertising Manager Worcester Magazine and Assistant Secretary*
HERBERT L. FISKE


## November Directors' Meeting

**Conference Relative to Acquiring Fidelity Mercantile Agency Precedes Regular Business Session—Other Matters**

The regular meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce for the month of November was held Thursday evening, November 12, 1914, at the Directors' room. Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President, in the Chair. Beside Mr. Ellsworth there were present Albert H. Inman, William H. Sawyer, William J. Woods, J. Harvey Curtis, Walter H. Allen, Ernest P. Bennett, Walter D. Ross, C. Herbert DeFosse, and Mark N. Skerrett, a quorum. Absent, John E. Bradley, Frank S. Fay, Gustaf A. Berg, Hartley W. Bartlett, Wallace T. Morley, Moses Gross, Chandler Bullock, Earle Brown, Charles H. Norton.

In addition to the Directors there were present the Chairman and members of the Credit Reporting Committee of the Chamber and three representatives of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency.

The Chairman announced that the Directors would listen to the report of the Credit Reporting Committee with reference to the desirability of taking over the Fidelity Mercantile Agency and that afterwards it would listen to representatives of the agency itself. He stated that the hearing might perhaps be confined within the limits of one hour.

George E. Copeland, Chairman of the Credit Reporting Committee, to whom the subject of the purchase of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency had been re-committed, was the first speaker. He advocated the purchase of the business and its addition to the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, stating it to be his belief that it would be a very distinct benefit not only to the individual merchant but to the Chamber itself to possess this credit reporting agency. He said it would be a medium of securing additional members to the Chamber and that it would be of the utmost value to those we now possess, particularly the mercantile class. He made a dispassionate statement of the Committee's views as to the wisdom of the Chamber assuming the financial obligation necessary to take over this business.

Col. William A. Lytle was then introduced and outlined the history of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency, giving in some detail the facts as to its career up to this time. He was followed by Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, also representing the Company, after which there was a general discussion of the subject.

In answer to questions, Col. Lytle stated that the Committee from the Fidelity Mercantile Agency were ready to sell the business to the Chamber of Commerce on a system of deferred payments, covering 25 years, the Chamber to pay $1000 a year for 25 years, at the expiration of which time the business would be theirs absolutely. The hearing was then closed and the Committee withdrew.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last Directors' meeting and the various Executive Committee meetings held since the October meeting, and they were approved.

A communication was read from the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce, Merchants Exchange of Kingston, Jamaica, asking this Chamber to go on record in favor of 2 cent postage between the United States and the British West Indies. On motion of Mr. DeFosse, it was voted, that this Chamber, in accordance with its previous action, was in favor of universal 2 cent postage.

The invitation to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 3, 4 and 5, 1915, was read, and the President was empowered to appoint a delegation to attend this convention.

An invitation was received from the American Road Builders' Association to attend the next convention in Chicago, December 14-18, and it was voted that this organization designate Harold Parker, a Director of the American Road Builders' Association and a member of this Chamber, as its official delegate.

The sixth annual report of the Medical Milk Commission of Worcester, by which it appeared that the inspected milk produced on the farm of W. J. Woods, one of our Directors, had the lowest average bacterial count of any examined, was read and accepted and the Directors unanimously voted to reappoint Dr. Walter L. Jennings and Mr. T. Hovey Gage as our representatives on said Commission.

Mr. C. Herbert DeFosse made a short report on the American Exporters-Manufacturers convention which he recently attended in New York, and stated that he would make a more extended report to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

The matter of the purchase of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency was then taken up and discussed at some length, and, on motion of Mr. Inman it was voted that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to take the proposition under consideration and report at the next meeting.

The President stated that the efforts to secure an agent for the Worcester County Improvement League to work in the field had been crowned with success, the League having secured the services of Charles H. White, of Uxbridge, and he felt sure that the success of the League would now be assured if we could have the financial co-operation of the merchants and manufacturers of the city and county.

He announced the following Nominating Committee to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year: Walter H. Allen, Chairman, John J. Linehan, Claus E. Anderson, Edward A. Brodeur, and Charles M. Padula.

Adjournment followed.

HERBERT N. DAVISON,
*General Secretary.*

## The Traffic Bureau

**Annual Meeting National Industrial Traffic League**

Your Traffic Manager attended the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League in Chicago on November 12th and 13th in company with Mr. D. N. Bates, Traffic Manager of the American Steel & Wire Company, Worcester, and also Mr. B. F. Curtis, Traffic Manager of the Norton Company, Worcester.

The details of the meeting at Chicago were along the same broad lines which are rigidly adhered to by this League, and the transportation subjects discussed were of the most important nature to all Worcester shippers. It is impossible to go into details here, as the discussion of these matters occupied the greater part of two days. Committees were chosen to handle important subjects, petitions were prepared to Congressional representatives and protests and recommendations were prepared for the Interstate Commerce Commission. A very determined effort will be made by the League to protest the charges for trap and ferry cars, and this matter will be handled through the attorney of the League before the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is only one of the many subjects so dealt with.

Some 200 delegates from all parts of the United States were present, representing commercial and industrial bodies, and the sum and substance of the entire meeting as regards the future prosperity of this country was that within a comparatively few months the United States, and particularly the eastern section, would have plenty of business to keep its factories and employees busy.

I stopped at Buffalo and spent a very pleasant day with the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, inquiring into the handling of details in their Traffic Service Bureau, the result of which may be of value to us later. A thorough inspection of the freight houses and terminal situation in Buffalo was made.

I spent one more day at Rochester in connection with the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and was particularly pleased at the reception accorded me by both of these bodies through their officials. Many pleasant words were said for the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, it being very evident that our reputation and

*Does Your Traffic Department Come Up to Your Expectations?*

*Do You Consult Proper Authority on Transportation Matters?*

*THE CHAMBER HAS A DEPARTMENT TO HANDLE EVERY POSSIBLE DETAIL OF THE TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS, TOGETHER WITH ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES.*

*WE OPERATE A LICENSED CUSTOMS BROKERAGE DEPARTMENT AND ARE ABLE TO ENTER YOUR FOREIGN GOODS THROUGH THE PORT OF WORCESTER WITH SATISFACTION AND AT REASONABLE CHARGE.*

*REMEMBER! WE ARE WELL EQUIPPED TO RENDER YOU EFFICIENT SERVICE AND WE HAVE BUT ONE INTEREST TO SERVE—AND THAT IS YOURS.*

*WE ARE NO FURTHER AWAY THAN THE TELEPHONE.*

*Traffic Bureau*

*Worcester Chamber of Commerce*

*JOSEPH H. LANE, Manager*

*'Phones* { *Direct Connection, - - Park 1273*
*General Office, - - - Park 3000*

the results of our general work here had become known to our western commercial brothers.

All things considered, it is my opinion that a trip of this kind brings forth an immense amount of good, principally through the association with men connected with these western commercial bodies who are working along the same lines as ourselves, although each may employ ideas of his own differing somewhat from each other. Comparison of methods can be made, suggestions offered or received, and many new ideas are bound to result from such observation.

**Consolidation of Trolley Lines**

The Traffic Manager, on November 24th, appeared before the Public Service Commission at Boston in the hearing on improved transportation facilities in the metropolitan district.

The question has been before us for some time as regards the possibility of absorption by the Boston Elevated Railroad of the Boston and Worcester Street Railroad. Other trolley lines outside of Boston are involved in this general scheme.

Upon inquiry of the Commission, I learned that the Boston & Worcester had not yet signified its intention that it wished to be absorbed or included in this general scheme, and until such wish is published there can be, of course, no absorption. Nevertheless there is a possibility, and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission requested your Traffic Manager to consider this matter through the proper committees of the Chamber of Commerce, and also to put the matter before the City Government of Worcester for consideration in the event of such consolidation being advisable by the Commission and others.

**War Revenue Stamps on Bills of Lading**

In response to inquiries made upon the Treasury Department at Washington, the following information has been received by the Traffic Bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce which will be of interest to Worcester shippers:—

"It is the duty of the shipper, consignor or agent to attach the stamp to the bills of lading, manifests or other memoranda issued to him by the carrier. The law requires that the person using or affixing the stamp shall write or stamp thereon initials of his name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not be used again. A rubber stamp may be used for cancelling the stamps, or a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date aforesaid. The initials to be placed upon the stamp in cancellation are those of the person who affixes the stamp to the document.

The stamp is to be attached to the original bill of lading and not the duplicates or copies. Duplicates or copies should have stated thereon words like the following: "Stamp attached to the original," or "original duly stamped."

This portion of the act becomes effective December 1st, 1914.

It is important that all shippers provide themselves with the required stamps, at their expense; and further that the proper parties be instructed as to how the stamps should be affixed to the original bill of lading, and properly cancelled."

A full and detailed statement of the application of this war tax law to all transportation matters is posted upon the bulletin board of the Chamber of Commerce, and any detail required can be obtained from the Traffic Bureau at any time.

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## Building Operations

| City | October 1914 | October 1913 | Per Cent. Gain | Per Cent. Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akron | $304,815 | $463,425 | | 34 |
| Albany | 239,225 | 781,965 | | 69 |
| Atlanta | 215,988 | 338,340 | | 36 |
| Baltimore | 299,098 | 697,606 | | 57 |
| Birmingham | 138,373 | 254,741 | | 46 |
| Bridgeport | 174,137 | 185,195 | | 6 |
| Buffalo | 604,000 | 1,347,000 | | 55 |
| Cedar Rapids | 245,000 | 496,000 | | 51 |
| Chattanooga | 61,872 | 89,470 | | 31 |
| Chicago | 6,774,200 | 9,314,050 | | 27 |
| Cincinnati | 402,235 | 589,345 | | 32 |
| Cleveland | 2,265,685 | 1,979,075 | 14 | |
| Columbus | 649,220 | 590,005 | 10 | |
| Dallas | 204,150 | 519,435 | | 61 |
| Dayton | 36,203 | 252,225 | | 86 |
| Denver | 157,985 | 241,703 | | 35 |
| Des Moines | 145,084 | 123,360 | 18 | |
| Detroit | 1,491,225 | 3,079,540 | | 51 |
| Duluth | 236,625 | 212,452 | 10 | |
| East Orange | 122,507 | 136,966 | | 11 |
| Evansville | 99,850 | 139,086 | | 28 |
| Ft. Wayne | 161,400 | 173,785 | | 7 |
| Grand Rapids | 152,080 | 257,863 | | 41 |
| Harrisburg | 53,475 | 153,615 | | 65 |
| Hartford | 360,165 | 423,040 | | 15 |
| Indianapolis | 337,689 | 573,018 | | 41 |
| Kansas City | 533,790 | 1,540,705 | | 65 |
| Lincoln | 53,800 | 89,037 | | 40 |
| Los Angeles | 1,573,222 | 1,701,550 | | 8 |
| Louisville | 327,040 | 332,580 | | 2 |
| Manchester | 97,499 | 149,022 | | 35 |
| Memphis | 105,580 | 196,990 | | 46 |
| Milwaukee | 611,577 | 1,213,695 | | 50 |
| Minneapolis | 1,064,570 | 1,240,950 | | 15 |
| Newark | 707,086 | 675,530 | 5 | |
| New Haven | 231,315 | 214,785 | 8 | |
| New Orleans | 286,378 | 208,750 | 37 | |
| New York City | 9,242,638 | 7,985,108 | 16 | |
| Oklahoma | 19,975 | 15,800 | 26 | |
| Omaha | 157,675 | 294,025 | | 46 |
| Paterson | 55,247 | 175,255 | | 68 |
| Peoria | 165,660 | 290,900 | | 43 |
| Philadelphia | 2,467,310 | 2,715,850 | | 9 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,085,348 | 1,362,387 | | 20 |
| Portland | 508,705 | 681,710 | | 25 |
| Rochester | 401,192 | 735,403 | | 45 |
| Salt Lake City | 107,605 | 171,390 | | 37 |
| San Antonio | 83,150 | 275,405 | | 70 |
| San Diego | 115,886 | 554,779 | | 79 |
| San Francisco | 1,479,518 | 1,118,280 | 32 | |
| St. Joseph | 25,100 | 61,128 | | 59 |
| St. Louis | 1,115,874 | 820,073 | 36 | |
| St. Paul | 1,001,300 | 804,252 | 24 | |
| Scranton | 300,835 | 102,251 | 194 | |
| Seattle | 610,660 | 474,190 | 29 | |
| Shreveport | 75,985 | 87,485 | | 13 |
| Sioux City | 52,795 | 365,162 | | 86 |
| South Bend | 25,153 | 40,250 | | 38 |
| Spokane | 60,050 | 140,340 | | 57 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 63,525 | 110,015 | | 42 |
| Syracuse | 293,079 | 121,305 | 141 | |
| Tacoma | 46,563 | 138,223 | | 66 |
| Toledo | 404,939 | 845,360 | | 52 |
| Topeka | 50,565 | 50,735 | | 3/10 |
| Troy | 64,178 | 114,000 | | 43 |
| Washington, D. C. | 407,411 | 660,932 | | 38 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 54,087 | 206,687 | | 74 |
| Worcester | 590,807 | 494,044 | 20 | |
| Total | $42,657,228 | $52,988,653 | | 20 |

## Worcester County Failures

Three failures involving liabilities of $222,668 and assets of $200,254 are reported for November by O. Clayton Ansley, manager of the Worcester office of R. G. Dun & Co.

The same month in recent years present the following records:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913—Failures, 8; | liabilities, $ 28,462; | assets, | $ 8,081 |
| 1912—Failures, 8; | liabilities, 34,777; | assets, | 7,677 |
| 1911—Failures, 5; | liabilities, 13,995; | assets, | 8,457 |
| 1910—Failures, 7; | liabilities, 63,515; | assets, | 29,250 |
| 1909—Failures, 10; | liabilities, 165,574; | assets, | 94,270 |
| 1908—Failures, 6; | liabilities, 23,126; | assets, | 5,146 |
| 1907—Failures, 7; | liabilities, 204,951; | assets, | 78,961 |
| 1906—Failures, 11; | liabilities, 55,857; | assets, | 78,961 |

## Stamps and Envelope Sales

Stamp and envelope sales at the Worcester Post Office for November, as reported by Postmaster James W. Hunt, totalled $41,800.31, a decrease of $957 from the same month in 1913.

## Local Bank Clearings

The Worcester Clearing House Association reports clearings amounting to $9,754,581 for the month of November, a decrease of $698,076 from the same period in 1913.

## Current Events

### General

November 3. Mrs. Chandler Bullock chosen chairman at annual meeting of Worcester Branch of the Massachusetts Society Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women.

4. Atty Frank F. Dresser elected chairman of the Worcester Belgium Relief Fund Committee.

6. Annual meeting of Worcester County Teachers' Association brings out largest attendance in history of the organization.

9. Sixty-fifth anniversary of Fr. Mathew Temperance Society observed with banquet and exercises at Bay State House.

David H. Fanning presents Y. W. C. A. with $5000 to be used to defray part expenses of new building.

10. Louis M. McCallum elected secretary of Worcester Automobile Club to succeed the late J. Edmund Thompson.

11. Between 4000 and 5000 delegates attend the 25th annual convention of the Massachusetts Interdenominational Sunday School Association which opened on this date in Union Church.

19. Worcester gets first snow storm of winter and heaviest for this season in ten years.

22. "Everybody at Church" Sunday brings out record breaking congregations at all Worcester churches.

23. Rev. G. S. Southworth, Omaha, Neb., the unanimous choice of members for rector of St. Matthews Church.

24. Reports at annual meeting of Worcester Agricultural Society show net profit of $3705.74 from 1914 New England Fair.

24. Worcester people begin movement to have schoolhouses thrown open for educational and civic meetings.

29. Hon. Eugene W. Chapin, Tucson, Ariz., twice candidate for presidency on Prohibition ticket, delivers principal address at "Flying Squadron" rally for national prohibition.

The Zionist mass meeting in Poli's Theatre attracts large throng, over $1400 raised for Hebrews in Palestine. Hon. Louis D. Brandeis principal speaker.

31. Dr. David Starr Jordan delivers interesting address on European situation before large number of Economic Club members.

### Industrial

November 3. The Nils Bjork Co., wholesale milliners, lease main store, second floor and basement of new Worcester Trust Co. building.

4. John R. Powers, chief clerk at Boston & Maine freight house, promoted to position of assistant general freight agent.

10. New Worcester Market building, one of the largest retail establishments of its kind in the country, opened for business.

12. Property of Boynton & Plummer, Inc., assigned in full to John P. Hanlon.

Thompson Course of Exercises, established by the late J. Edmund Thompson, sold to Dr. Kenneth Van Allen, Boston.

17. Narragansett Machine Co., Pawtucket, given contract to furnish equipment for new Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

21. Denholm & McKay Co. announce discontinuance of power plant to secure power and light from Worcester Electric Light Co.

### City Affairs

November 3. Worcester voters at State election indicate a choice of all Republican candidates for State officers.

4. Committee on Fire Department of City Council recommends taking of 100-foot square of land on Newton Hill as site for proposed fire alarm headquarters.

11. Mayor Wright has Traffic Rules advertised in order that there may be no doubt as to their validity.

Test of all hard coal in City Hall ordered by Mayor Wright.

17. Mayor Wright names present police chauffeurs and ambulance attendants as regular patrolmen.

Voters at Republican municipal caucuses give Mayor Wright a unanimous renomination, with Alderman Pehr G. Holmes selected as candidate for alderman-at-large.

18. Fourteenth annual concert and ball of Worcester Permanent Firemen Relief Association at Mechanics Hall attracts 1500 people.

Registration for city election closes with 26,454 men and 1049 women on the eligible lists, largest number in history of the city.

27. Fred E. Dudley, construction superintendent, appointed an assistant inspector of buildings.

30. Republican City Committee files statement showing receipts of $1605.79 and expenditures of $1569.88 in the State election campaign.

James F. Carberry, Democratic candidate for mayor, opens campaign with mass meeting in Fr. Mathew Hall.

### Necrology

November 6. Of old age, at his home, 57 Elm street, Hon. Henry Alexander Marsh, ex-mayor and widely known banker, aged 78 years, 1 month and 29 days.

Of paralysis, at his home in Brookfield, Simeon M. Bellows, a member of the Worcester police force 20 years, aged 65 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Of apoplexy, at his home, 58 Chatham street, Dr. Joseph H. Kelley, president of Peoples Coal Co., aged 52 years.

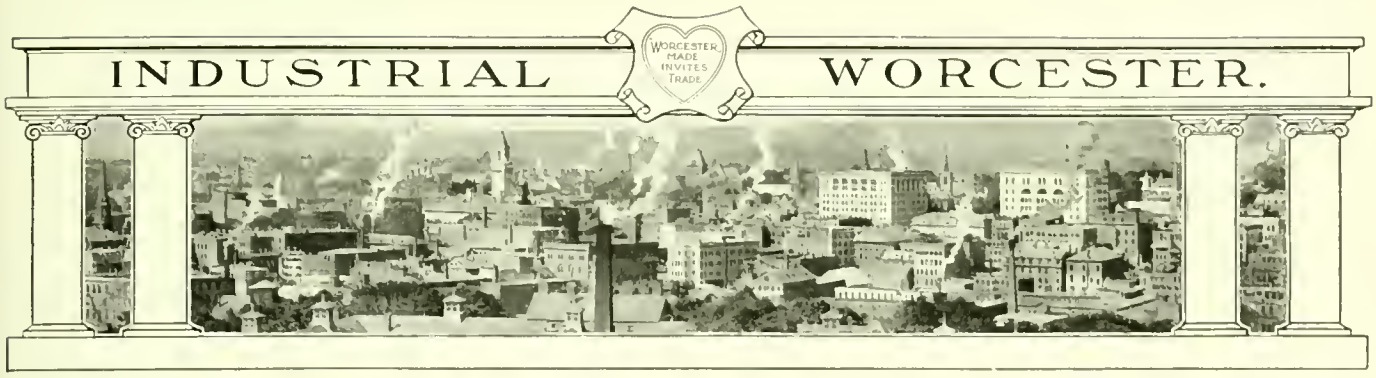
13. Of injuries from fall at Chesterfield, S. C., Frank J. Terrill, a noted Worcester aviator, aged 40 years.

19. Of heart disease, at his home, 721 Southbridge street, Sergeant David Roche, veteran of Civil and Indian Wars and Congressional medal of honor soldier, aged 79 years.

Of complication of diseases, at his home, 8 Dean street, Lucian Arnold Dean, former member of staff in City Engineering and Street Departments, aged 68 years, 4 months and 30 days.

21. Of heart disease, at a Washington hotel, Forrest E. Barker of this city, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, aged 61 years, 1 month and 23 days.

31. Of paralysis, at his home, 281 Grafton street, Jeremiah J. O'Leary, one time nationally known sculler, aged 70 years, 2 months and 25 days.

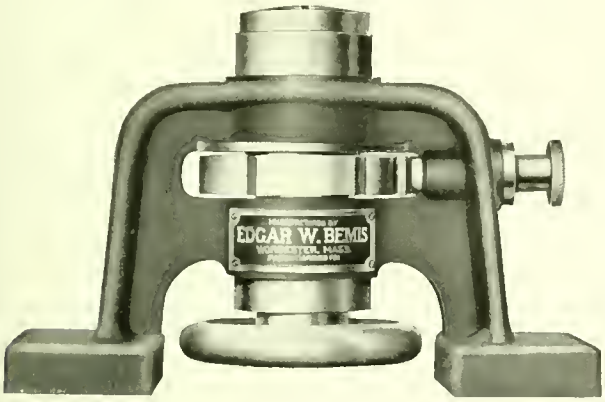



## New Milling and Auxiliary Lathe Head

The accompanying illustration shows a view of another new Worcester product—a milling and auxiliary lathe head designed and built by Mr. E. W. Bemis, 92 West street. This new head has been thoroughly tested and is meeting with many words of praise throughout the manufacturing trade of the city.

It is designed to be used, as its name implies, on a milling machine, as an auxiliary lathe head on the face plate of a lathe, or for a drill jig on a drill press.

It is constructed in two sizes, Number 1 to use chucks from 1/16" to 1/2", and Number 2 to use chucks from 1/8" to 7/8".




When used for milling nuts, a plug adapter is made which is interchangeable with the split chuck. Its adaptability to a great variety of uses can readily be seen, such as straddle milling nuts of all kinds, either square or hexagon; squaring the heads of poppet screws, planer bolts, the end of taps, reamers, cutting double or triple threaded screws, eccentrics on the lathe, etc.

A particularly convenient feature is found after a piece has been put in the chuck, as the head can be transferred back and forth between the lathe, drill press and milling machine for performing successive operations without any serious loss of time in resetting the work, which would otherwise result in making such changes.

## More Room for Standard Foundry

The Standard Foundry Company, Gardner street, is constructing a one-story addition to its buildings, which will provide additional working space for employees of the concern. The addition will be 34 by 80 feet of wood and brick construction and will have a tar and gravel roof. The addition will be heated by steam.

The construction of the addition is needed by a growth in the foundry business. While the concern has no large orders ahead at the present time it is looking forward to a big business boom early in the year and is making ready to handle it. The space in the addition will give work to from 12 to 15 additional moulders.

## Barsky Industrial Building

Worcester's latest addition to its group of industrial buildings is a modern four storied structure at 17 and 19 Green street, which has been erected by Maurice Barsky, who is well known in business circles through the shoe findings store which he has conducted in this city for several years.

The new building is of brick and steel construction and thoroughly modern in every particular. It is of fire proof construction and is designed for both light and heavy manufacturing. It is equipped with both freight and passenger elevators, the use of which will be allowed all tenants in the building irregardless of the amount of space taken.

The street floor is designed for stores and will be sub-divided to suit tenants. The basement has been leased for bowling and the alleys have been already installed and the quarters open for business.

The second, third and fourth floors are reserved for manufacturing purposes and though a number of smaller concerns have contracted for space, there is still plenty of desirable room to rent.

Mr. Barsky feels that he has a most advantageous location for his new building, as it is practically in the center of the city and yet only 1000 feet from Union Station. For the accommodation of the manufacturers in the structure, a 10-foot driveway leading to a loading platform in the rear has been constructed.

## Spencer Wire Co. Addition

In addition to the construction of two three-story brick buildings at the plant of the Spencer Wire Co., Webster street, to cost about $50,000 and to be ready December 1, the E. J. Cross Co., general contractors, have started work on another brick addition to cost $33,744 and which is expected to be ready for occupancy in January.

The building will be located in the rear of the new buildings on Jacques street and along the banks of Middle river. It will be two stories and a basement, 230 by 69 feet, being a little larger than the other two now under construction. The exterior construction will be of brick, steel and reinforced concrete, with a monitor asbestos roof.

The three new buildings will be used for the general manufacture of wire products and will be equipped with the most modern wiredrawing machinery. They will afford an opportunity of increasing the capacity of the plant, which will mean the addition of a large number of hands with the coming of business wire manufacturers are looking forward to. Already the manufacture of wire nails is on the increase.

## A Friendship Folder

The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company of this city has just distributed a good will builder in the form of a folder of unusual merit. This folder, which has a color scheme in golden brown, shows oak leaves and acorns, corn shocks and "punkins," while country dinners, husking bees and songs around the parlor organ are delightfully brought out by the illustrations, which are intended to bring back to the memory of the reader the boyhood scenes of American rural life. It is a folder which will revive pleasant memories in the minds of the thousands of readers who receive it.

## *Even the old folks dance nowadays*

The new dances are so delightful, and the music so easily and perfectly provided by the Victor. Hardly any one can resist such a combination. Stop in and we'll gladly play some of the newest dance music for you and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

ORDER THAT

# VICTROLA

## For Christmas

and so make sure of having the very style you want delivered when you want it.

There is no more pleasing gift to your own family or to a friend than a Victrola which means so much musical enjoyment.

You can suit your own purse and your own taste

## *At Steinert's*

where you will find everything in the Victor line.

Victrolas at $15, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150 and $200. Large stock of records including complete lists of latest records for the new dances.

We offer complete stocks of these instruments:

PIANOS

The world famous *STEINWAY*—The superb *HUME*—The favorite *JEWETT*, used by hundreds of music teachers—The popular *WOODBURY*, a magnificent piano at a moderate price. *From $275 up.*

PIANOLA PLAYER-PIANOS

*STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK*—all international pianos with factories in Europe as well as in America—and the well-known *WHEELOCK, STUYVESANT* and *STROUD*. *From $550 up. Other Player-Pianos only $395.*

## M. Steinert & Sons Co.

308 Main Street

*VICTOR DEPT.*

2 Walnut Street

*New England's Largest Musical Instrument House*

## Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel.

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.

Give us a trial on your next order.

*Telephone, Park 4790—4791*



## HOWARD-WESSON COMPANY

Designers and Engravers for Successful ADVERTISERS

25 Foster Street — Graphic Arts Building

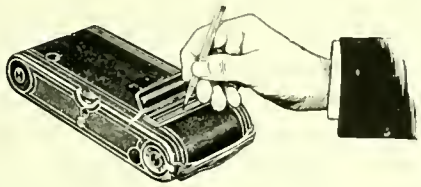
WORCESTER




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

## An Ideal Gift for Christmas



This new Autographic Kodak which enables one to make a permanent record on each negative and the new Junior models, the striking feature of which is their extreme thinness, are the popular cameras for Christmas.

They are made in various sizes, costing from $7.50 upwards and represent the very best and latest in hand camera construction.

Projection Lanterns for use in the home also make fine gifts and our assortment includes Kinetoscopes, Balopticons, Kodiopticons, Viopticons and Stereopticons. Prices from $18. up.

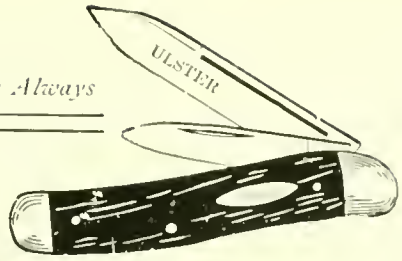
L. B. Wheaton

368 Main Street
WORCESTER

*Photographic Supplies Exclusively*

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS WHEATON 368 MAIN ST WORCESTER-MASS

*"Quality Always First"*




## Pocket Knives
### Make Fine Gift Things

The men always like to be given pocket knives for Christmas. We have an assortment that meets the requirements of the most fastidious taste, both as to quality and style.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jack Knives, - - - | 25c to $1.00 |
| Pocket Knives, - - | 50c to $2.50 |
| Pen Knives, - - - | 50c to $1.00 |
| Combination Knives, | $3.00 to $9.00 |
| Sterling Silver Knives, | $2.25 to $7.00 |

**DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.**

404 MAIN STREET, COR. PEARL

## Christmas Suggestions for . . . the Motorist . . .

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO. WORCESTER MASS.

We have such a varied assortment of automobile accessories suitable for Christmas gifts that you need our catalogue to really learn just how large and complete this assortment is.

In it you will find listed everything needed by the most discriminating automobilist, and there is nothing more acceptable than a good, practical gift.

To those who do not possess one of our catalogues we shall be pleased to forward a copy of our latest, to assist in selecting gifts for automobilists' friends.

**ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.**

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner WORCESTER, MASS.

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

Arthur O. Young, *President* Howard E. Sumner, *Treasurer*
Edward W. Pierce, *Vice-President* George E. Copeland, *Asst. Treas.*
Henry L. Miller, *Secretary*

THE

## CLAFLIN-SUMNER COAL COMPANY

OFFER "THE BEST" IN

**COAL**

| ANTHRACITE<br>The Celebrated | BUTUMINOUS<br>Consolidation Coal Co's. |
|---|---|
| *"D & H" LACKAWANNA* | *BIG VEIN CUMBERLAND* |
| *WILKES-BARRE* | *HENRIETTE* |
| *OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH* | *WEBSTER, BARNESBORO* |
| *and JEDDO LEHIGH* | *and LOYAL SMOKELESS* |

Why Not Have This "Worcester Made—Invites Trade" Company Serve Your Requirements?

*General Office:*
9 PLEASANT ST. 9
THE NUMBER IS
WORCESTER

TELEPHONE PARK 2100
Five Trunk Lines
For Quick Service

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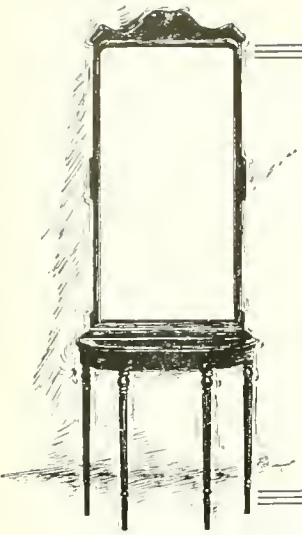
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



# CARL NORBACK CO.

MANUFACTURERS

PICTURE FRAMES MIRRORS & FURNITURE

BURGESS LANG BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

REGILDING OF OLD FRAMES AND MIRRORS

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OLD FURNITURE

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street

Worcester

# CARLTON ENGRAVING CO.

DESIGNERS of EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING · MAKERS of PERFECT PRINTING PLATES

418 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER MASS.

# THE GEO. W. CARR CO.

(H. C. Wilson)

WORCESTER, MASS. 518 MAIN ST.

LABOR AND MATERIALS
WILL NEVER BE LOWER PRICED

**BUILD NOW**




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

*Anson F. Rix*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# PICTURE FRAMING

NO FINER LINE OF MOULDING IN THE CITY
THAN YOU WILL FIND HERE

65 CUSHING STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Take Barber's Crossing, Brittan Square or City Line Cars

MANUFACTURING SPACE . . . . **TO RENT**

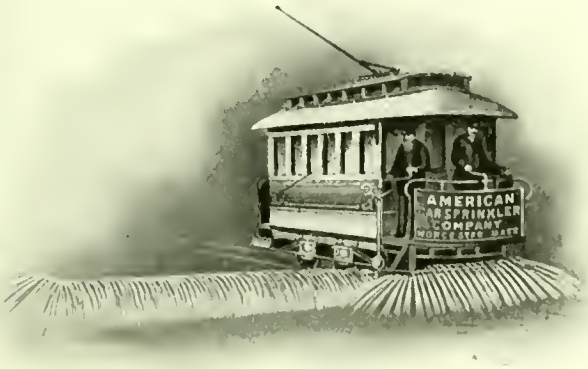
IN THE NEW

BARSKY BUILDING, 17-19 Green Street

Worcester's newest and most centrally located manufacturing building, situated within 1000 ft. of the new Union Station, Bancroft Hotel and City Hall. Constructed for both light and heavy manufacturing. Fire-proof, freight and passenger elevators and finely lighted on all sides. Forfurther particulars apply to

M. BARSKY 7-9 GREEN STREET WORCESTER

# TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

*A fine Christmas remembrance for former residents of Worcester*

*THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE*

*$1.50 per year to any address in the United States*

THE KING PRESS

George W. King & Son

***Creators of Printing***
***that is Different***

Worcester, - Mass.

# WIRE—SPRINGS

AND

# WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.

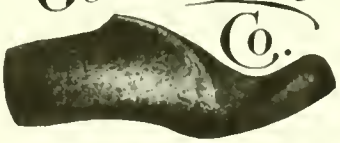
WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.



54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

VERITAS — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — NEACO — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

## New England Audit Company

(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A.
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Audit Dept.

FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Boston Office

WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B.
Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

## Are You Paying Too Much for Coal?

If you use five hundred tons or more per year, it will pay you to

HAVE IT TESTED

## N. A. C. SMITH

CHEMIST

598 Main Street Worcester

## WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

C. B. POST, Proprietor

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218

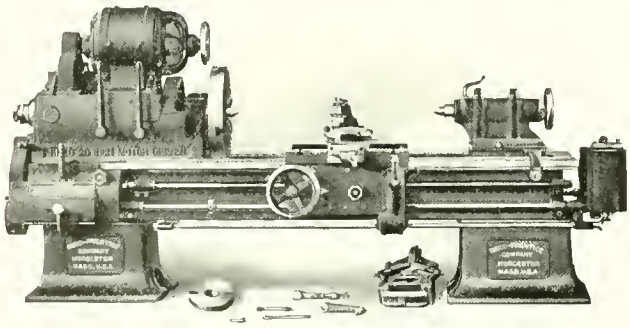
476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

ALWAYS BOOSTING

A good calendar is mighty good advertising. For a whole year it hangs before your customer, constantly reminding him of you. We make business-getting calendars—there is more to them than simply a pretty picture. They produce Sales and increase Good Will.

THE DAVIS PRESS, Inc.
GOOD PRINTING
Park 537 Graphic Arts Bldg.

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



## E. B. LUCE

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY
WALKER BUILDING
TELEPHONE

## ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir
2, 5 and 6 Panel

also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

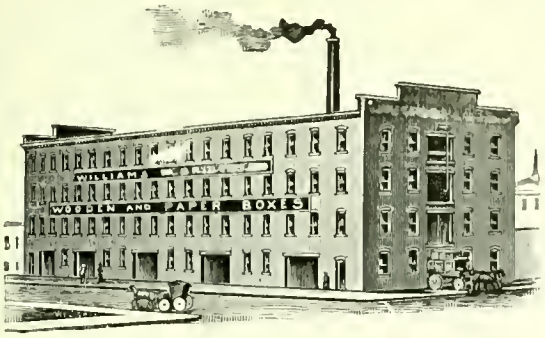
We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts
WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.
Made in Worcester.

Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy
*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.
Worcester, Mass.

Do you want the Best

Drawing Table?

If so send for illustrated catalogue and prices.

R. E. KIDDER
13 Hermon Street - Worcester, Mass.

Style 310
Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

**Hotel Powhatan**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath, - $2.50, $3.00 up

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER





*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# The Bancroft

Worcester's
New Million
Dollar Hotel

European Plan
320 Guest Rooms
Popular Prices

## The Bancroft Hotel Company

Charles S. Averill, President and Managing Director.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade.*

1864 HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE 1864 1914

FIFTY YEARS

OF HONEST SHOEMAKING

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT - FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1913

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $40,824,834.55 |
| Liabilities, | 37,768,198.59 |
| Surplus, | $3,056,635.96 |

**Barrett & Snow**

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*



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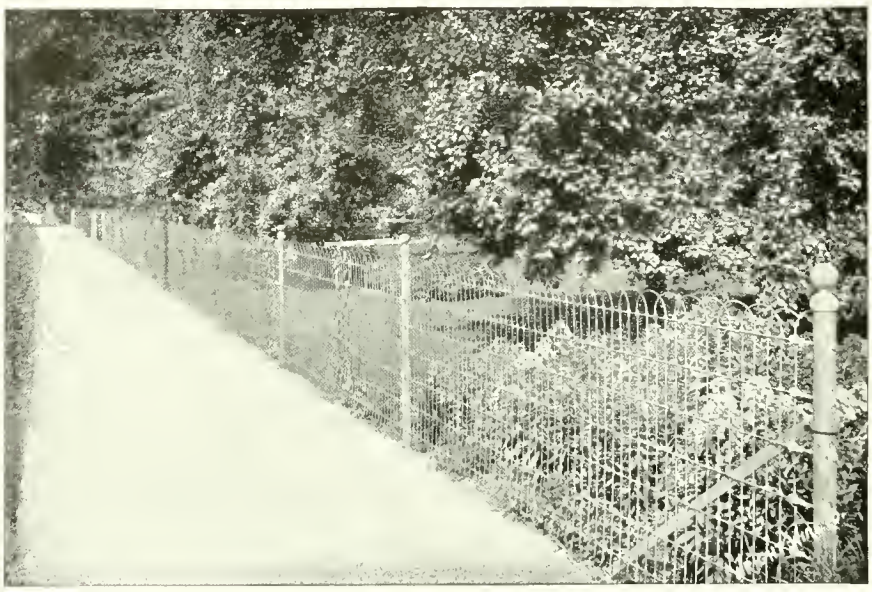
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco



# Do You Recognize the Viewpoint?

In no other manner could so comprehensive a view of Worcester's Busiest Corner be made; it also emphasizes our convenient location.

We specialize in these BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS and would like to "Show You" what may be done with your plant.

Our representative will be glad to call, talk it over with you and prepare sketches and estimates without obligation on your part.

## Carlton Engraving Company

ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
AND MAKERS OF THE BEST IN
PRINTING PLATES

418 Main St., Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Osgood Bradley Car Company

## Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President* New York Office, 170 Broadway

# MORGAN
## CONSTRUCTION CO.

### Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

## 70 MILLS

56 Plants in United States

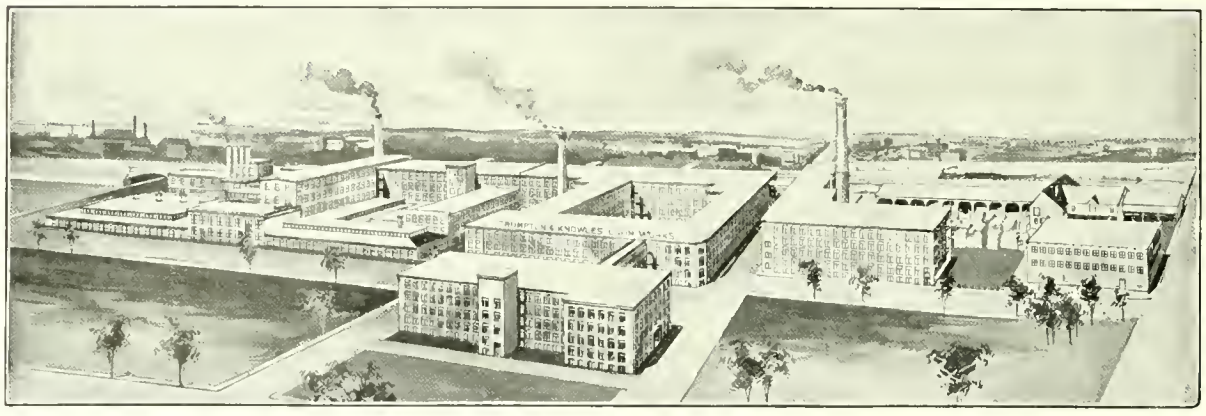
5 Plants in Canada
2 Plants in England
1 Plant in France
1 Plant in Austria
1 Plant in Belgium
4 Plants in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

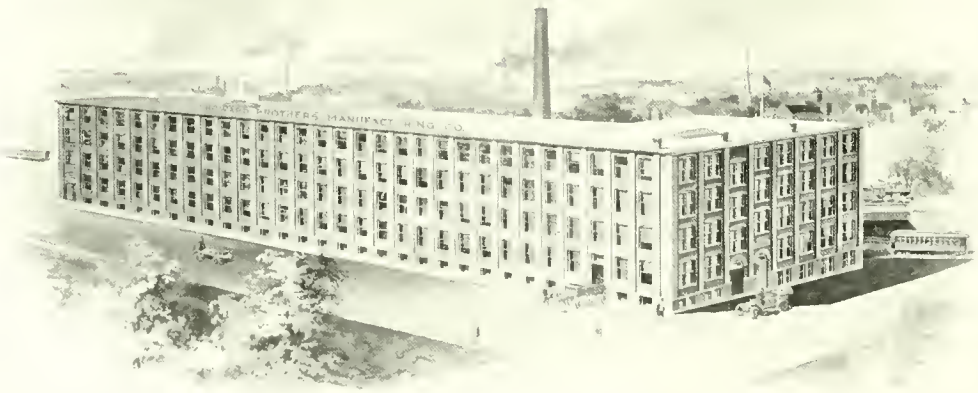
Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

# CARD CLOTHING



**MIDGLEY'S IMPROVED**

**Hand Stripping Cards, German and Domestic Heddles**

for

Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills

QUALITY is our Inducement

Phone Park 1070, Local and Long Distance

## Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

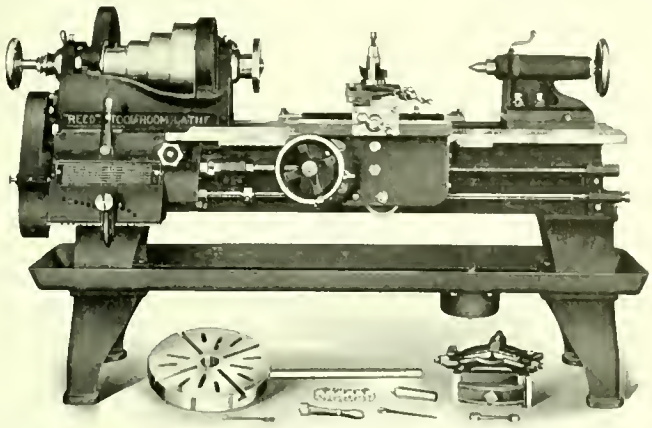
Dept. C-H 44-46 Vine Street Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# "REED" TOOL ROOM LATHES

12″ 14″ 16″ 18″



They are **Simple in Design** and **Easy to Operate**; and will handle your work with Accuracy and Dispatch.

**Quick Change Gear Box** gives **60 Changes** to both **Lead Screw** and **Feed Rod.** Easy to Read and Operate.

**Workmanship and Material is "Reed" Standard**

*Send for New Printed Matter*

## REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF

"REED" QUALITY — LATHES AND DRILLING MACHINES — "PRENTICE" SUPREMACY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

1851 G&K TRADE MARK

# *The* GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

## Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers

Main Office, Tannery and Factory:

344-356 Franklin Street :: :: Worcester, Massachusetts

LEATHER BELTING,
Steamproof, Waterproof, and standard grades for all purposes.
SOLID ROUND BELTING.
TWIST ROUND BELTING.
MOTORCYCLE BELTS.
LACE LEATHER.
BELT CEMENT.
BELT DRESSING.

LEATHER.
LEATHER WASHERS.
LEATHER PACKINGS.
PUMP LEATHERS.
LEATHER SHAFTING RINGS.
AUTOMOBILE LEATHERS.
TIRE SLEEVES.
HALTERS.
HORSE-SHOE PADS.
STRAPPING.

All G. & K. products represent superior quality and honest value—they are guaranteed as to perfection of material and workmanship.
Our Engineering Department is thoroughly equipped to render expert assistance and advice upon any transmission problem. Its service is free to all present or prospective customers.

Worcester Counter Co., Department

*Manufacturers of* GOODYEAR INSOLES, Counters, Box Toes, Taps, Rands, Welting, Etc.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL
WIRE AND
SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS
AND HIGH SPEED
STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

Organ Reeds and Boards

HAMMOND REED COMPANY
WORCESTER MASS.

The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose
IS TO USE
AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# INDUSTRIAL WESTBORO

## *WESTBORO'S BANKING INSTITUTIONS*

### The First National Bank of Westboro, Mass.

Capital $50,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits $25,000

United States Depository
Massachusetts State Depository

John L. Brigham, *President*
Cyrus H. Pease, *Cashier*

*Directors:*

J. L. Brigham, A. L. Boynton, E. A. Hersey, C. H. Pease, George L. Smith

*Accounts Solicited*

We are prepared to furnish depositors with every facility consistent with good banking

### The Westborough Savings Bank

Incorporated 1869

Post Office Block, Westboro, Mass.

Alden L. Boynton, *President*
Thomas J. Hastie, *Treasurer*

*Board of Investment:*

Alden L. Boynton, Bowers C. Hathaway, John L. Brigham, Charles S. Henry, Walter C. Metcalf, Lewis Rice

*Statement of Condition, December 20, 1913*

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets - - - - - - - | $1,269,046.15 |

Liabilities:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Due 3873 Depositors, | | $1,153,076.50 |
| Guaranty Fund, | - | 58,500.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | - | 57,469.65 |
| | | $1,269,046.15 |

This bank has paid continuous semi-annual dividends, never at a rate less than 4 per cent. per annum



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

THERE ARE OVER TWELVE HUNDRED USES
FOR ELECTRICITY AS

# LIGHT--HEAT--POWER

WE AIM TO MAKE OUR SERVICE

## PROMPT—COURTEOUS—EFFICIENT

THE INTERESTS OF WESTBORO AND OURS ARE ONE
WE SERVE ITS CITIZENS

---

## WESTBORO GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

3 EAST MAIN STREET TELEPHONE WEST. 84-2

Mill No. 1 Mill No. 2

# J. S. MASON

## *Manufacturer of Specialties*

WESTBORO, MASS.

We Sell Direct to the Manufacturing Trade

**Ribbons**
- Taffeta, Printers
- Shoe Tie, Satin Face
- Grograin, Mercerized

**Tapes**
- Shirt and Collar, Galloons
- Stay Tapes, Corset Tapes
- 10 yd. Household

**Webs**
- Surgical, Shoe Webs
- Dress Beltings
- Non-Elastics



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# WESTBORO HAT COMPANY

M. MORRELL BERG, President — GEORGE G. GENTHNER, Treas. and Mgr.

WESTBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers of

LADIES' and MISSES'

Straw and Felt

HATS

Selling Agents

GOTTHOLD & CO.,

580-582 Broadway
New York

F. V. BARTLETT, President — C. W. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer

# BARTLETT BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

## *WOOD and PAPER BOXES*

Boxes in shooks
by the carload
a specialty

Dealers
IN LUMBER

WESTBORO,
MASS.

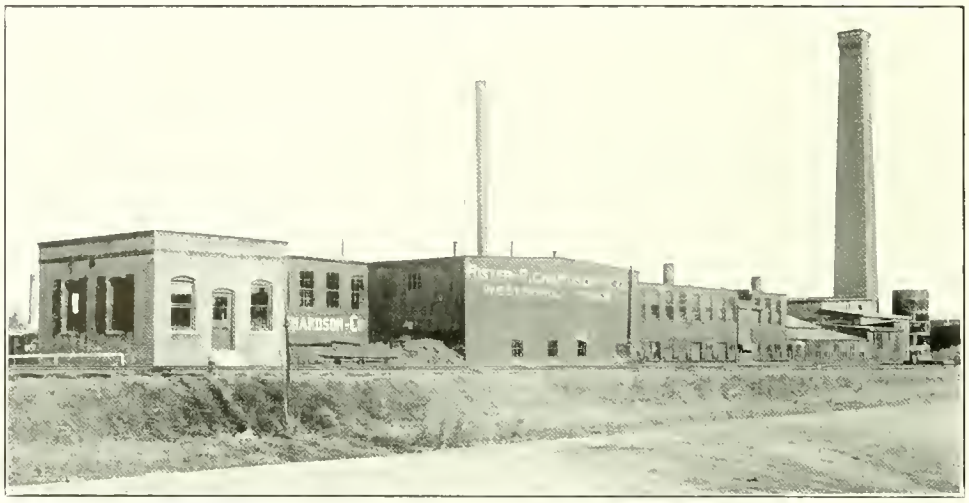
*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

"WHAT WE DO, WE DO WELL"

# FOSTER-RICHARDSON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEEL AND BRASS BEDSTEADS



We make our bedsteads of the best material, finest finish and thorough construction. The patterns are artistic and carefully designed so as to attract the prospective buyer. : : :

RELIABLE GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES

WHICH SELL READILY FROM THE FLOOR CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF EVERY FURNITURE DEALER

PLANT AND GENERAL OFFICES AT

**WESTBORO, MASSACHUSETTS**

"THE INCLINED PIN DOES THE WORK"

HUNT SPECIALTY MFG. CO. WESTBORO, MASS.

"HUNT HANGERS REALLY HOLD"

## THE HUNT "INCLINE" PUSH PIN

See **That Inclined Pin**, it enters the wall on a downward angle of about 40 degrees, **not horizontal** and cannot fall out. IT DOES-THE-WORK. With brass or nickeled finish, it is **the** Ideal Push Pin. It is ornamental as well as useful for fastening light Pictures or anything of a simular nature on walls or partitions of homes, offices, libraries, schools, etc.

## THE HUNT "INCLINE" PUSH PIN HANGER

Is the only holder that really holds and Prevents the pin being lost when not in Use. **Hunt Hangers Pin Points Penetrate Easily.** They can be Pushed into the Plaster with the Thumb or Forefinger as the Pin-head is covered by the flat metal of the hanger. They combine durability and strength, the smallest size being capable of a weight of 20 pounds without defacing the wall or breaking the plaster.

HUNT'S PAT. APPLIED FOR INCLINE PUSH PINS AND HANGERS HOLD

**HUNT SPECIALTY MFG. COMPANY**

WESTBORO, MASS., U. S. A.

Pat. applied for



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

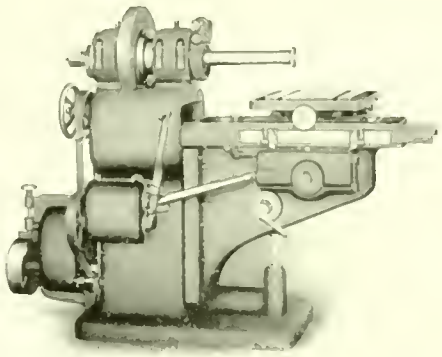
GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co
WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS
I L
STEEL AND IRON
TEES
T T

ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS



THE HEALD CYLINDER
GRINDING MACHINE

Has been especially designed for internal grinding on a great variety of machine parts and is particularly adapted for handling work which is of such shape that rotating in the usual manner is inconvenient or impossible.

This method of finishing work possesses many advantages over the ordinary way of smooth boring and reaming, and is especially valuable in gas and gasoline engines where the cylinder walls are thin and will spring away from the cutting tool easily.

Rigid in construction and built by skilful workmen from the highest grade of materials, this machine is the ideal tool for internal grinding where extreme accuracy and uniformity is desired.

Estimates and suggestions will be furnished gratis to any submitting specifications or blue-prints of work to be done.

Write For Our Booklet—"Cylinder Grinding"

THE HEALD MACHINE COMPANY
28 New Bond Street Worcester, Mass.
CHICAGO OFFICE
24 So. Jefferson Street

*Mr. Manufacturer:*—It will be to your interest to let us furnish you an estimate on all printing before you place your orders. We have the facilities and ability to do the work well and promptly, and we can assure you that our prices are reasonable. It will cost you nothing for our estimate. *Telephone, Park 380*

*We Print the Worcester Magazine*

Belisle Printing and Publishing Co.

*Book and Catalogue Makers*

112 Front Street Established in 1893 Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works
43-45 Dewey Street

EXCELLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

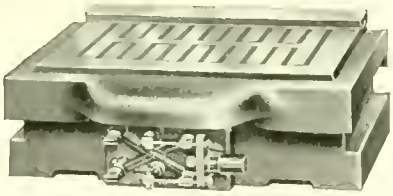
**WINSLOW'S Skates**

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

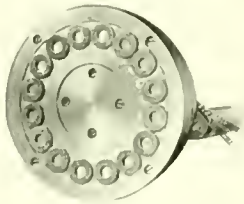
THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.



FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

# Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders
Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

Rotary Chuck, sizes 6" to 36"  Flat Chucks, 10" to 8' long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

## O. S. WALKER & CO.

Established 1869  Incorporated 1906

# The Whitaker Reed Co.

**LOOM REEDS**

For weaving Cotton and Woolen Goods, Carpets, Wire Cloth, Rattan, Etc.

Royal Ring Travelers  Belt Hooks
Mill Wire Goods

84 Austin St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester

# Standard Foundry Co.

## IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

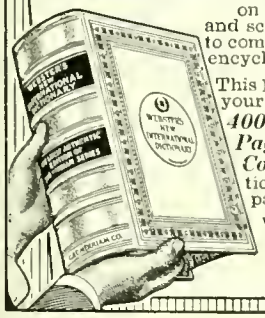
TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

"Just the Information We Need"

**WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL**

—THE MERRIAM WEBSTER



Every day in your talk and reading, on the street car, in the office, shop, and school some new question is sure to come up. You seek quick, accurate, encyclopedic, up-to-date information.

This NEW CREATION will answer *all* your questions with *final* authority. *400,000 Words Defined. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Cost $400,000.* The *only* dictionary with the new divided page. A "Stroke of Genius."

Write for specimen pages, FREE.

**G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,**
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Bon Ton CORSETS

*Price $3 to $25*

AT last Hygiene, Fashion and Comfort have joined hands. This clever combination has been brought about by the **"Free Hip-Bone"** idea in the newest BON TON and ROYAL WORCESTER models. The designers have lavished their genius and skill in perfecting

*The Free Hip-Bone*

feature which has proved to be an instantaneous success. Corset discomfort is banished for all time, for in one of these **"Free Hip-Bone"** models *no seams, gores or steels* (only the soft corset fabric) can touch the delicate hip bones.

# ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

*Price $1 to $3*

**Denholm & McKay Co.**

*Sole Worcester Agents*

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

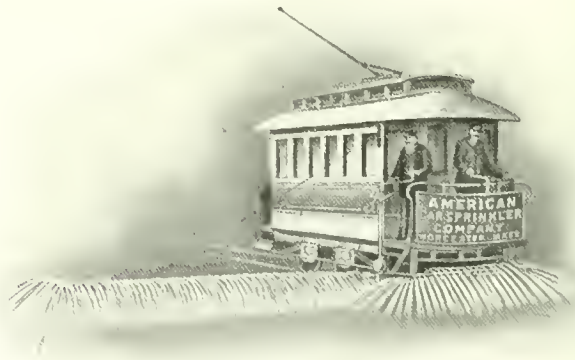
**Deposits, December 15, 1913, $15,193,741**
**Guaranty Fund, December 15, $762,000**
**Number of Depositors, 31,890**

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer

# TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

VERITAS — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — NEACO — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

## New England Audit Company

Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A. Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.
SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

## Competent Office Help

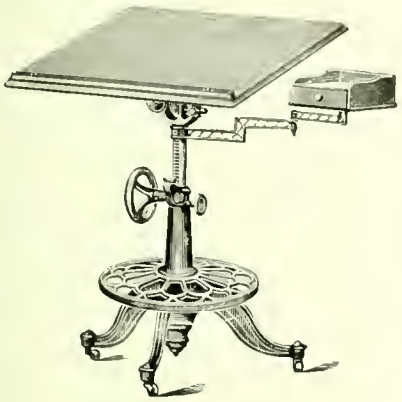
Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218 C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

Do you want the Best



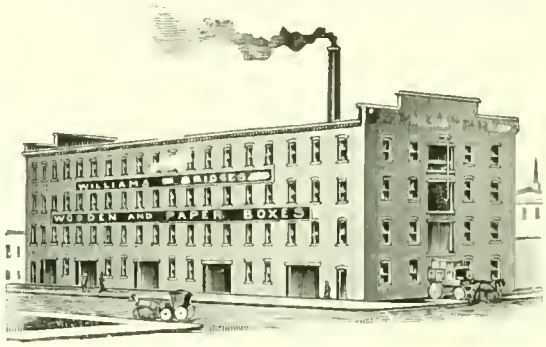
## Drawing Table

If so send for illustrated catalogue and prices.

R. E. KIDDER

13 Hermon Street :: Worcester, Mass.

## EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.
Made in Worcester.

The Question of Today is not "Shall You Advertise?" but

### "How Shall You Advertise"

The problem is to make your advertising effective. Our GOOD PRINTING will attract a person's attention, and our carefully written copy will *hold* his attention. This spells sales for you.

## The Davis Press, Inc.

Graphic Arts Building. Phone Park 7817.

## ADAMS & POWERS

Dealers in
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders' Finish, Window Frames, Moulding, Etc.
ESTIMATES FROM PLANS FURNISHED
142-158 Union Street Worcester, Mass.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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Wright Wire Co. ... iv
Wyman & Gordon ... Inside front cover



The value of magazine advertising space does not depend alone on the number of readers but on the class and buying power of its readers.

The Worcester Magazine, devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests, has a class of readers with a buying power which should interest and appeal to every business man.

If you are not accepting this opportunity to reach these people, telephone Park 3000 and our representative will call.

THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

11 FOSTER STREET





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# Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

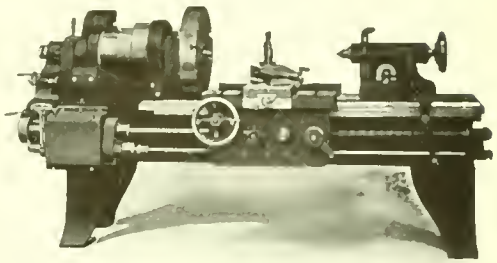
52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

## An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

—

Mounted on cloth a specialty



## E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building

## The Purest Wines and Cordials

## The World's Best Ales and Lagers

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

### Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

### Sherries and Ports

Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

### Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

### Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

**No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.**

## Geo. F. Hewett Co.

41-43-45 Waldo St., Worcester, Mass.

Tel. Park 2455

*Family trade a specialty with us.*

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade.*

# WESTBORO, MASS.

## Population 5,500

***"A Live Town with a Future"***

---

Industrially and Residentially Attractive

---

### *To the Manufacturer Westboro Offers:*

Desirable factory sites in a town easy of access, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, the main freight and passenger route from Boston to the West, 32 miles from Boston and 12 miles from Worcester.

Fourteen trains daily to and from Boston and Worcester.
Excellent trolley service to Boston and in all four directions.
Commuters' fare to Boston, 17 cents.
Fifteen mails per day each way.
Savings Bank with deposits of $1,153,076.00.
National Bank with deposits of $200,000.00.

Industries already in Westboro are making Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wood and Paper Boxes, Metal Corner Bead, Lace Curtains, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Straw and Felt Hats, Tub Cover Fasteners, Tape, Ribbons, Wood Trellises, etc.

### *To the Home Seeker Westboro Offers:*

Combined Advantages of City and Country, Healthful Location, Excellent Water Supply, Adequate Fire and Police Protection, Modern Sewerage System, Churches of All Denominations, Fraternal Bodies, Good Streets, Desirable Homes and Sites at Moderate Prices. Low Cost of Living with Fresh Food Stuffs at Modest Prices.

### *To Both Manufacturers and Residents Westboro Offers:*

An Unlimited Supply of Electricity for Light, Heat and Power, Available Anywhere at Any Time and Everywhere All the Time.

---

For Full Particulars Write, Wire or See

## *The Westboro Board of Trade*

*Westboro, Mass.*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

NEW ENGLAND'S LATEST AND LAST WORD IN HOTELS

# THE BANCROFT

WORCESTER, MASS.

OPENED SEPTEMBER FIRST
NINETEEN THIRTEEN

THE BANCROFT IS BUILT TO GIVE THAT EXCELLENCE AND EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE, COMBINED WITH ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT WHICH IS THE ACME OF DESIRE OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

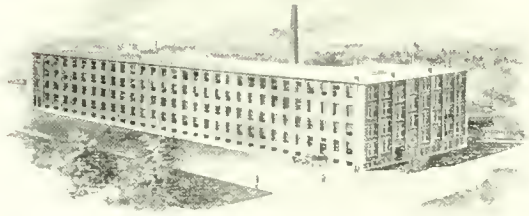
40 MODEL SAMPLE ROOMS

OPERATED BY BANCROFT HOTEL CO.
CHARLES S. AVERILL
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARD CLOTHING



Directly West of New Depot

## Midgely's Improved Hand Stripping Cards

## German and Domestic Heddles

for

## Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills

*Quality is our inducement*

Dept. C-H

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44-46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

Phone Park 1070
Local and Long Distance

*Meet us at the TEXTILE EXHIBITION, Mechanics Bldg.*
*Boston, Mass., April 27 to May 2nd, 1914*
*Booths No. 49 and 50* *Dept. A*

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146
Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000
Number of Depositors, 32,279

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE F. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

# The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

**WINSLOW'S Skates**

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier
F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

1864 HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE 1864 1914

# FIFTY YEARS

OF HONEST SHOEMAKING

## HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

## Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO OF WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH INCORPORATED 1844



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# MORGAN
## CONSTRUCTION CO.

Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

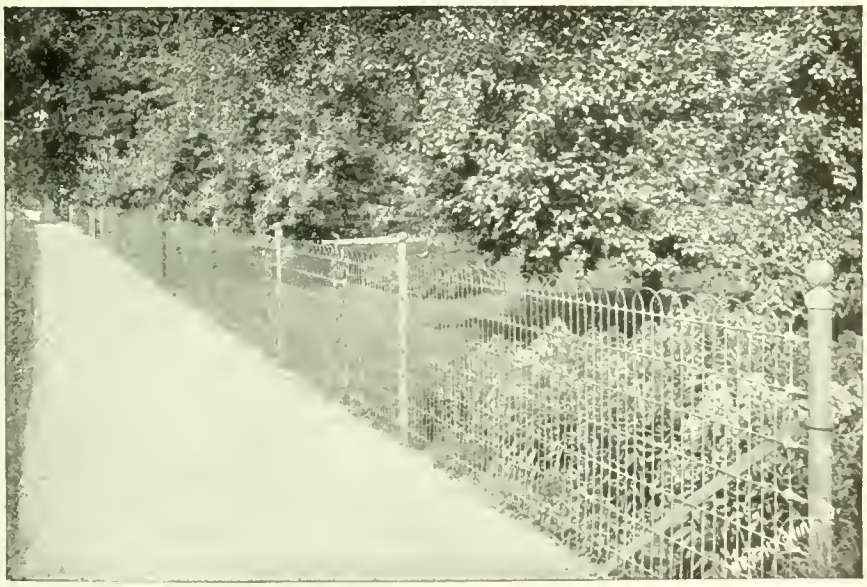
## 70 MILLS

56 Plants in United States

5 Plants in Canada
2 Plants in England
1 Plant in France
1 Plant in Austria
1 Plant in Belgium
4 Plants in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# *The* GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

## Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers

Main Office, Tannery and Factory:

344-356 Franklin Street :: :: Worcester, Massachusetts

LEATHER BELTING,
Steamproof, Waterproof, and standard grades for all purposes.
SOLID ROUND BELTING.
TWIST ROUND BELTING.
MOTORCYCLE BELTS.
LACE LEATHER.
BELT CEMENT.
BELT DRESSING.

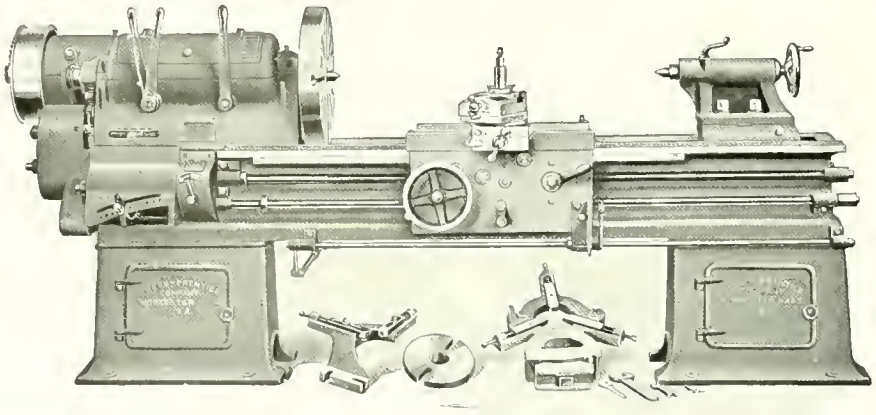
LEATHER.
LEATHER WASHERS.
LEATHER PACKINGS.
PUMP LEATHERS.
LEATHER SHAFTING RINGS.
AUTOMOBILE LEATHERS.
TIRE SLEEVES.
HALTERS.
HORSE-SHOE PADS.
STRAPPING.

All G. & K. products represent superior quality and honest value—they are guaranteed as to perfection of material and workmanship.
Our Engineering Department is thoroughly equipped to render expert assistance and advice upon any transmission problem. Its service is free to all present or prospective customers.

Worcester Counter Co., Department

*Manufacturers of* GOODYEAR INSOLES, Counters, Box Toes, Taps, Rands, Welting, Etc.

# "PRENTICE" GEARED HEAD LATHES



### SELECTIVE SPEEDS AND FEEDS

"Prentice" Geared Head Lathes give you 8 Selective Speeds, obtainable almost instantly.

Also equipped with Reversing Device in head, operated by lever at right-hand end of apron, by means of which spindle may be started, stopped and reversed.

Driving Pulley runs on Ball Bearings.

*Send for Special Bulletin*

# REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

Builders of Highest Grade

"Reed" Quality — LATHES AND DRILLING MACHINES — "Prentice" Supremacy

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

Can Decrease Your

Insurance Rates, Office Expense, Repair Bills, Inconveniences.

Can Increase Your

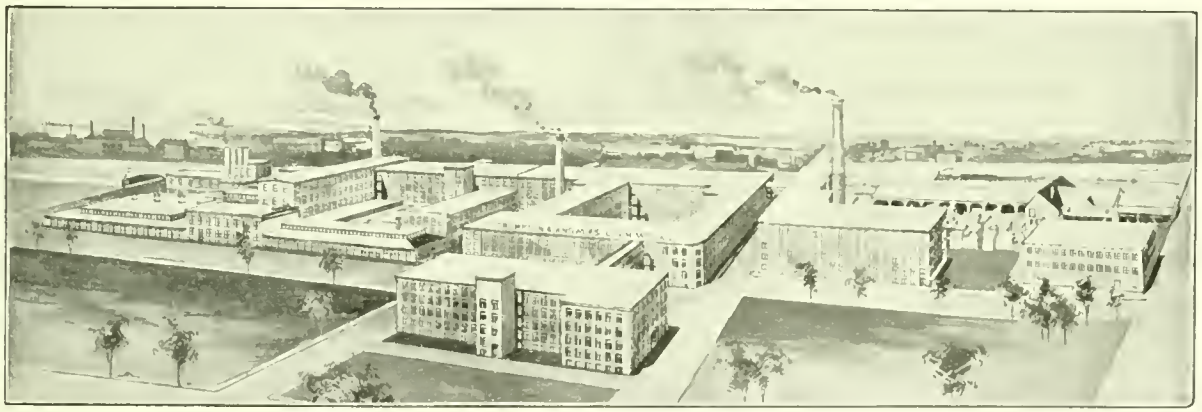
Production, Reliability, Light and Cleanliness, Efficiency.

ASK THE MEN WHO KNOW

WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

375 MAIN STREET WORCESTER

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

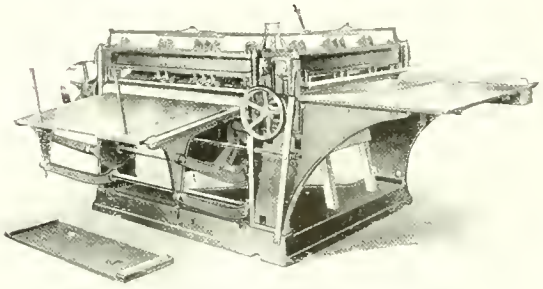


*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND RE-WINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MA-CHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

## HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

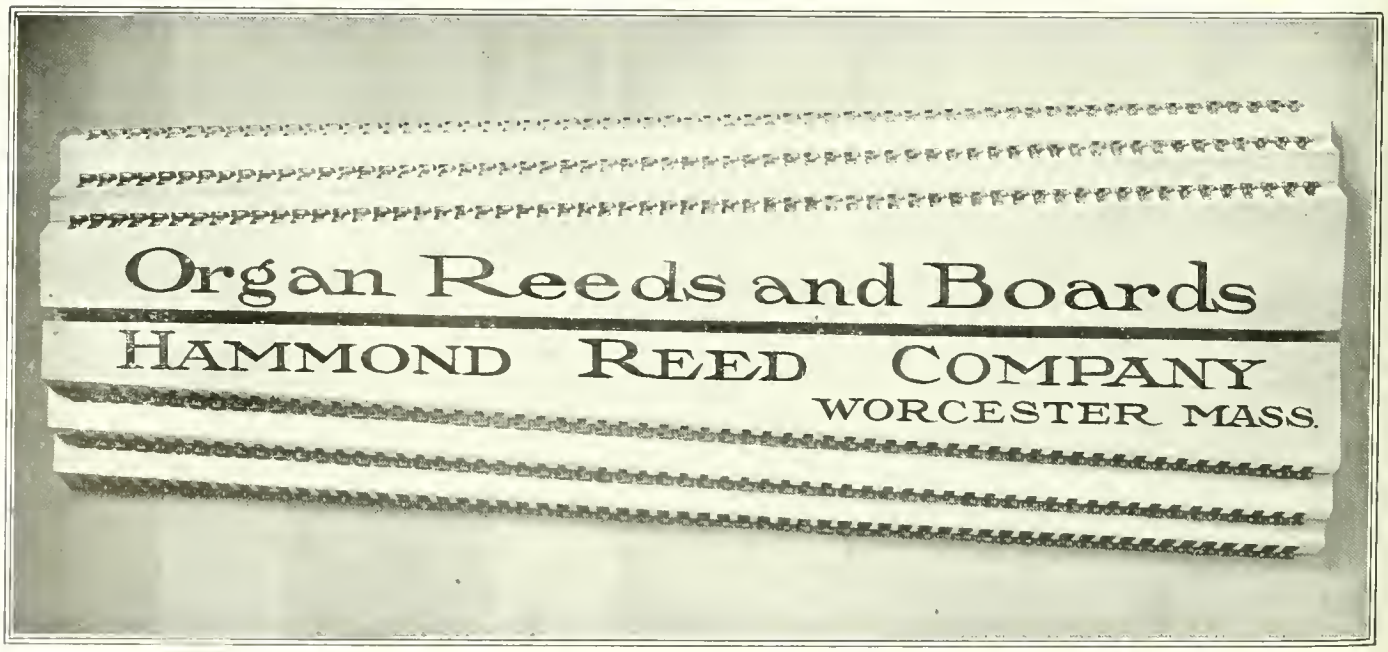
ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL WIRE AND SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS AND HIGH SPEED STEEL

## SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.







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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

There is an advertising and a utility side to Printing that must be reckoned with : : :

The COMMONWEALTH PRESS
ALSO SUCCESSORS TO
The BLANCHARD PRESS
*Printers*
25 Foster St. GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING Worcester, Mass.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

GEO. W. KING & SON

MAKERS OF

Distinctive Printing

311 Main Street. Worcester, Mass.

Bon Ton
CORSETS

*Price $3 to $25*

AND

ROYAL
WORCESTER
CORSETS

*Price $1 to $3*

THESE are the corsets you hear so much about. They are always best! Made in the largest, cleanest and finest corset factory.

In the BON TON and ROYAL WORCESTER corsets are found only the highest grade materials and workmanship. They fit perfectly, wear long, and give universal satisfaction.

Sold in Worcester only at Denholm & McKay Co.




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## ADAMS & POWERS

Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders' Finish, Window Frames, Moulding, Etc.

ESTIMATES FROM PLANS FURNISHED

142-158 Union Street Worcester, Mass.

## SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

**Deep Drawn Work**

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

## Standard Foundry Co.

**IRON FOUNDERS**

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

## Jackson Street Foundry

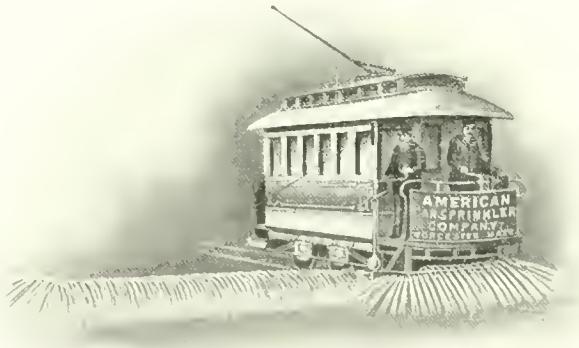
Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

## TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

## Competent Office Help

Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218 C. B. POST, Proprietor

176 Main Street :: opposite City Hall




*You will benefit there by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

EXCELLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set, Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

Established 1869 Incorporated 1906

The Whitaker Reed Co.

LOOM REEDS

For weaving Cotton and Woolen Goods, Carpets, Wire Cloth, Rattan, Etc.

Royal Ring Travelers Belt Hooks
Mill Wire Goods

84 Austin St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester

WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.



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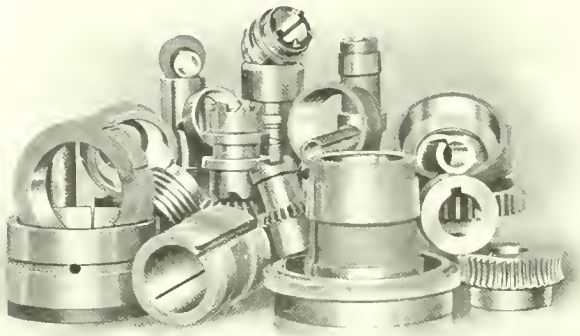


Some Samples of Our Grinding Work

*If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he built his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door.*

*RALPH WALDO EMERSON*

The "track" to our door is broad and well worn by those in quest of help or information on internal grinding, so, if you have any such problems, do not hesitate to call on us. We shall be glad to see you and, without any obligation on your part, give your work very careful investigation, advising you just what we think is the best way to handle it, and the chances are pretty good that you will go down the "track" smiling.

**The Heald Machine Company**

**28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.**

GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co

WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS I L

STEEL AND IRON

TEES T

ANGLES AND CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH & CARRIAGE HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS

As a business man there is no need to say much to you about the Value of Advertising: but do you realize the Potent Force of Good Halftones to Illustrate the Point You Want to Make: The Goods you have to Sell?

Thats our part of the game: to Make Your Advertising Effective! Let us help you with suggestions, sketches, drawings, photos and High Quality Printing Plates best adapted to your needs

The Carlton Engraving Company

418 MAIN STREET

TAKE ELEVATOR

PHONE PARK 4550

WORCESTER

SERVICE QUALITY




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

*Anson F. Rix*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# PICTURE FRAMING

NO FINER LINE OF MOULDING IN THE CITY
THAN YOU WILL FIND HERE

65 CUSHING STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Take Barber's Crossing, Brittan Square or City Line Cars

The Question of Today is not "Shall You Advertise?" but

**"How Shall You Advertise"**

The problem is to make your advertising effective. Our GOOD PRINTING will attract a person's attention, and our carefully written copy will *hold* his attention. This spells sales for you.

The Davis Press, Inc.

Graphic Arts Building. Phone Park 7817.

*Mr. Manufacturer*—It will be to your interest to let us furnish you an estimate on all printing before you place your orders. We have the facilities and ability to do the work well and promptly, and we can assure you that our prices are reasonable. It will cost you nothing for our estimate. *Telephone, Park 380*

*We Print the Worcester Magazine*

Belisle Printing and Publishing Co.

*Book and Catalogue Makers*

112 Front Street — Established in 1893 — Worcester, Mass.

VERITAS — NEAD — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company

Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A. Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. Mgr. Engineering Dept.

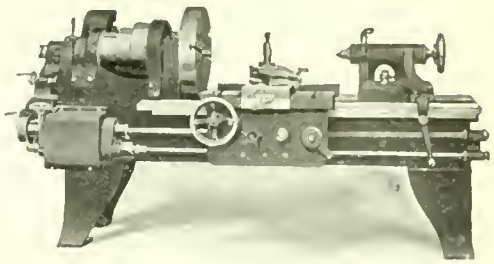
WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

Mounted on cloth a specialty



E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO ..... xv
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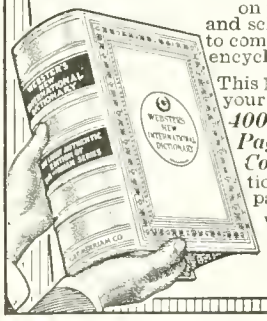
WRIGHT WIRE CO ..... v
WYMAN & GORDON ..... Inside front cover



"Just the Information We Need"

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

—THE MERRIAM WEBSTER



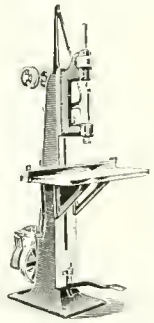
Every day in your talk and reading, on the street car, in the office, shop, and school some new question is sure to come up. You seek quick, accurate, encyclopedic, up-to-date information.

This NEW CREATION will answer *all* your questions with *final* authority. *400,000 Words Defined. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Cost $400,000.* The *only* dictionary with the new divided page. A "Stroke of Genius."

Write for specimen pages, FREE.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

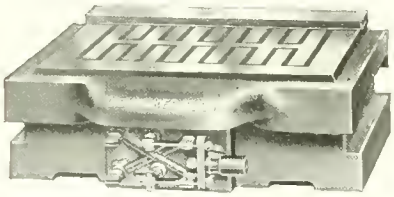
Improved Boring Machine



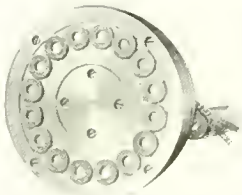
THE spindle is made of crucible steel, has No. 2 Morse taper hole to receive chuck, and the bearings are of genuine babbitt metal. It has two stops to regulate the travel of the spindle, one in the head to adjust the downward stroke and one in the treadle for the upward stroke. Greatest length of travel of spindle is 6½ inches. Distance from center of spindle to column, 10". Table is 20" x 36". It is balanced, and has a vertical movement of 21". Spindle is balanced by a coil spring attached to arm on top of frame, making it self-contained. The bracket that carries the driving pulleys has an adjustment of two inches, which is very desirable. T & L pulleys are 8" x 3" face, and should make about 800 revolutions per minute.

Manufactured by

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.



FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders
Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

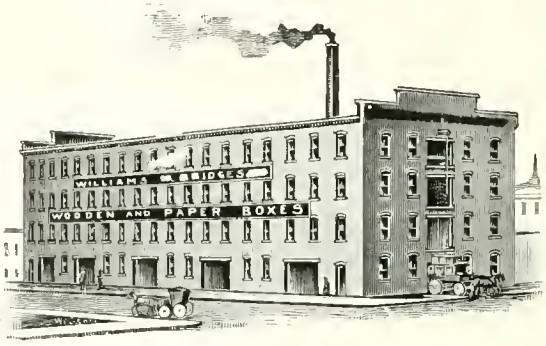
MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE

Rotary Chuck, sizes 6" to 36" Flat Chucks, 10" to 8' long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

O. S. WALKER & CO.

EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.





*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# "POWERO" GASOLINE
# *and* "POWERO" GAS CYLINDER OIL

ALWAYS GOOD

We sell everything in Illuminating Oil, Lubricating Oil, Greases, Naphthas and Gasolines

Ask your dealer for them or write to department W

## E. A. BUCK & COMPANY

Telephone Park 2876

Albany and Casco Streets — Worcester, Massachusetts

## The Purest Wines and Cordials

## The World's Best Ales and Lagers

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

### Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

### Sherries and Ports

Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports. Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails. Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

### Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

### Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

**No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.**

## Geo. F. Hewett Co.

41-43-45 Waldo St., Worcester, Mass.

Tel. Park 2455

*Family trade a specialty with us.*

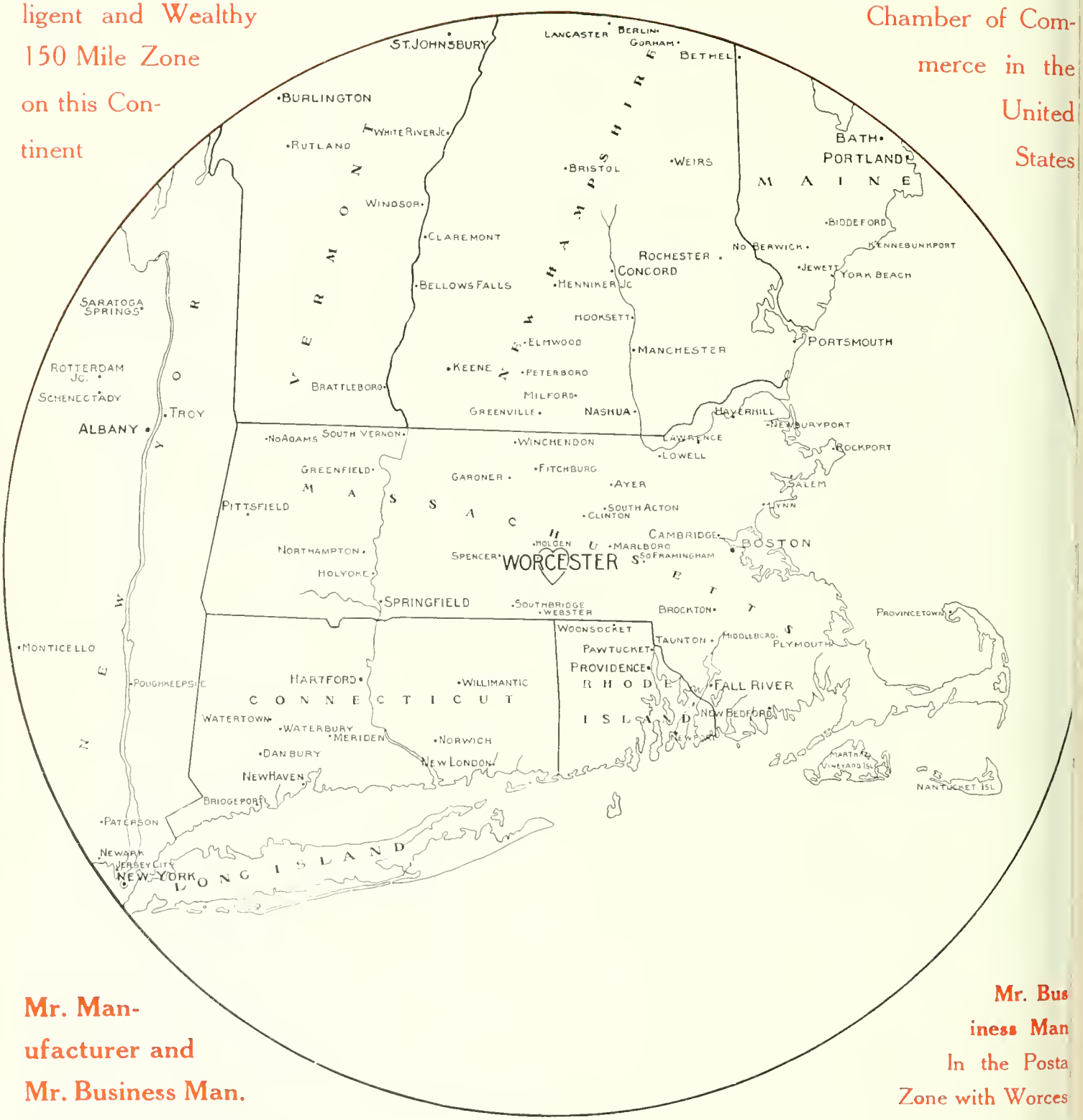
# Worcester's Unrivaled Shipping Facilities

**Worcester, Massachusetts**

Is the Center of the Most Densely Populated, Intelligent and Wealthy 150 Mile Zone on this Continent

**Worcester, Massachusetts**

Includes among its other Advantages, the Finest Chamber of Commerce in the United States




**Mr. Manufacturer and Mr. Business Man.**

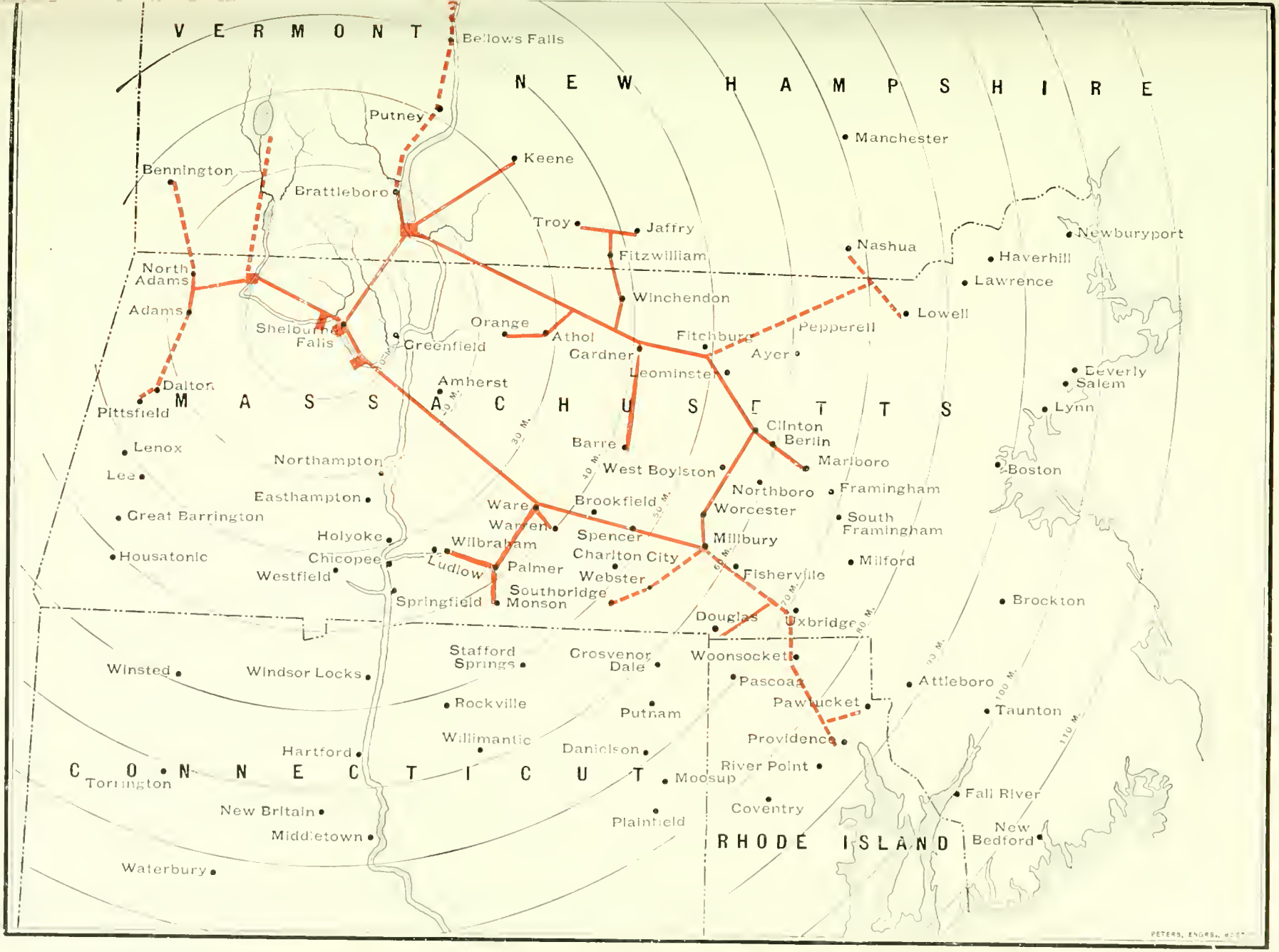
**COME WHERE THE MONEY IS.** In one Committee of the **Worcester Chamber of Commerce**, $143,000,000 is represented, and in another $64,000,000

**Territory and Cities included in Zone 2, the 150 Mile Zone radiating from Worcester**

**Mr. Business Man**

In the Postal Zone with Worcester as a center, you can ship by Parcel Post, More Goods at Less Money, to More People, in Less Time, than anywhere else in the world. Write our Traffic Manager for further information

NEW ENGLAND POWER COMPANY




CONNECTICUT RIVER POWER COMPANY

1022 SLATER BUILDING
WORCESTER, MASS.

LINES OF CONNECTICUT RIVER TRANSMISSION COMPANY
AND ITS CONNECTING AND PROPOSED LINES

50 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

A DELIGHTFUL private room awaits your visit where one of our staff of artists will make sketches of your ideas or will originate effective designs that will fit your advertising text.

For originality in art and quality engravings, write, telephone or call on the

## HOWARD-WESSON-CO.

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

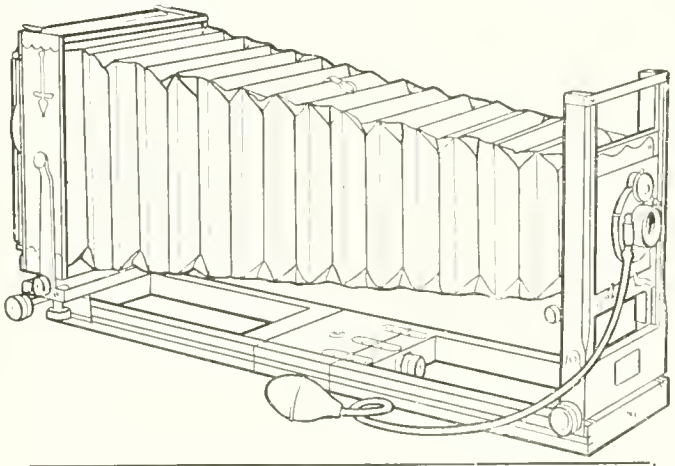
TELEPHONES:
Park 2670 and Park 2671

## Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Here is where you get Quality and Service. Save your type and original cuts, they cost you money. Use Holmes Electrotypes and save money.

Try us on your next order.



## Publicity is in Great Demand.

## Photography is another way of Spelling Publicity.

The publicity department of a business is not complete has not been worked to the limit of its possibilities unless photography has played its part toward advancing the welfare of the business.

We make a specialty of supplying mercantile establishments with the necessary photographic materials for their publicity departments.

## L. B. WHEATON,

Photographic Supplies,
366 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

## Special Vulcanizing Offer

To demonstrate that we have the best equipped vulcanizing plant, the most expert workmen, and that our work **stands up,** we are giving a 10 per cent. discount on all tire repairing before April 1st.

If your tires need any attention whatever, you will save money and a lot of trouble by taking advantage of this offer.

Bring in your tires or, if you wish, we will call for them, and prove to you that we have put them in the best possible condition.

**We carry the largest and most complete line of auto accessories in Central New England.**

## ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo
The Rubber Tire Corner WORCESTER, MASS.
Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE —yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

O. B. WOOD, President and Treasurer
F. H. MARSH, Vice President
H. B. WOOD, Secretary

*The* Commonwealth Press

**Printers**

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

*The* Blanchard Press

25 Foster Street
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

---

**Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146**
**Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000**
**Number of Depositors, 32,279**

---

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention.

---

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

# Bon Ton CORSETS

THOUSANDS of the world's most fashionable and discriminating women wear BON TON corsets. They do this because they know them to be the BEST.

All the newest models for Spring and Summer wear are now on display. It will pay you to see them now. Price $3 to $25.

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

*Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, Worcester, Mass.



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

**Barrett & Snow**

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844

# THE FOOT DOCTOR—A HEYWOOD SPECIALTY

THE Foot DOCTOR TRADE MARK

A CUSHION SHOE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM TENDER FEET

Cross Section of Bottom

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

## HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

70 WINTER STREET, WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.



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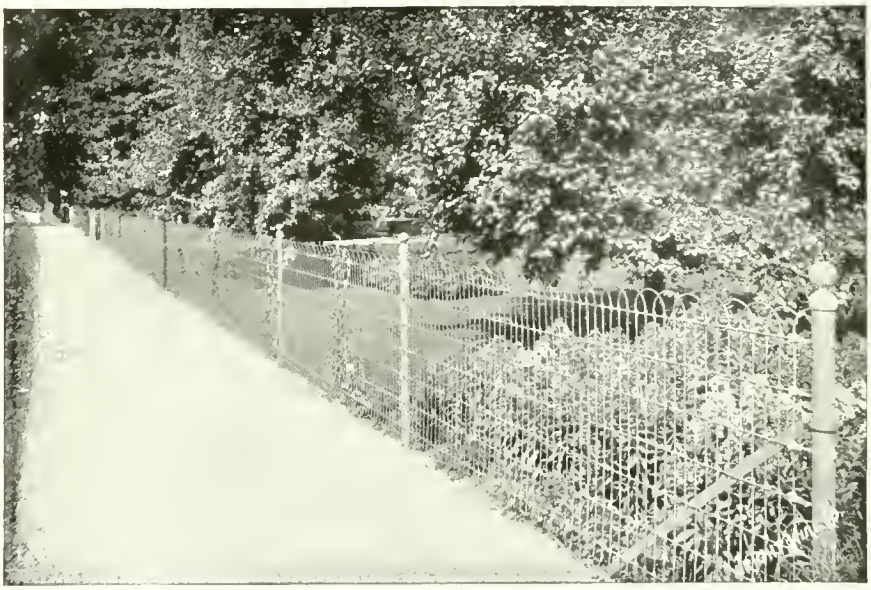
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco

## Osgood Bradley Car Company

Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President*

New York Office, 170 Broadway

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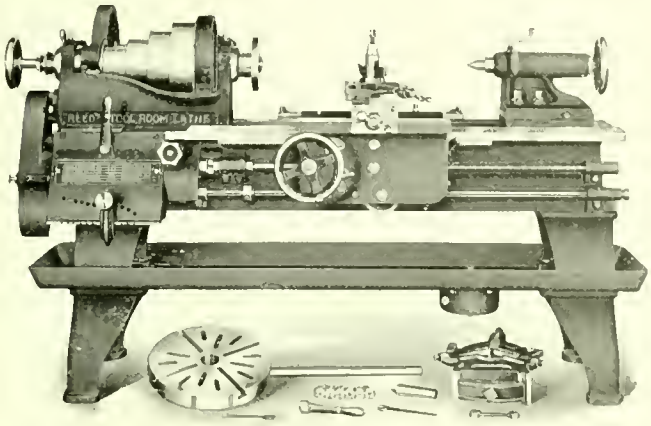
# "REED" TOOL ROOM LATHES

12" 14" 16 18"



They are **Simple in Design** and **Easy to Operate**; and will handle your work with Accuracy and Dispatch.

**Quick Change Gear Box** gives **60 Changes** to both **Lead Screw** and **Feed Rod.** Easy to Read and Operate.

Workmanship and Material is "Reed" Standard

*Send for New Printed Matter*

## REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF

"REED" QUALITY — LATHES AND DRILLING MACHINES — "PRENTICE" SUPREMACY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

# MORGAN
## CONSTRUCTION CO.

### Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

## 70 MILLS

56 Plants in United States

5 Plants in Canada
2 Plants in England
1 Plant in France
1 Plant in Austria
1 Plant in Belgium
4 Plants in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

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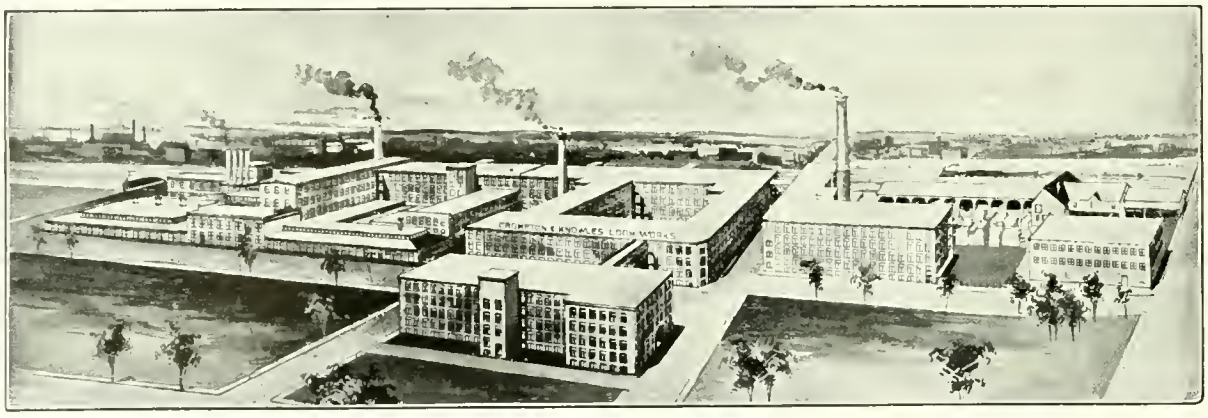
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

1851 G&K TRADE MARK

# *The* GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

## Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers

Main Office, Tannery and Factory:

344-356 Franklin Street :: :: Worcester, Massachusetts

LEATHER BELTING,
Steamproof, Waterproof, and standard grades for all purposes.
SOLID ROUND BELTING.
TWIST ROUND BELTING.
MOTORCYCLE BELTS.
LACE LEATHER.
BELT CEMENT.
BELT DRESSING.

LEATHER.
LEATHER WASHERS.
LEATHER PACKINGS.
PUMP LEATHERS.
LEATHER SHAFTING RINGS.
AUTOMOBILE LEATHERS.
TIRE SLEEVES.
HALTERS.
HORSE-SHOE PADS.
STRAPPING.

All G. & K. products represent superior quality and honest value—they are guaranteed as to perfection of material and workmanship.

Our Engineering Department is thoroughly equipped to render expert assistance and advice upon any transmission problem. Its service is free to all present or prospective customers.

Worcester Counter Co., Department

*Manufacturers of* GOODYEAR INSOLES, Counters, Box Toes, Taps, Rands, Welting, Etc.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

## Do You Realize the Efficacy of Specialization?

In these days of hustle, specialization's the thing. Generalization means a waste we cannot afford.

Realizing this, some manufacturers are having machines designed and built for just one class of work. They do one thing and do it well. One of scientific management's greatest factors is the single purpose idea. Now then—every **Heald Internal Grinding Machine** is a specialist.

Take for instance **Heald** Style No. 75 Hand Feed for Internal Grinding—built especially to grind short holes not over 2 inches or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and furnished with draw-in-collet chuck which is rapid and efficient for most classes of work.

For you whose work includes grinding short holes, this **Heald** is an essential, for of course you are after the utmost in economy and quality of work. Let us prove that a **Heald** means this to you. Send us blueprints or samples and we will submit an estimate of guaranteed production on your work. Start matters by getting "**Practical Hints on Internal Grinding,**" a booklet you would pay a quarter for if it were for sale. Sent free if you will write—**now.**

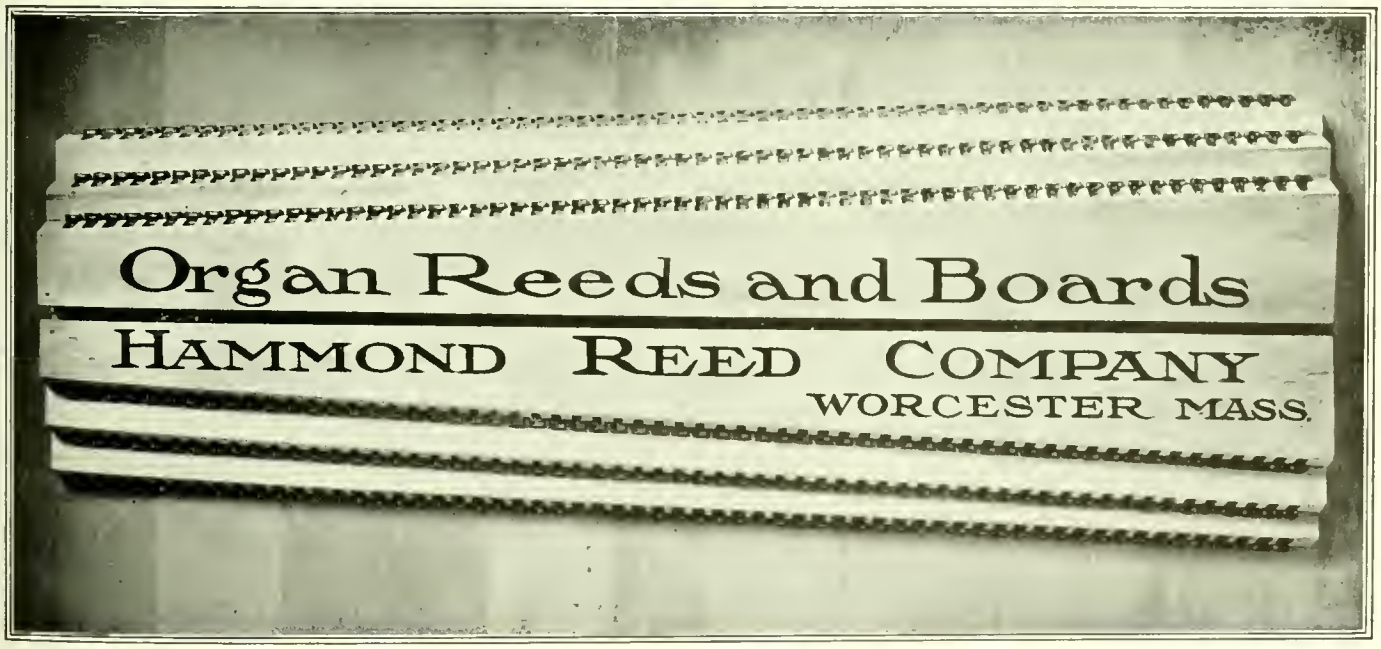
**The Heald Machine Company**
6 New Bond Street
Worcester, Massachusetts

GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co
WORCESTER, MASS.

ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS







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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

ADAMS & POWERS Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders' Finish, Window Frames, Moulding, Etc.

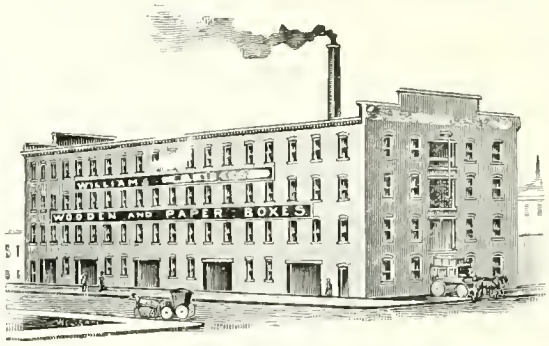
ESTIMATES FROM PLANS FURNISHED

112-158 Union Street Worcester, Mass.

EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER

ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL WIRE AND SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS AND HIGH SPEED STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

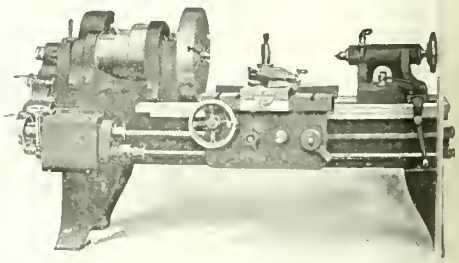
52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

—

Mounted on cloth a specialty



E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building

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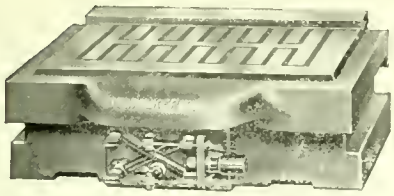

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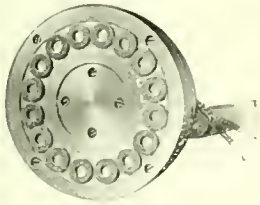


WASHER CHUCK

# Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders
Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

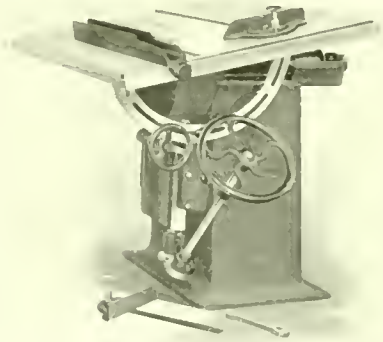
**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

**Rotary Chuck, sizes 6″ to 36″** **Flat Chucks, 10″ to 8′ long**

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

## O. S. WALKER & CO.

# Improved Circular Sawing Machine



**With Solid Frame and Tipping Table**

This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

**Price $100.00**

Manufactured by

## R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

# The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose IS TO USE

## AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

National Pattern

Positive Pattern

Plain Pattern

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

## HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

# Standard Foundry Co.

## IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath, - $2.50, $3.00 up

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

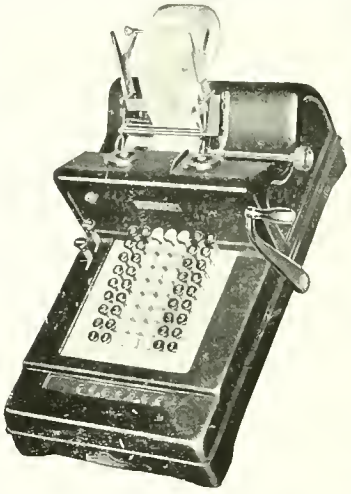
# Competent Office Help

Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218 C. B. POST, Proprietor

176 Main Street :: opposite City Hall



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

## WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

A Step from Broadway
Absolutely Fireproof
Quiet as a Village at Night
Your Comfort Our Aim Always

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

VERITAS — NEAD — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company
Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A.
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Audit Dept.

FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Boston Office

WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B.
Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

EXCELLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

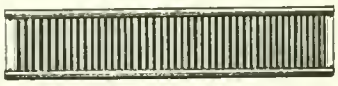
Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

Established 1869

Incorporated 1906

The Whitaker Reed Co.

LOOM REEDS



For weaving Cotton and Woolen Goods, Carpets, Wire Cloth, Rattan, Etc.

Royal Ring Travelers
Belt Hooks
Mill Wire Goods

84 Austin St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

WIRE—SPRINGS

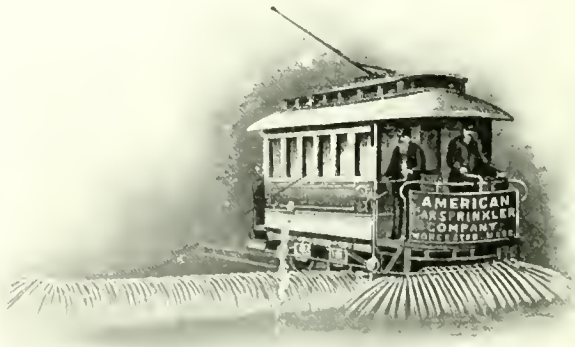
AND

WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.





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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

TELEPHONE PARK 380 ESTABLISHED IN 1893

# *Belisle Printing & Publishing Co.*

## Commercial Printers

WE SPECIALIZE on Shop Forms of all kinds for Cost Keeping Systems. We make up all kinds of Duplicate Books, Freight Books, Ledger Sheets for Loose Leaf Binders, and Index Cards. We have our own perforating, punching and numbering machines and we do our own binding. Please get our estimates before sending out of the city for this class of work.

**Printers and Binders of The Worcester Magazine**

112 FRONT STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

## The Purest Wines and Cordials

## The World's Best Ales and Lagers

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

### Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

### Sherries and Ports

Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

### Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

### Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

**No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.**

## Geo. F. Hewett Co.

41-43-45 Waldo St., Worcester, Mass.

Tel. Park 2455

*Family trade a specialty with us.*

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# All Roads Lead To The BANCROFT

## WORCESTER — MASSACHUSETTS

# Bon Ton CORSETS

YOU wouldn't think of wearing last year's hats with this season's suits! Same with CORSETS.

The latest BON TON models now being featured in our corset section combine every iota of style, fit and service that you could wish. And they are perfectly comfortable, supple, lightly but strongly boned, and give the charming "natural" figure. May we show you the smart new designs? Price $3 to $25.

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

*Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
1864

DOES THE FACT THAT WE HAVE BEEN MAKING HONEST FOOTWEAR SINCE 1864 SUGGEST ANYTHING TO YOU?

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

## Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# USE ELECTRIC POWER *Because*

**E**lectric power is a convenient power
**L**ightens the manufacturers' labors
**E**liminates the annoyance of smoke, coal storage and ash removal
**C**an be applied to any and all classes of machinery
**T**urns saws, lathes, planers, drills, etc.
**R**equires fewer belts and line shafts
**I**ncreases output with the same machinery and labor
**C**entral Station power gives the best service

**P**rotection against fire risk
**O**perates with safety and without danger risk
**W**orks day and night, always ready
**E**fficient and economical
**R**eliable and requires very little attention

## WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

375 MAIN ST. Telephone Park 7400 WORCESTER

## Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier
F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier




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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

**Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146**
**Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000**
**Number of Depositors, 32,279**

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE F. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

# Ford Specialties

The following list is only a part of the many Ford Specialties that we handle as we carry in stock practically everything manufactured for the equipping of these popular cars.

**Oil Gauges**
**Wind Shields**
**Wrench Sets**
**Spark Plugs**
**Wheel Pullers**
**Brake Linings**
**Tires and Oils**
**Valve Grinders**
**Master Vibrators**
**Valve Spring Removers**
**Halladay Shock Absorbers**

**Hub Caps**
**Radiator Caps**
**Muffler Cut-Outs**
**Exhaust Whistles**
**Spark Plug Pumps**
**Painting Outfits**
**Rubber Pedal Pads**
**Valve Stem Adjusters**
**Radiator Connections**
**Anti-Rattling Ball Sockets**
**Electric Lighting Outfits**

## ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.

**36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo**

**The Rubber Tire Corner** **WORCESTER, MASS.**

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE-PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

# *The* Commonwealth Press

## Printers

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

## *The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

# Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

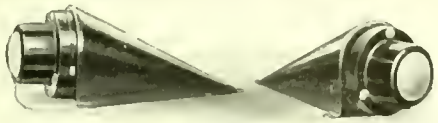
Here is where you get Quality and Service. Save your type and original cuts, they cost you money. Use Holmes Electrotypes and save money.

Try us on your next order.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

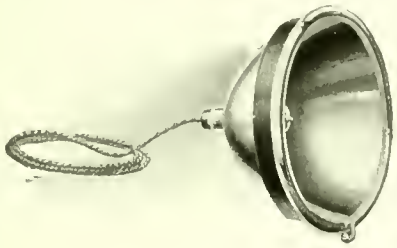
*"Quality Always First"*



## A Dry Battery Lighting System

that is practical, economical and useful. For lighting autos, canoes, motor boats, motor cycles, carriages, camps, etc. This system is made possible by a new style bulb which draws but one fifth of an ampere.

Insert For Gas Head Lights



Price $4.00 Each And Up

We can not tell you all about them here but come in and have them demonstrated. Catalogues giving different styles and diagrams of wiring free for the asking.

**Duncan & Goodell**
MAIN ST. COR PEARL COMPANY

A DELIGHTFUL private room awaits your visit where one of our staff of artists will make sketches of your ideas or will originate effective designs that will fit your advertising text.

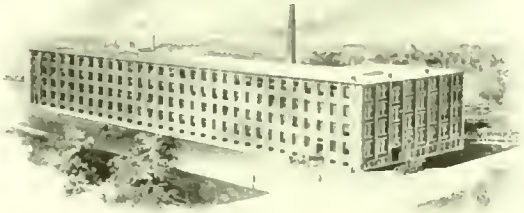
For originality in art and quality engravings, write, telephone or call on the

## HOWARD-WESSON-CO.

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

TELEPHONES:
Park 2670 and Park 2671

## CARD CLOTHING



Directly West of New Depot

## Midgely's Improved Hand Stripping Cards

## German and Domestic Heddles

for

## Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills

*Quality is our inducement*

Dept. C-H

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44-46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

Phone Park 1070
Local and Long Distance

*Meet us at the TEXTILE EXHIBITION, Mechanics Bldg.*
*Boston, Mass., April 27 to May 2nd, 1914*
*Booths No. 49 and 50* *Dept. A*



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS
THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street
Worcester

# Photographic Apparatus

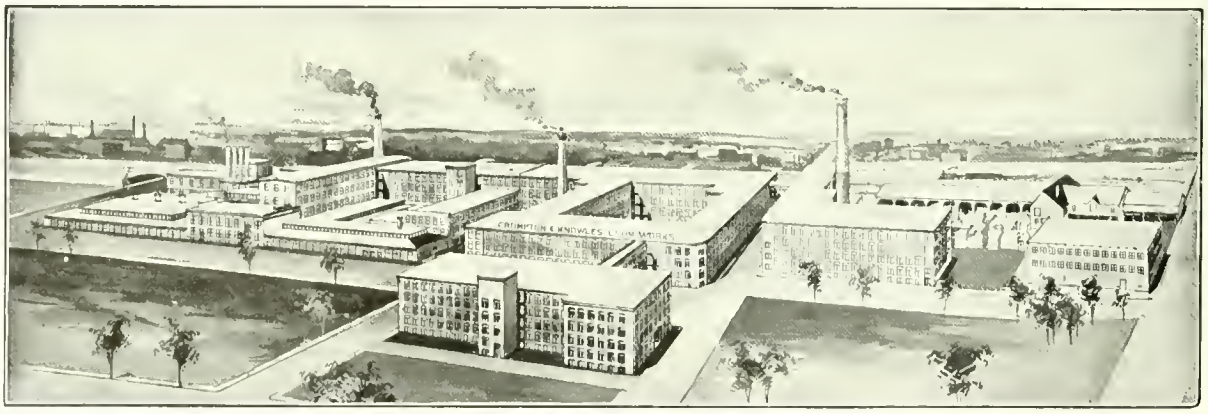
Is daily becoming more and more of a necessity both in business life and in affairs of pleasure.

The Manufacturer cannot get along without Photography and the Pleasure Seeker will not.

Our business is to keep both manufacturer and photographer, professional or amateur, supplied with all that is needed for Picture taking and finishing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
WHEATON
566 MAIN ST
WORCESTER·MASS

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

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# Spartan Leather Belting

will not only outwear any other belting material when used under the same conditions, but it will wear enough longer to make the cost less per year than the cost of any other form of transmission.

SPARTAN LEATHER BELTING

possesses a unique combination of extreme pliability, great tensile strength, high efficiency and wonderful durability; thereby insuring an instantaneous grip, less tension, and a material reduction of the friction load.

*Send for further particulars, prices and samples of Spartan Belting.*

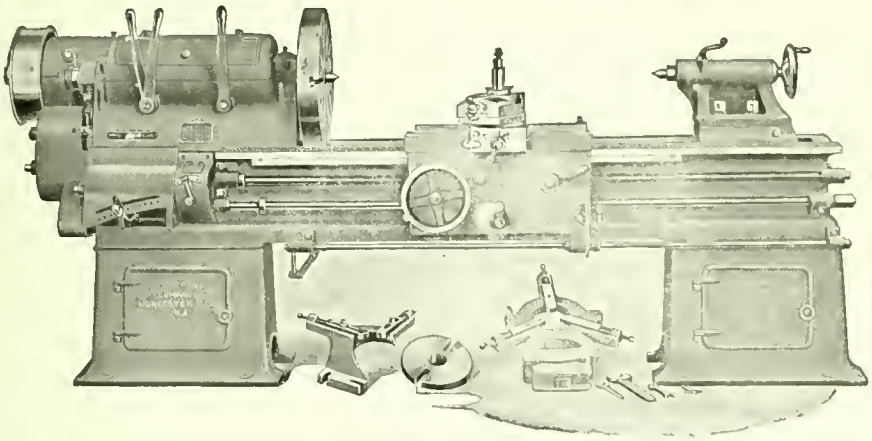
## The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co.

Home Office and Factories: WORCESTER, MASS.

Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio. Detroit, Mich. Kansas City, Mo. Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn. New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Portland, Ore. Pittsburg, Pa. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. St. Louis, Mo.

Selling Agents for Texas, GRATON AND KNIGHT MFG. CO. of Texas, Dallas, Texas

# "PRENTICE" GEARED HEAD LATHES



### SELECTIVE SPEEDS AND FEEDS

"Prentice" Geared Head Lathes give you 8 Selective Speeds, obtainable almost instantly.

Also equipped with Reversing Device in head, operated by lever at right-hand end of apron, by means of which spindle may be started, stopped and reversed.

Driving Pulley runs on Ball Bearings.

*Send for Special Bulletin*

## REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

Builders of Highest Grade

"Reed" Quality — LATHES AND DRILLING MACHINES — "Prentice" Supremacy

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

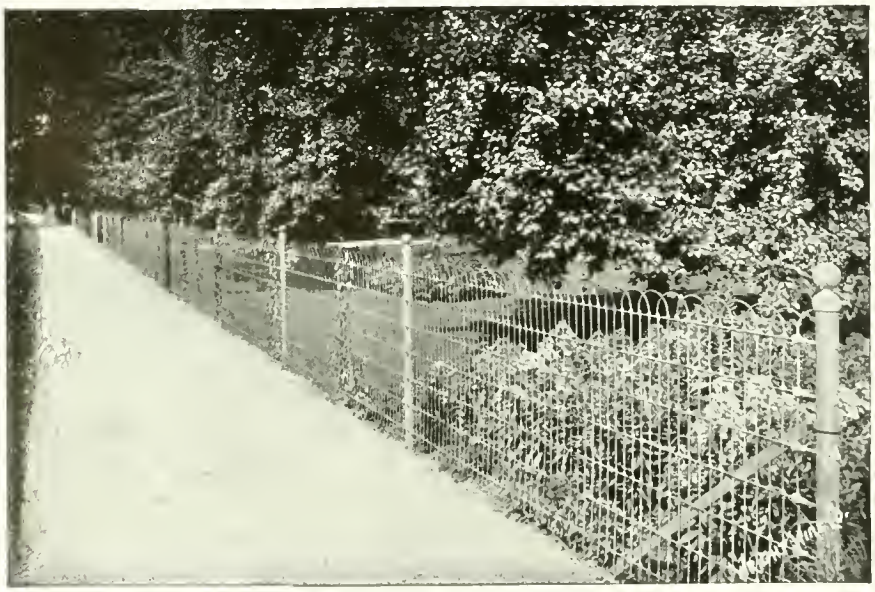
## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco

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EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

EXCELLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

A small amount of advertising of the right kind is worth a ton of the promiscuous strewn to the four winds. We have satisfied ourselves of this in our own advertising.

"THE WORCESTER CALENDAR" was a fair example.

The Home of
Distinctive Printing

GEO. W. KING & SON

Established 1869 Incorporated 1906

The Whitaker Reed Co.

LOOM REEDS

For weaving Cotton and Woolen Goods, Carpets, Wire Cloth, Rattan, Etc.

Royal Ring Travelers Belt Hooks
Mill Wire Goods

84 Austin St., Worcester, Mass.

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THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Worcester Machine Screw Company

Standard Screw Company Successor

Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts

Worcester, Mass.



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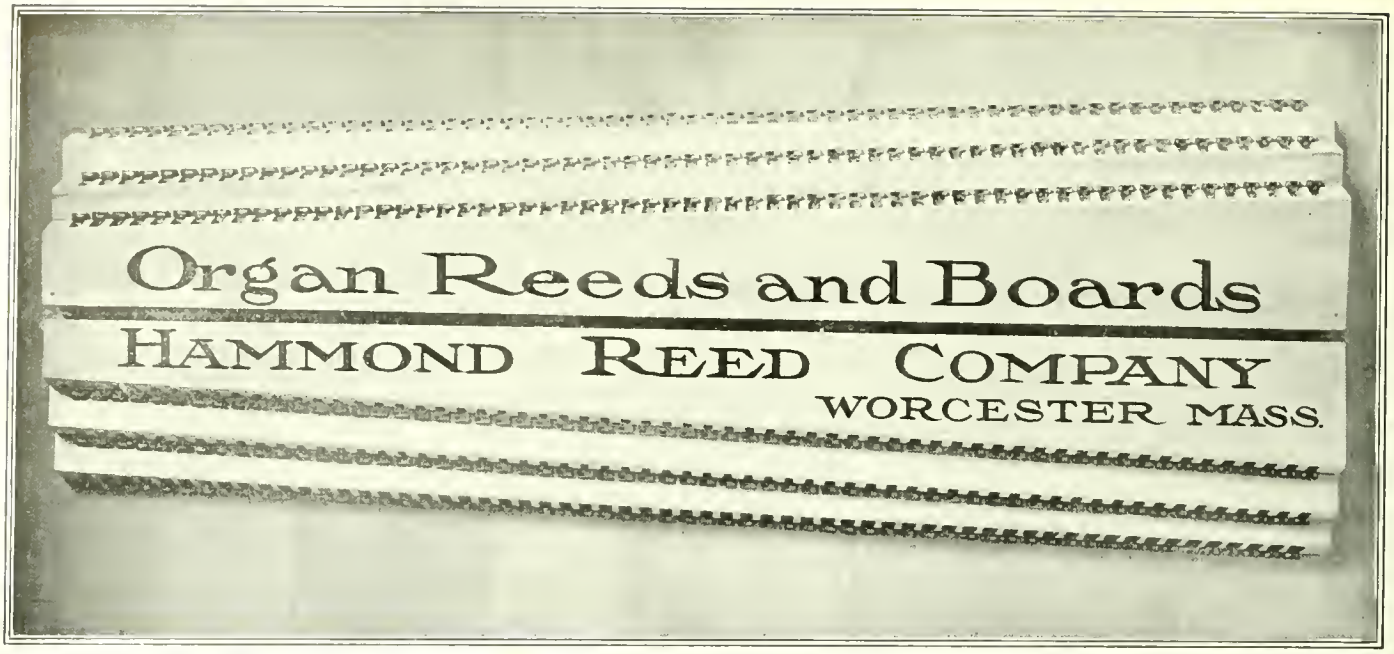
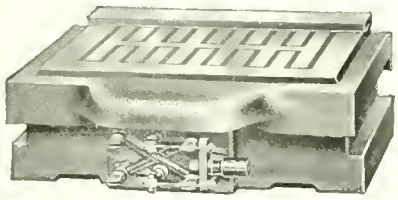
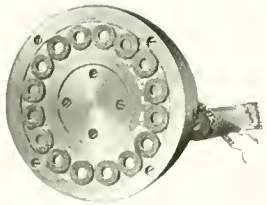


FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders

Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

Rotary Chuck, sizes 6" to 36"

Flat Chucks, 10" to 8' long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

O. S. WALKER & CO.

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1820

PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL WIRE AND SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS AND HIGH SPEED STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

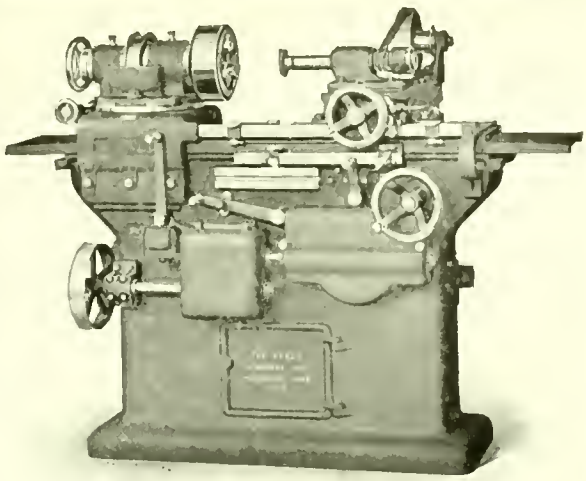
GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&·Co
WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS
I L
STEEL AND IRON
T T
TEES

ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS



Grinding—as a modern finishing method—has uses and possibilities never even dreamed of a few years ago, with new and practical applications developing every day.

While in the past grinding has proved to be the only rapid method of accurately finishing hardened work to the desired size and shape, it is being used more and more every day in the commercial production of pieces that are not hardened, because of its rapid production of perfectly interchangeable parts at a minimum cost.

Grinding is the only practical method by which holes of exactly duplicate diameters can be produced day after day within any required limits of accuracy.

Reamers wear and change size—are expensive to repair and maintain—and at best produce holes only their own size.

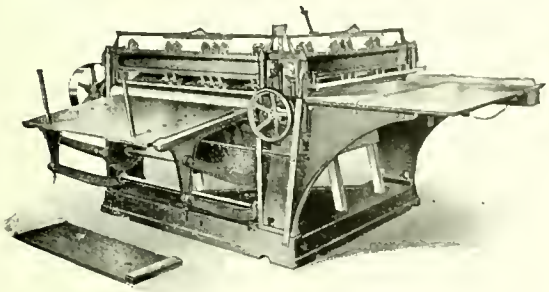
The grinding machine produces holes of any diameter within its capacity, whether wanted in eighths, hundredths, thousandths, in millimeters, or any other conceivable standard of measurement. It also produces uniformly accurate parts in ordinary or hardened materials—continuously and economically.

Write for our free booklet
"Practical Hints on Internal Grinding."

**The Heald Machine Company**
6 New Bond Street
Worcester, Massachusetts

# Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Jackson Street Foundry

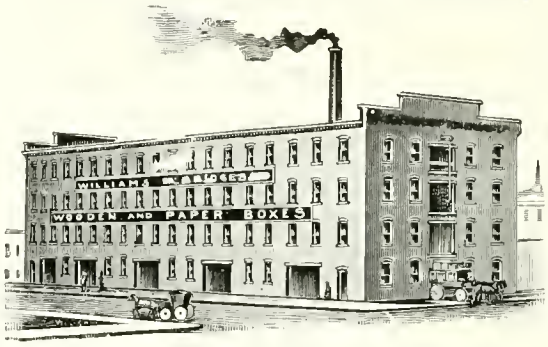
Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

# EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

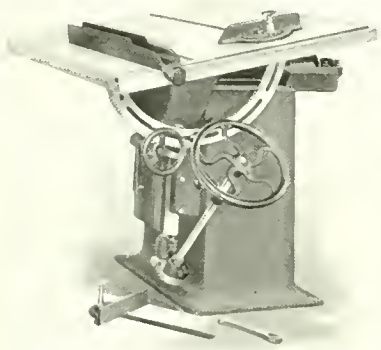
WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

# Improved Circular Sawing Machine



**With Solid Frame and Tipping Table**

This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

**Price $100.00**

Manufactured by

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

# Standard Foundry Co.

## IRON FOUNDERS

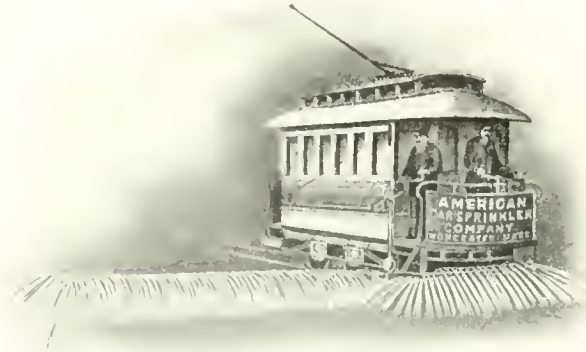
Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

# TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

# ADAMS & POWERS

**DOORS DOORS DOORS**

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir
2, 5 and 6 Panel

also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# *Better Business*

A feeling of confidence is gathering momentum about business in 1914. At a time like this when people are on the alert, a piece of advertising makes an unusual impression. Our *Good Printing* will insure you Results.

## *The Davis Press*

INCORPORATED

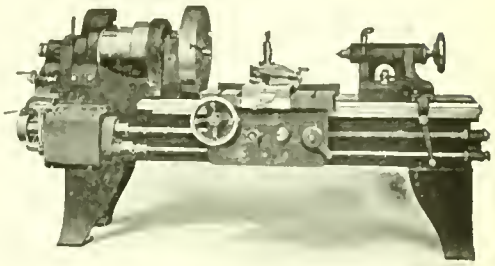
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

'Phone, Park 7817

# An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

Mounted on cloth a specialty



## E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building

VERITAS — NEACO — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

## New England Audit Company

(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A.
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Audit Dept.

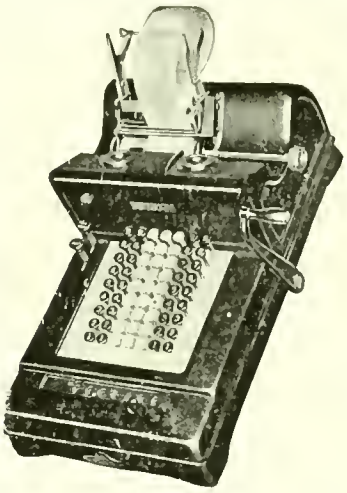
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Boston Office

WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B.
Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE

633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

## WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

## BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of

Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

# Competent Office Help

Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

## *Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218

C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

# *Anson F. Rix*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# PICTURE FRAMING

NO FINER LINE OF MOULDING IN THE CITY THAN YOU WILL FIND HERE

65 CUSHING STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Take Barber's Crossing, Brittan Square or City Line Cars




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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Alsten & Goulding ..... iv
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Worcester Pressed Steel Co ..... Inside front cover
Worcester Trust Co ..... ii
Wright Wire Co ..... viii
Wyman & Gordon ..... Inside front cover



*---Don't forget---*

*The Chamber of Commerce Glee Club Minstrels*

*Worcester Theatre---Tuesday and Wednesday---April 14 and 15*

WIRE—SPRINGS

AND

WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street





*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Belisle Printing and Publishing Company

*To those who are not our Customers!* We do not proclaim ourselves to be the only printers in Worcester capable of doing good work. There are others. Our claim is that we give good value for the money in high grade printing, good service and personal attention. We will prove it to you if you will give us an opportunity.

112 FRONT STREET TELEPHONE PARK 380 WORCESTER, MASS.

# Printers of the Worcester Magazine

# Geo. F. Hewett Company

41-43-45 Waldo Street Telephone Park 2455 Worcester, Mass.

*The Purest Wines and Cordials*

*The World's Best Ales and Lagers*

## Imported Cordials

Orange Curaçoa, Crème de Menthe, green, Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

## Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish, John Dewar White Label Scotch, Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

## Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, Moet & Chandon White Seal, Pommery & Greno, Sec.

## Sherries and Ports

Duff Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tawney and Old English Style, G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublem Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

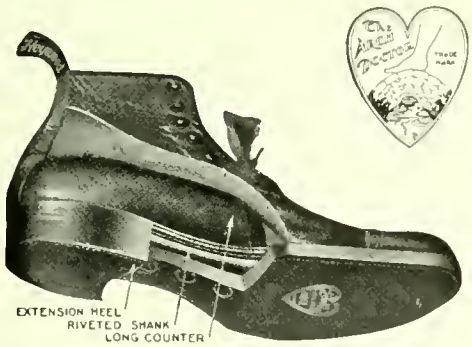
No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY WITH US

# All Roads Lead To The BANCROFT

## WORCESTER — MASSACHUSETTS

# The Arch Doctor - - A Heywood Specialty




DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF THE FLAT INSTEP OR BROKEN ARCH

MANUFACTURED BY

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

70 WINTER STREET

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

*"Free Hip-Bone Model"*

# Bon Ton CORSETS

THIS is the month when you commence planning for the summer vacation—new dresses and other apparel.

One of the essential details of your bodily comfort is sensible corsets. You are assured this if you wear the BON TON. We are now showing many stylish models for every occasion.

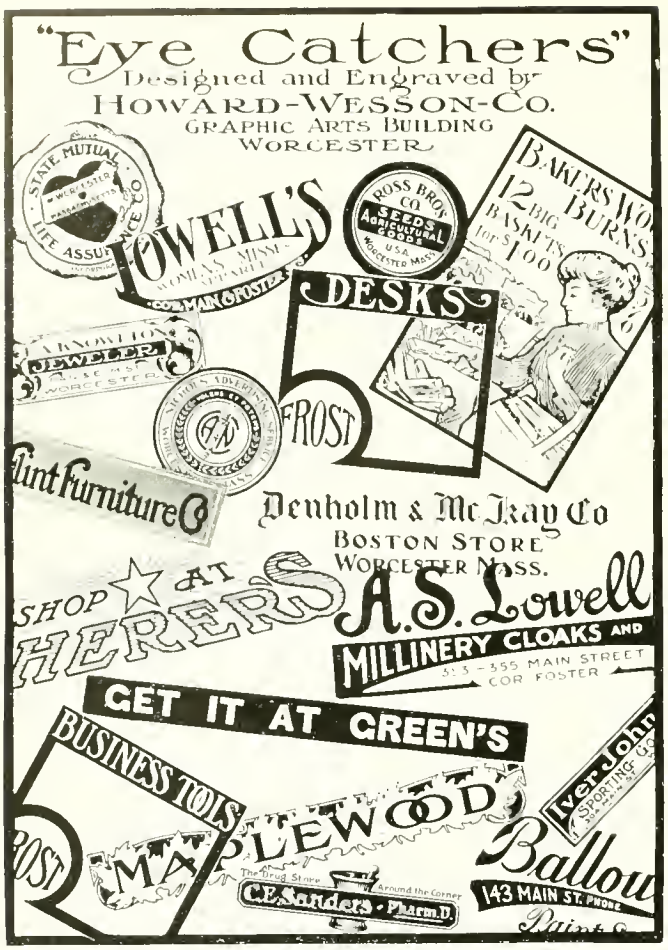
*Sold in Worcester Only by*

*Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



## Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel.

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.

Give us a trial on your next order.

*Telephone, Park 4790 – 4791*

## Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

William B. Crombie
President

Charles D. Lloyd
Vice-President

S. Earle Carpenter
Treasurer

George E. Pratt
Secretary

*Thank You*

On this, Our First Anniversary, we desire to thank the buyers of Printing in the City of Worcester and Eastern Massachusetts for their most liberal patronage.

It is our purpose to continue to merit an increased business by adhering to the principles of Sterling Quality, Efficient Service and Consistent Prices.

**The W. B. Crombie Company**

*Makers of Printing*

Graphic Arts Building Worcester, Mass.

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

---

**Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146**
**Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000**
**Number of Depositors, 32,279**

---

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

---

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE F. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

**Incorporated 1868**

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

---

**Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.**

**Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.**

---

*Accounts Solicited*



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Ford Specialties

The following list is only a part of the many Ford Specialties that we handle as we carry in stock practically everything manufactured for the equipping of these popular cars.

Oil Gauges
Wind Shields
Wrench Sets
Spark Plugs
Wheel Pullers
Brake Linings
Tires and Oils
Valve Grinders
Master Vibrators
Valve Spring Removers
Halladay Shock Absorbers

Hub Caps
Radiator Caps
Muffler Cut-Outs
Exhaust Whistles
Spark Plug Pumps
Painting Outfits
Rubber Pedal Pads
Valve Stem Adjusters
Radiator Connections
Anti-Rattling Ball Sockets
Electric Lighting Outfits

LOWEST PRICES IN THIS CITY ON ALL MAKES OF AUTO TIRES

## ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner — WORCESTER, MASS.

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

# Take a Kodak With You

We say "KODAK" advisedly. We do not mearly mean Camera, but the particular make of Camera that bears the Eastman trade mark "KODAK".

The satisfactory results that it has given to our customers justify us in specifying "KODAK."

Your vacation will mean more to you if you Kodak. Not only more pleasure at the time but afterward, the added pleasure that will come from the good pictures obtained.

*We Sell Kodaks*

## L. B. WHEATON

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

366 Main Street



The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

## Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath, - $2.50, $3.00 up

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

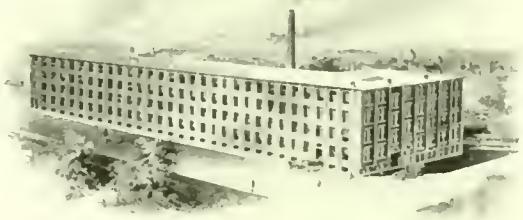
**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

# CARD CLOTHING



Directly West of New Depot

# Midgely's Improved Hand Stripping Cards

# German and Domestic Heddles

for

## Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills

*Quality is our inducement*

Dept. C-H

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44-46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

Phone Park 1070
Local and Long Distance



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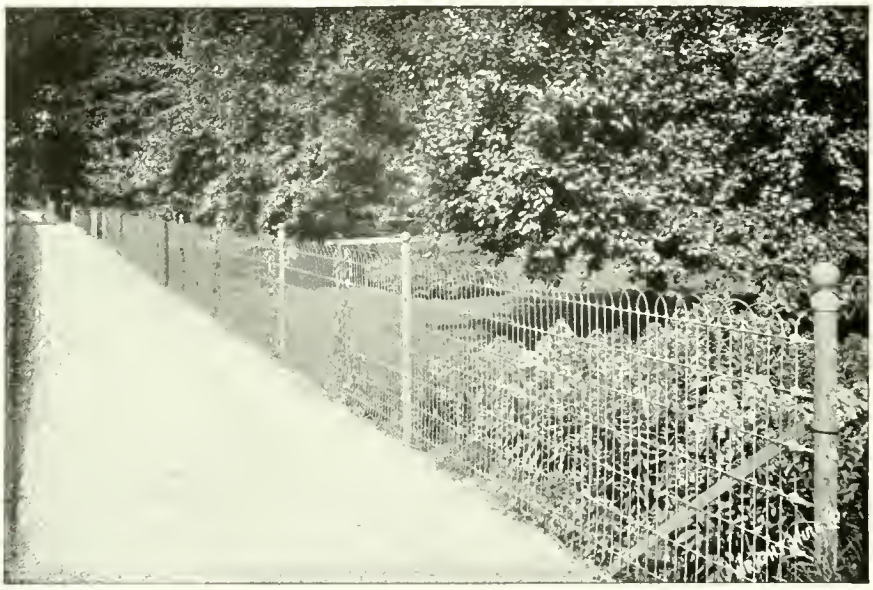
# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco

## Osgood Bradley Car Company

Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President*

New York Office, 170 Broadway

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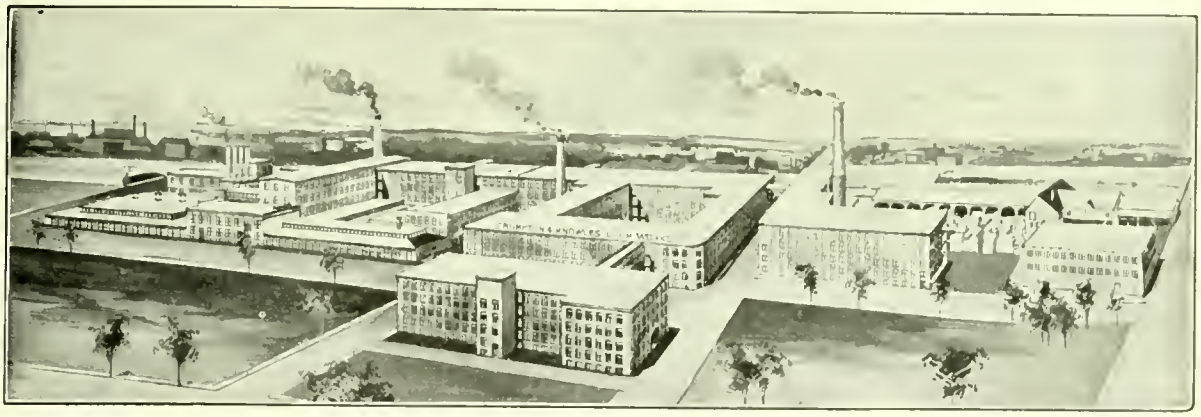
# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 in Canada | 1 in Austria |
| 2 in England | 1 in Belgium |
| 1 in France | 4 in Germany |

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

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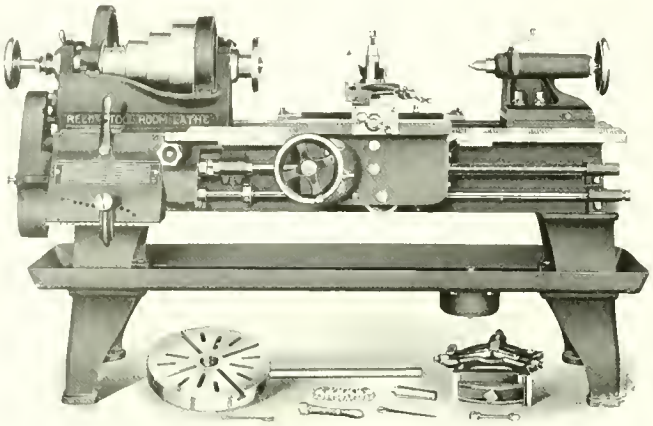
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# "REED" TOOL ROOM LATHES

12" 14" 16" 18"




They are **Simple in Design** and **Easy to Operate**; and will handle your work with Accuracy and Dispatch.

**Quick Change Gear Box** gives **60 Changes** to both **Lead Screw** and **Feed Rod.** Easy to Read and Operate.

**Workmanship and Material is "Reed" Standard**

*Send for New Printed Matter*

## REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF

"REED" QUALITY — LATHES AND DRILLING MACHINES — "PRENTICE" SUPREMACY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A

# Spartan Leather Belting

will not only outwear any other belting material when used under the same conditions, but it will wear enough longer to make the cost less per year than the cost of any other form of transmission.

SPARTAN LEATHER BELTING

possesses a unique combination of extreme pliability, great tensile strength, high efficiency and wonderful durability; thereby insuring an instantaneous grip, less tension, and a material reduction of the friction load.

*Send for further particulars, prices and samples of Spartan Belting.*

## The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co.

Home Office and Factories: WORCESTER, MASS.

[illegible] Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio. Detroit, Mich. [illegible] Mo. Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn. New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Portland, Ore. Pittsburg, Pa. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. St. Louis, Mo.

Selling Agents for Texas, GRATON AND KNIGHT MFG. CO. of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

EXCELLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

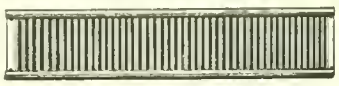
Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

Established 1869 Incorporated 1906

The Whitaker Reed Co.

LOOM  REEDS

For weaving Cotton and Woolen Goods, Carpets, Wire Cloth, Rattan, Etc.

Royal Ring Travelers Belt Hooks
Mill Wire Goods

84 Austin St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

## Mr. Business Man

Before you place your next order for coal, let me show you how to save money on it. Call Park 4684R, or write to

**N. A. C. SMITH**

*Chemist*

598 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Situated in the very heart of a mammoth

MACHINE TOOL DISTRICT

we have had valuable Experience in producing Catalogs and Advertising for this industry.

We would like to demonstrate our ability on your next catalog.

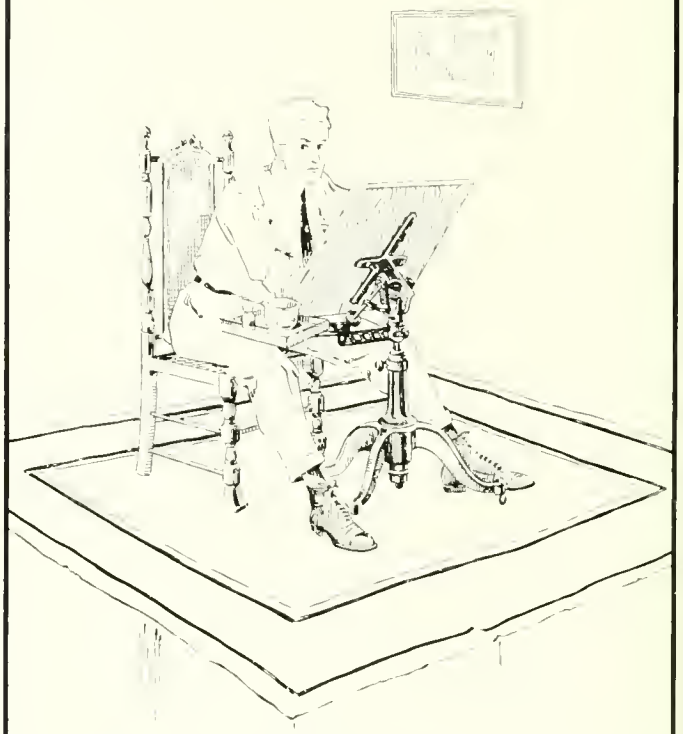
*The Davis Press*

INCORPORATED

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

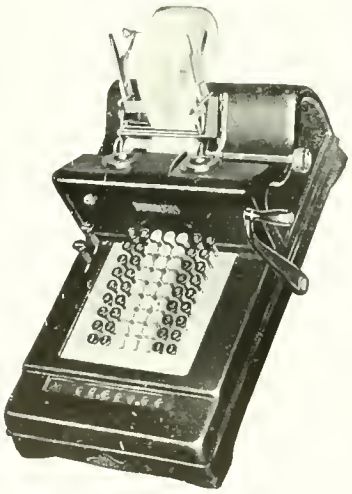
'Phone, Park 537

*Illustrating your Catalogue*



CARLTON ENGRAVING CO.

418 MAIN ST.



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine

$175.00, Direct from factory

**WHY A BURROUGHS?**

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

**BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.**

Builders of

Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building

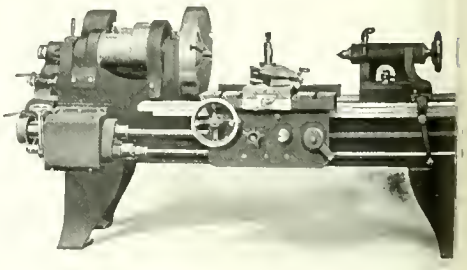
Worcester, Mass.

## An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

—

Mounted on cloth a specialty



E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.

Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building

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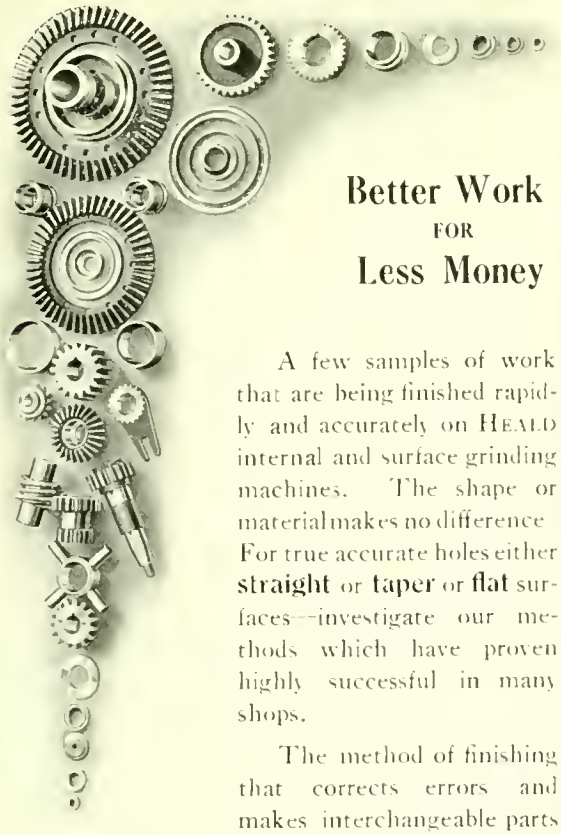
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



## Better Work
FOR
## Less Money

A few samples of work that are being finished rapidly and accurately on HEALD internal and surface grinding machines. The shape or material makes no difference For true accurate holes either **straight** or **taper** or **flat** surfaces—investigate our methods which have proven highly successful in many shops.

The method of finishing that corrects errors and makes interchangeable parts an easy matter. Why not send your problems to our service department who will gladly furnish complete information without obligation.

Our experience is at your service.

**The Heald Machine Company**
20 New Bond Street
Worcester, Massachusetts

Chicago Store, 24 South Jefferson Street

GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co
WORCESTER, MASS.

ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE,

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS

ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL
WIRE AND
SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS
AND HIGH SPEED
STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

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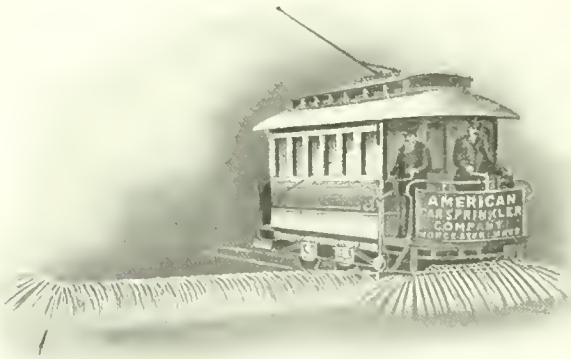
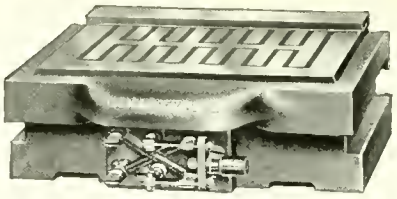
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

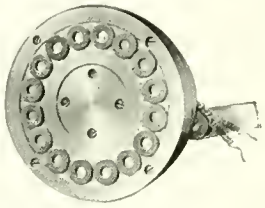
# TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.



FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

# Magnetic Chucks

for

Dise and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surfaee Grinders
Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

Rotary Chuck, sizes 6″ to 36″ Flat Chucks, 10″ to 8′ long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

## O. S. WALKER & CO.

# The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose IS TO USE

## AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

National Pattern

Positive Pattern

Plain Pattern

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

# Standard Foundry Co.

## IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

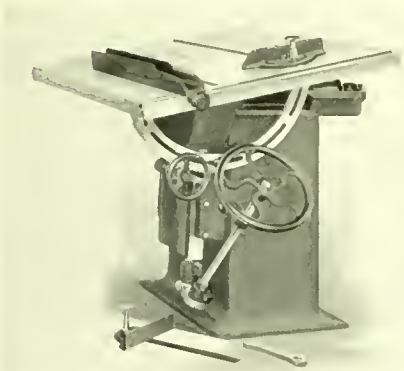
## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit thrice by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Improved Circular Sawing Machine



With Solid Frame and Tipping Table

This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

Price $100.00

Manufactured by

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

# ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir

2, 5 and 6 Panel

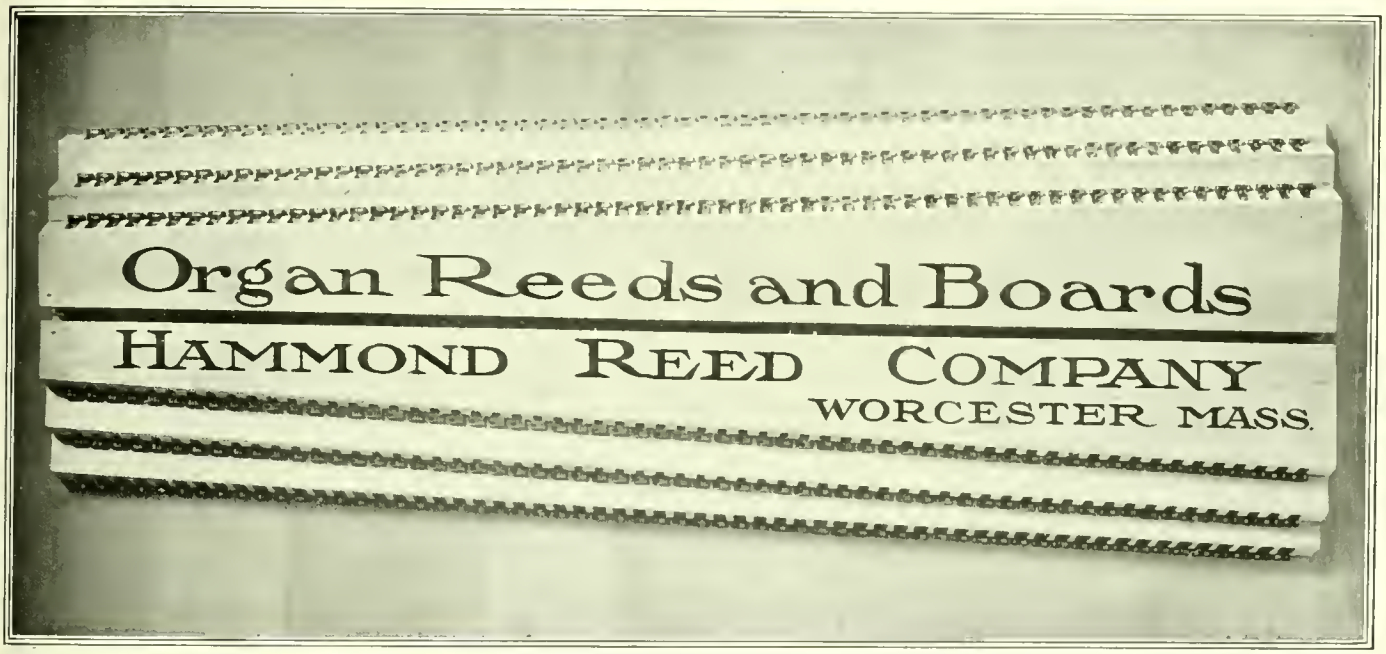
also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

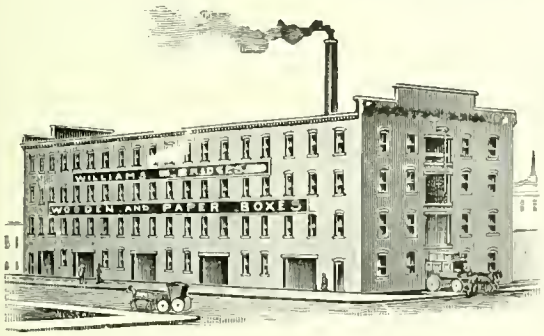
142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.




# EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER

ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

# Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

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WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Competent Office Help

Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218 — C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

New England Audit Company
Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

Frederick J. Hillman, C.P.A. — Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
Charles O. Walker, C.P.A. — Mgr. Audit Dept.
Frank B. Messinger, C.P.A. — Mgr. Boston Office
Walter M. Curtis, S.B. — Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. Frank B. Messinger, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON





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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Belisle Printing and Publishing Company

*To those who are not our Customers!* We do not proclaim ourselves to be the only printers in Worcester capable of doing good work. There are others. Our claim is that we give good value for the money in high grade printing, good service and personal attention. We will prove it to you if you will give us an opportunity.

112 FRONT STREET TELEPHONE PARK 380 WORCESTER, MASS.

# Printers of the Worcester Magazine

# Geo. F. Hewett Company

41-43-45 Waldo Street Telephone Park 2455 Worcester, Mass.

*The Purest Wines and Cordials*

*The World's Best Ales and Lagers*

## Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

## Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

## Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

## Sherries and Ports

Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

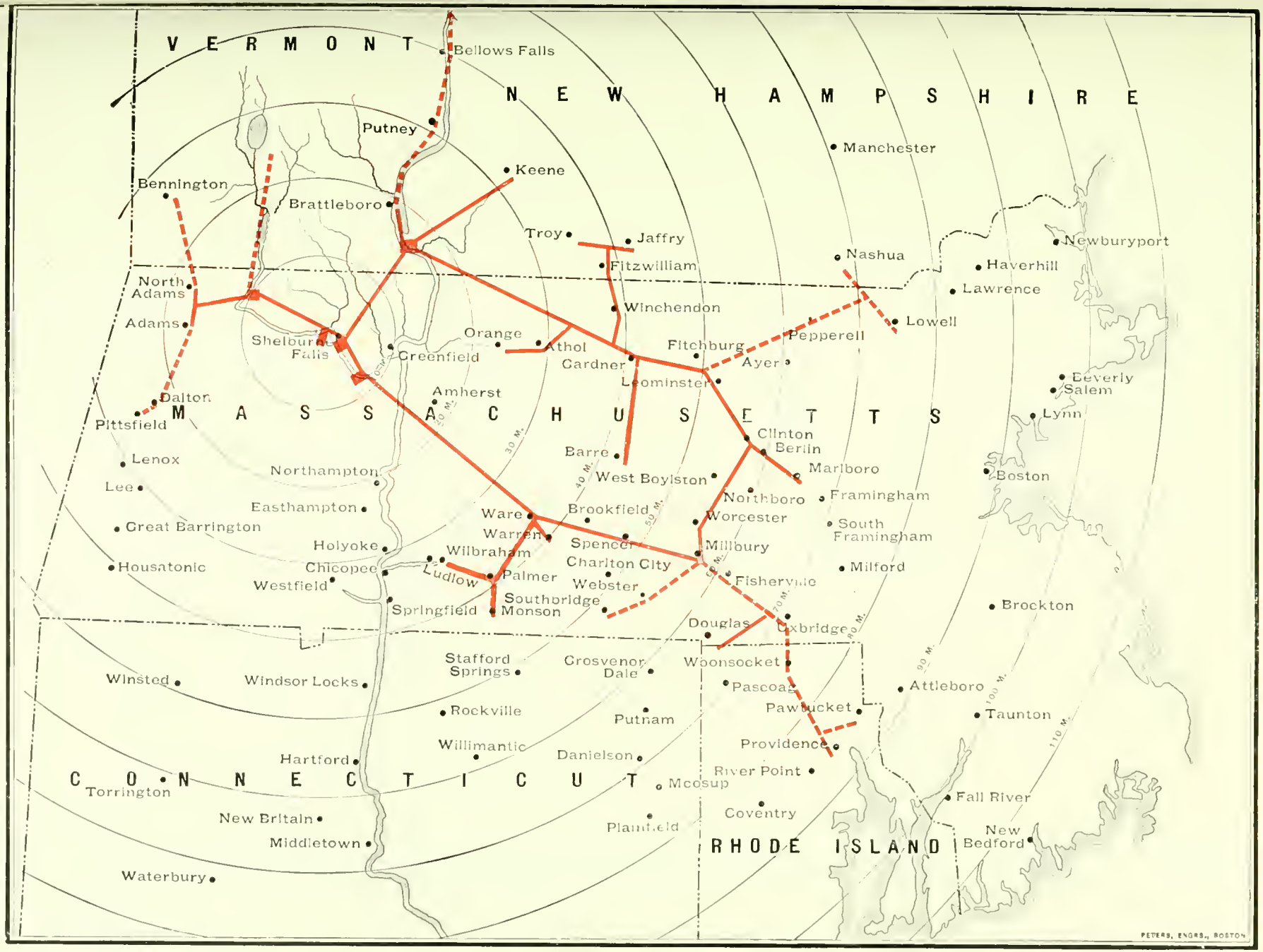
No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY WITH US

# All Roads Lead To The BANCROFT

## WORCESTER — MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND POWER COMPANY




CONNECTICUT RIVER POWER COMPANY

1022 SLATER BUILDING
WORCESTER, MASS.

LINES OF CONNECTICUT RIVER TRANSMISSION COMPANY
AND ITS CONNECTING AND PROPOSED LINES

50 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

# JUNE 17th

THE INAUGURATION OF
WORCESTER'S

# GREAT-WHITE-WAY

On This Day the Largest Initial Installation of Luminous Magnitite Arcs in New England will be put in operation with fitting ceremonies and a night Automobile Parade. This celebration will be well worth your attendance.

## Worcester Electric Light Co.

*Manufacturers and Distributors of*

*Electrical Energy for All Purposes*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE- yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

No. 6005

# *These Ornamental Lamp Standards*

Here Shown Were Furnished by This Company and Designed by Us Especially for the

## CITY OF WORCESTER

THIS IS THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STREET LIGHTING SYSTEM

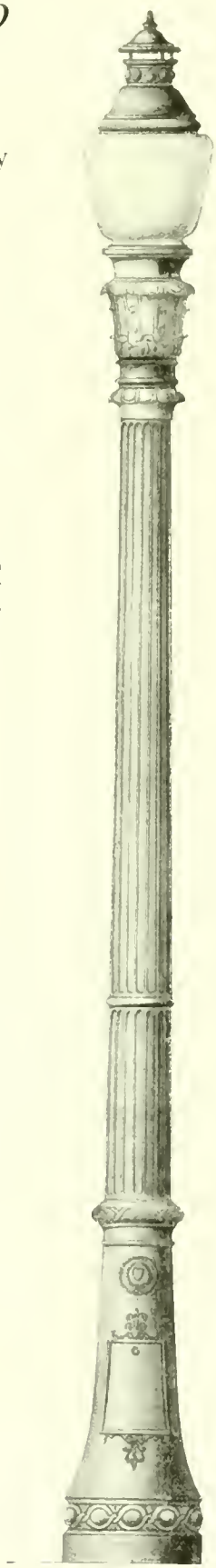
¶ LUNDIN LAMP STANDARDS have been adopted by a large number of cities, a few among the many being

BOSTON, MASS.
BALTIMORE, M. D.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
FALL RIVER, MASS.
TOLEDO, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
NASHUA, N. H.
HAVERHILL, MASS.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
LYNN, MASS.
Home City of General Electric Co

*Send for Catalogue and Special Designs*

# Lundin Electric and Machine Co.

10 Thacher Street Boston, Mass.



No. 6005

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

BonTon CORSETS

*Hip Confiner*

*Take Five Years from Your Age!*

Wouldn't that make you happy?
You can actually appear five to eight years younger by wearing the proper corsets--the

# BonTon CORSETS

It is really astonishing what youthful lines and perfect ease one enjoys by wearing the proper BON TON. *Price $3 to $25*

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

## *Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.

1864—1914
FIFTY YEARS
OF HONEST
SHOEMAKING

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE CO.
MANUFACTURERS
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
1864




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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
INTERSTATE CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
MILFORD, ATTELBORO & WOONSOCKET STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

EXPRESS DEPARTMENT

Trolley freight service is in operation over the above lines, covering sixty-seven out of eighty-three cities and towns. Connections at Worcester with points served by the Bay State Street St. Ry. and the Boston & Worcester St. Ry.; at Providence, R. I., with points on the Rhode Island Company's lines; and at Fitchburg, with the lines serving Orange, Athol and Gardner. The rates are freight rates only, governed by the Official Classification used by the steam railroad. Some of the principal points are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROVIDENCE, R. I. | WESTFIELD, MASS. | ATTLEBORO, MASS. |
| PAWTUCKET, R. I. | SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS. | NO. ATTLEBORO, MASS. |
| WORCESTER, MASS. | WARE, MASS. | MILFORD, MASS. |
| SPRINGFIELD, MASS. | MONSON, MASS. | FRANKLIN, MASS. |
| FITCHBURG, MASS. | PALMER, MASS. | WESTBORO, MASS. |
| LEOMINSTER, MASS. | CLINTON, MASS. | WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. |
| CHICOPEE, MASS. | NORTHBORO, MASS. | THOMPSONVILLE, CONN. |

For complete list of Cities and Towns, information relative to rates, running time, extra cars, etc.,

Apply to:

**Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company**

EXPRESS DEPARTMENT

45 GREEN ST., WORCESTER, MASS. TEL. PARK 1950 F. E. WOOD, General Agent

# Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company

## Electric Freight

Fast and Frequent service between Worcester and Shrewsbury, Westboro, Southboro, Marlboro, Hudson, Fayville, Framingham Centre, So. Framingham, Saxonville, Natick, Wellesley Hills, Newton Highlands and Boston.

**Through Rates to all points** south of Boston served by the Bay State Street Railway Company.

**Worcester Terminal, 45 Green Street**
**Boston Terminal, 529 Commercial Street**

For car schedule, rates, etc., inquire of the following, or upon application our Commercial Agent will call on you with full particulars.

**Traffic Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Worcester**
**All Local Stations and Terminal**
F. C. Lewis, General Freight Agent

**General Office, - - - - Framingham Junction, Mass.**




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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

# The Bancroft

Worcester Massachusetts

Opened September First, Nineteen Thirteen. The Hotel embodying in its construction features for the Convenience, Luxury and Satisfaction of its patrons which will remain Unsurpassed in America for years to come. .:. .:. .:. .:.

"The Home of the Epicurean"

Operated by THE BANCROFT HOTEL CO.
CHARLES S. AVERILL, President and Managing Director



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Spartan Leather Belting

will not only outwear any other belting material when used under the same conditions, but it will wear enough longer to make the cost less per year than the cost of any other form of transmission.

SPARTAN LEATHER BELTING

possesses a unique combination of extreme pliability, great tensile strength, high efficiency and wonderful durability; thereby insuring an instantaneous grip, less tension, and a material reduction of the friction load.

*Send for further particulars, prices and samples of Spartan Belting.*

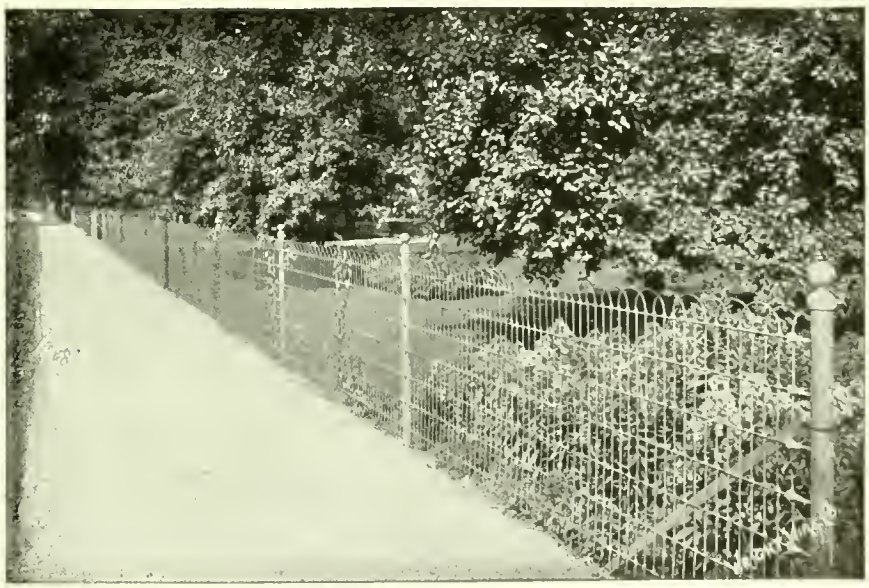
## The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co.

Home Office and Factories: WORCESTER, MASS.

Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich Kansas City, Mo. Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn New York, N Y Philadelphia, Pa Portland, Ore Pittsburg, Pa. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash St. Louis, Mo.

Selling Agents for Texas, GRATON AND KNIGHT MFG. CO of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

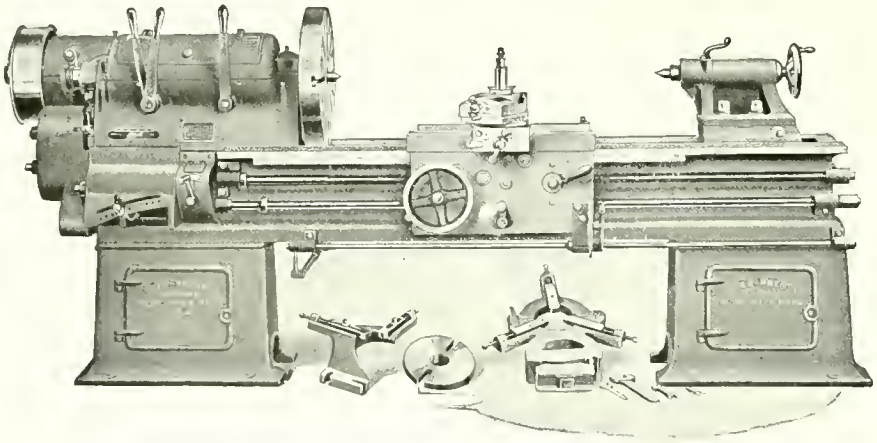
## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

# "PRENTICE" GEARED HEAD LATHES



*Send for Special Bulletin*

### SELECTIVE SPEEDS AND FEEDS

"Prentice" Geared Head Lathes give you 8 Selective Speeds, obtainable almost instantly.

Also equipped with Reversing Device in head, operated by lever at right-hand end of apron, by means of which spindle may be started, stopped and reversed.

Driving Pulley runs on Ball Bearings.

# REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

Builders of Highest Grade

"Reed" Quality — LATHES AND DRILLING MACHINES — "Prentice" Supremacy

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

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The George W. Carr Co.
(H. C. Wilson)

*Ornamental Concrete*

518 Main Street Worcester

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street
Worcester

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

**Barrett & Snow**

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

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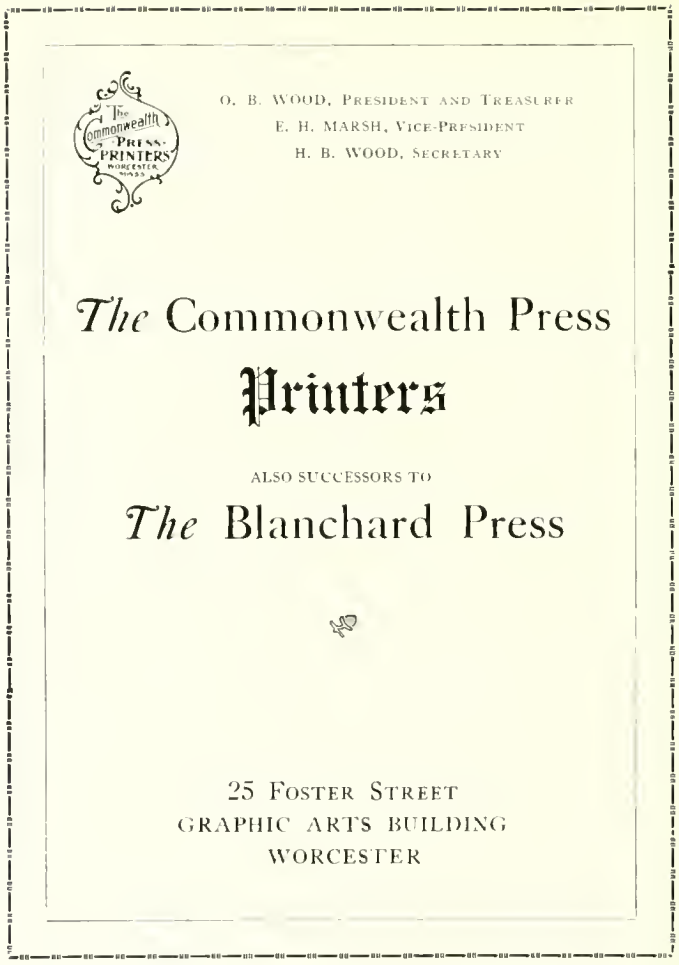


Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

**WINSLOW'S Skates**

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146
Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000
Number of Depositors, 32,279

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier
F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier




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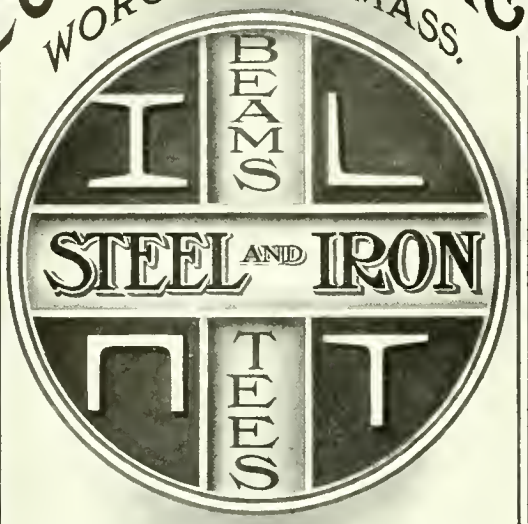
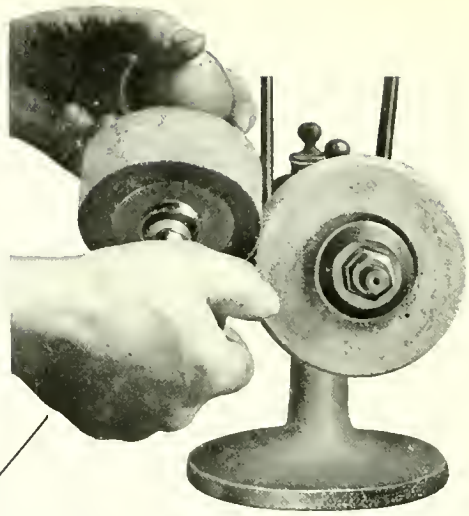
GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co
WORCESTER, MASS.




ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS



Cheaper than a Diamond—Faster Cutting—Works Better

The METCALF
Emery Wheel
Dresser

If you haven't tried one you will "hardly believe your eyes" when you see how quickly it will turn down, sharpen or shape a grinding wheel.

Try one and see for yourself.

The Heald Machine Company
20 New Bond Street
Worcester, Massachusetts
Chicago Store, 24 South Jefferson Street

Organ Reeds and Boards
HAMMOND REED COMPANY
WORCESTER MASS.



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

## Competent Office Help

Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218 — C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

## *Have It Tested*

When you are in doubt as to the quality of any of your raw materials, call

N. A. C. SMITH

*Chemist*

598 Main Street, Worcester

Park 4684R, and

*Have It Tested*

VERITAS — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — NEAPU — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company

Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A. Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

## CARD CLOTHING

Directly West of New Depot

# Midgely's Improved Hand Stripping Cards

# German and Domestic Heddles

for

## Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills

*Quality is our inducement*

Dept. C-H

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44-46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

Phone Park 1070
Local and Long Distance




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

EXCELLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

THE KING PRESS

SERVICE

Service means not alone quick and prompt delivery but actual help and suggestion as well. How to bring your product most forcefully and effectively to your patronage is your aim. Let us suggest and lay out something for you that is different.

GEO. W. KING & SON
Makers of Distinctive Printing
WORCESTER, MASS.



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

*Anson F. Rix*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# PICTURE FRAMING

NO FINER LINE OF MOULDING IN THE CITY
THAN YOU WILL FIND HERE

65 CUSHING STREET

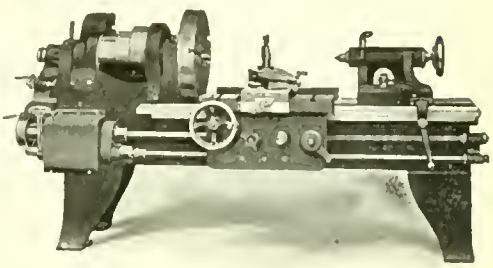
WORCESTER, MASS.

Take Barber's Crossing, Brittan Square or City Line Cars

## An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

Mounted on cloth a specialty



## E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building

Cylinder Oils
Engine Oils
Machine Oils
Dynamo Oils
Auto Oils
Black Oil
Screw Cutting Oil
Separator Oil
Sewing Machine Oil
Ice Machine Oil
Rub Roll Oil
Castor Machine Oil
Cycle Car Oil

## IF YOU Have $5000.00

more or less invested in an automobile or machinery of any kind we believe you will agree that a few cents difference in the first cost of the "food" that you "feed" these machines, does not stop you from buying the best. It pays in the long run.

## E. A. BUCK & CO.

ALBANY AND CASCO STS.
WORCESTER, MASS.

"POWERO" REGISTERED TRADE MARK

"Powero" Gasoline
"Powero" Auto Oils
"Powero" Greases
"Powero" Soaps
86 Gasoline
76 Gasoline
68 Gasoline
"Powero" Gasoline
Motor Gasoline
Painters' Naptha

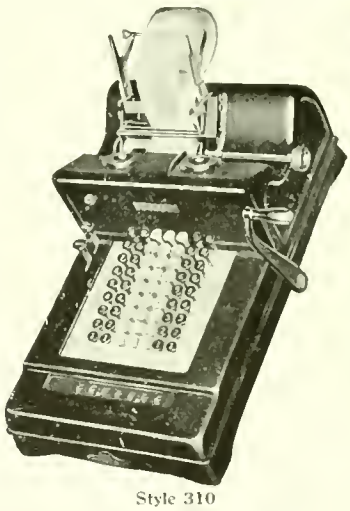
## IS YOUR ADVERTISING LOAFING?

Advertising is like an employee—it can either make good and boost your business,—or it can loaf. OUR GOOD PRINTING is always on the job for you, increasing your business.

*The Davis Press*

INCORPORATED

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
'Phone, Park 537



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

## WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Jackson Street Foundry

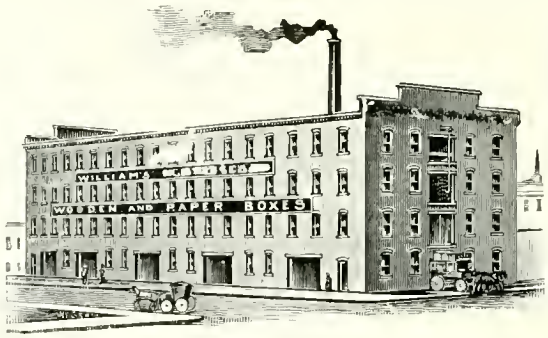
Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts
WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.
Made in Worcester.

ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

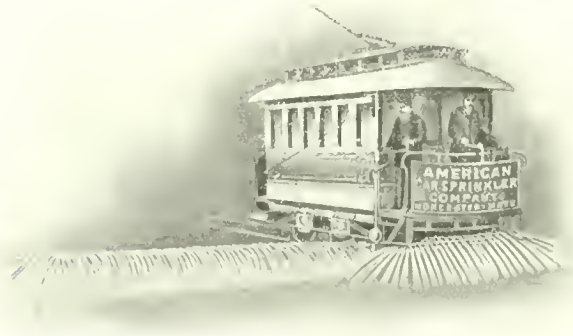
SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL
WIRE AND
SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS
AND HIGH SPEED
STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

## TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

# ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir
2, 5 and 6 Panel

also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

# Standard Foundry Co.

## IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

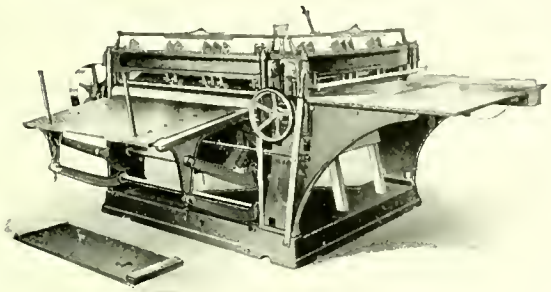
**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

# Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of

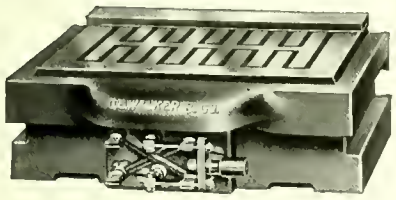


Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

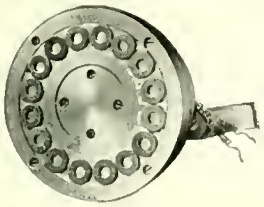
PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

## HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.



FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

# Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders

Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

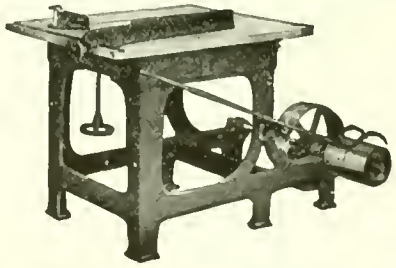
**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

Rotary Chuck, sizes 6" to 36" Flat Chucks, 10" to 8' long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

## O. S. WALKER & CO.

# LOOK!



Only $50.00 for an all Iron SAW BENCH with countershaft complete. It will pay you to investigate.

Send for circular giving full particulars.

## R. E. KIDDER

35 Hermon St. Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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Wright Wire Co ... vii
Wyman & Gordon ... Inside front cover



R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

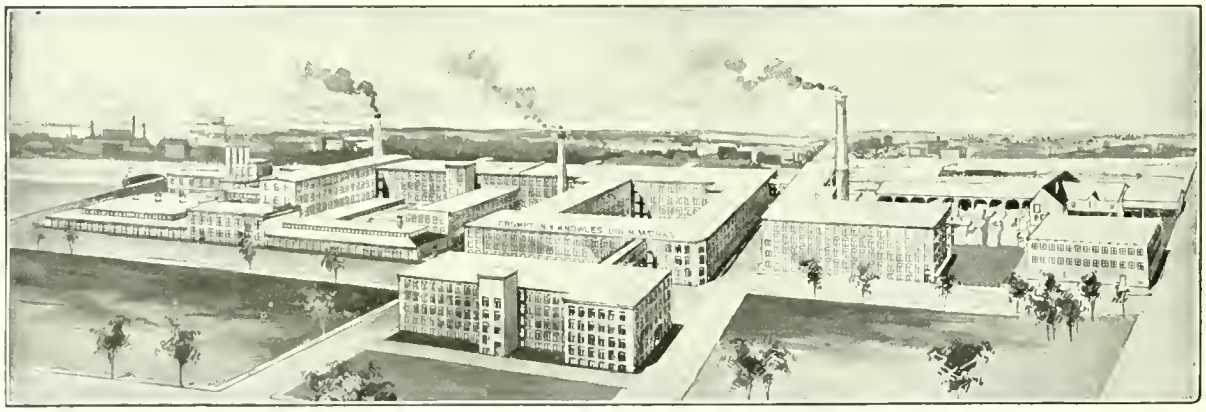
L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA





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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Belisle Printing and Publishing Company

We solicit your orders for Printing of all kinds. Our office is equipped to do first class work and our prices are right. Give us a chance to submit our estimate.

112 FRONT STREET TELEPHONE PARK 380 WORCESTER, MASS.

## Printers of the Worcester Magazine

# Geo. F. Hewett Company

41-43-45 Waldo Street Telephone Park 2455 Worcester, Mass.

*The Purest Wines and Cordials*

*The World's Best Ales and Lagers*

### Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

### Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

### Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

### Sherries and Ports

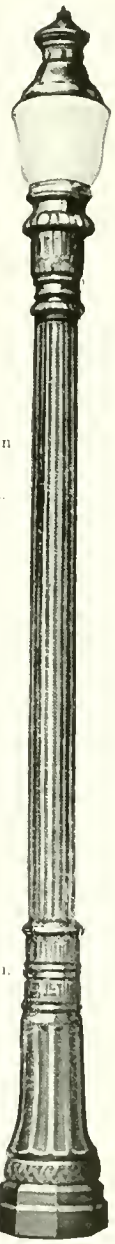
Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY WITH US

# A Partial List of Cities Lighted with Ornamental Luminous Arc Lamps



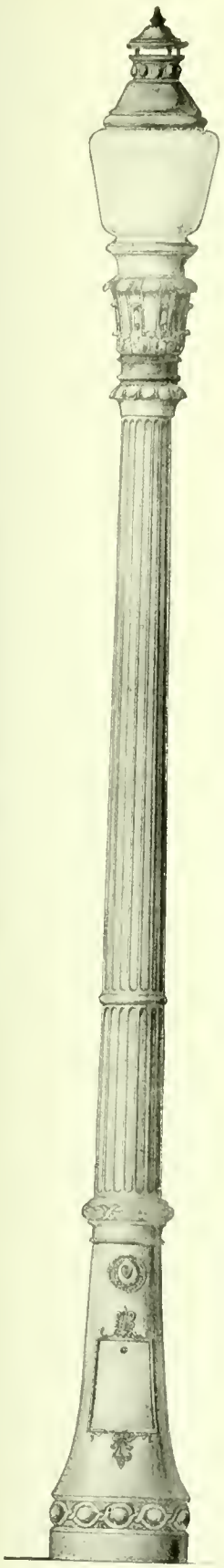
Akron, Ohio
Allentown, Pa.
Baltimore, Md
Bangor, Me.
Beverly, Mass.
Biwabik, Minn.
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Mass.
Braodford, Ont., Can
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont
Calgary, Alta., Can.
Cambridge, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn
Clearwater, Fla.
Columbia, S C.
Crookston, Minn.
DeKalb, Ill
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia
Edmonton, Atla., Can.
Fall River, Mass
Fort Wayne, Ind
Galveston, Tex.
Glendive, Mont.
Goshen, Ind.
Green Bay, Wis
Halifax, N S, Can.
Hammond, Ind
Harrisburg, Pa.
Haverhill, Mass.
Holyoke, Mass.
International Falls, Minn.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jersey City, N. J.
Keokuk, Ia
Kingston, Ont., Can.

Lindsay, Ont., Can.
Lockport, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.
Missoula, Mont.
Nashua, N. H.
Negaunee, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
Newport, R. I.
Newport News, Va.
Northfield, Minn.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Ocean City, N. J.
Ocean Grove, N J
Oconto, Wis.
Ogden, Utah
Owatonna, Minn.
Peterborough, Ont., Can.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R I.
Rochester, N Y.
Salamanca, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N Y.
Spokane, Wash.
Southbridge, Mass.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampico, Mex.
Toledo, O
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B C., Can.
Visalia, Cal.
Washington, D C.
Westmount, Can.
Wildwood, N. J.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Worcester, Mass.

# GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

General Office: SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Sales Offices in all large cities



No. 6005

# *These Ornamental Lamp Standards*

Here Shown Were Furnished by This Company and Designed by Us Especially for the

## CITY OF WORCESTER

THIS IS THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STREET LIGHTING SYSTEM

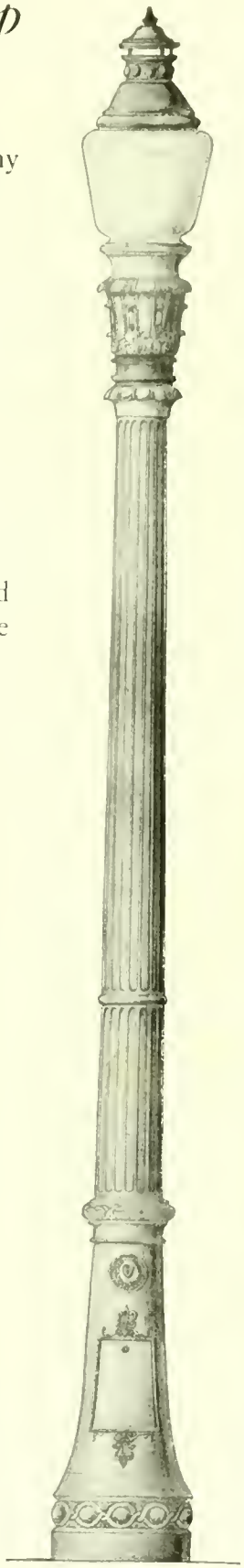
LUNDIN LAMP STANDARDS have been adopted by a large number of cities, a few among the many being

BOSTON, MASS.
BALTIMORE, M. D.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
FALL RIVER, MASS.
TOLEDO, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
NASHUA, N. H.
HAVERHILL, MASS.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
LYNN, MASS.
(Home City of General Electric Co.

*Send for Catalogue and Special Designs*

# Lundin Electric and Machine Co.

10 Thacher Street Boston, Mass.



No. 6005




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

# The Bancroft

Worcester Massachusetts

Opened September First, Nineteen Thirteen. The Hotel embodying in its construction features for the Convenience, Luxury and Satisfaction of its patrons which will remain Unsurpassed in America for years to come.

"The Home of the Epicurean"

Operated by THE BANCROFT HOTEL CO.

CHARLES S. AVERILL, President and Managing Director

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

## 70 PLANTS

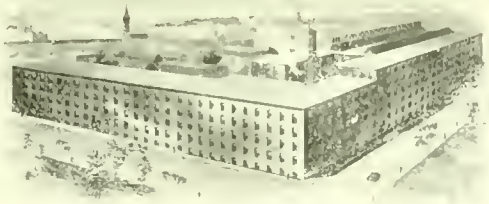
56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.



*You will benefit thrice by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



1864—1914

FIFTY YEARS

OF HONEST
SHOEMAKING

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
1864

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE CO.

MANUFACTURERS

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

## Emphasize YOUR Natural Beauty

THE charm that nature gave your figure is the "pearl beyond price."

You should select corsets with a view of emphasizing nature's gift. It's easy to accomplish this because long since

**BonTon CORSETS**

solved the perplexing problem for you. Above all you want to look trim, and feel your corsets only for their pleasing support.

BON TON corsets, with their soft and dainty materials and flexible yet substantial boning, are the modish corsets of the hour. Price $3 to $25.

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

*Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company

## Electric Freight

Fast and Frequent service between Worcester and Shrewsbury, Westboro, Southboro, Marlboro, Hudson, Fayville, Framingham Centre, So. Framingham, Saxonville, Natick, Wellesley Hills, Newton Highlands and Boston.

**Through Rates to all points** south of Boston served by the Bay State Street Railway Company.

**Worcester Terminal, 45 Green Street**

**Boston Terminal, 529 Commercial Street**

For car schedule, rates, etc., inquire of the following, or upon application our Commercial Agent will call on you with full particulars.

**Traffic Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Worcester**

**All Local Stations and Terminal**

**F. C. Lewis, General Freight Agent**

**General Office, - - - - Framingham Junction, Mass.**

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
INTERSTATE CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
MILFORD, ATTLEBORO & WOONSOCKET STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
EXPRESS DEPARTMENT

Trolley freight service is in operation over the above lines, covering sixty-seven out of eighty-three cities and towns. Connections at Worcester with points served by the Bay State Street St. Ry. and the Boston & Worcester St. Ry.; at Providence, R. I., with points on the Rhode Island Company's lines; and at Fitchburg, with the lines serving Orange, Athol and Gardner. The rates are freight rates only, governed by the Official Classification used by the steam railroad. Some of the principal points are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROVIDENCE, R. I. | WESTFIELD, MASS. | ATTLEBORO, MASS. |
| PAWTUCKET, R. I. | SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS. | NO. ATTLEBORO, MASS. |
| WORCESTER, MASS. | WARE, MASS. | MILFORD, MASS. |
| SPRINGFIELD, MASS. | MONSON, MASS. | FRANKLIN, MASS. |
| FITCHBURG, MASS. | PALMER, MASS. | WESTBORO, MASS. |
| LEOMINSTER, MASS. | CLINTON, MASS. | WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. |
| CHICOPEE, MASS. | NORTHBORO, MASS. | THOMPSONVILLE, CONN. |

For complete list of Cities and Towns, information relative to rates, running time, extra cars, etc.,

Apply to:

## Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company

EXPRESS DEPARTMENT

45 GREEN ST., WORCESTER, MASS. TEL. PARK 1950 F. E. WOOD, General Agent




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Osgood Bradley Car Company

## Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President* New York Office, 170 Broadway

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

## Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

WILLIAM D. LUCY, President JOHN H. COES, Secretary
HALLECK BARTLETT, Treasurer

# Worcester Safe Deposit Vaults

INCORPORATED

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in our burglar and fireproof vault for rent from $4.00 per year and upwards, according to size. Adjoining the vault containing the safes, the company has a storage vault where it will receive at reasonable rates, trunks or boxes containing silver, jewelry, pictures, etc. and general articles of value more bulky than ordinary securities.

Persons leaving town for a time, and closing their houses, will find this a convenience and protection.

State Mutual Building
340 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146
Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000
Number of Depositors, 32,279

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier
F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

LILY POOL MAKES THE SUMMER SEEM TWICE AS INTERESTING

The George W. Carr Co.

(H. C. Wilson)

*Contractors*

518 Main Street Worcester

CARLTON ENGRAVING CO.

DESIGNERS of EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING · MAKERS of PERFECT PRINTING PLATES

418 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER MASS.

Incorporated 1868

Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

A "D & H" Lackawanna Coal Breaker

"The D&H"

LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE Coal is a high carbon, low ash, long lasting coal of superior preparation.

*Best for Domestic Use*
*Best for Manufacturing Purposes*

Wholesale CLAFLIN-SUMNER COAL COMPANY Retail

ESTABLISHED 1875

Distributors since 1875

General Office:
9 PLEASANT STREET 9
The Number Is

Private Branch Exchange
Telephone
Park 2100

WORCESTER

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS
THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street
Worcester

# ALDING AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

All the following "Alding" specialties are guaranteed by us. Being the largest automobile supply house in Central New England we would not risk our reputation unless we knew positively that these goods are "right."

Alding Auto Oils
Alding Auto Grease
Alding Tire Holders
Alding Pumps
Alding Voltmeters
Alding Spark Plugs

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO. — MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES — AG — RUBBER TIRE CORNER — WORCESTER MASS.

Alding Auto Soap
Alding Tire Irons
Alding Tire Sleeves
Alding Reliners
Alding Ammeters
Alding Patches

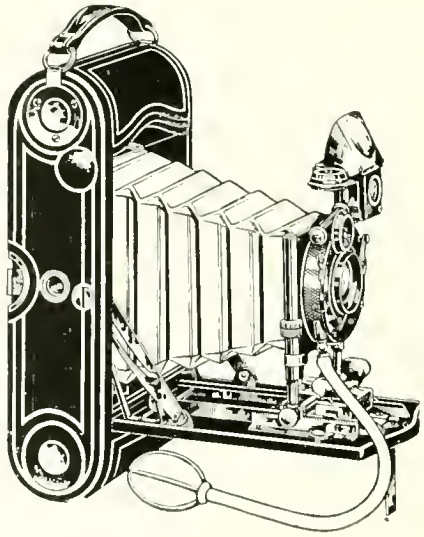
We are selling all the standard makes of tires, with full mileage guarantee, for 25% less than the prices at this time last year. Our prices are the lowest in the city.

## ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner WORCESTER, MASS.

Let us vulcanize your Auto Tires



# KODAKS *and* SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC

## L. B. WHEATON

*Photographic Supplies*

366 Main Street




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

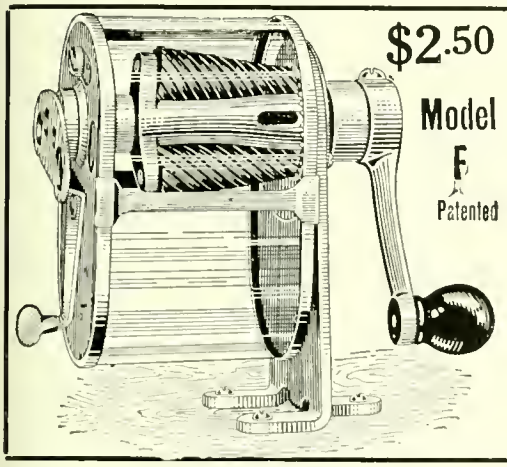
EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

THE EXCELLO MFG. COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.



$2.50
Model F
Patented

"QUALITY ALWAYS FIRST"

BOSTON PENCIL POINTER

Will properly sharpen every size and kind of pencil. Cutters can be resharpened when necessary. Gives any desired point from blunt to fine. Can be attached in horizontal or vertical position. Stops cutting automatically when pencil is properly pointed. Extremely low price $2.50 guaranteed.

DUNCAN AND GOODELL CO.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

[x]

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HOWARD-WESSON-CO.

Artists and Engravers

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
25 Foster Street

Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel.
Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.
Give us a trial on your next order.

*Telephone, Park 4790—4791*

The Commonwealth Press Printers Worcester Mass.

O. B. WOOD, President and Treasurer
F. H. MARSH, Vice President
H. B. WOOD, Secretary

*The* Commonwealth Press

Printers

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

*The* Blanchard Press

25 Foster Street
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.




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# CARD CLOTHING

Directly West of New Depot

## Midgely's Improved Hand Stripping Cards

## German and Domestic Heddles

for

## Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills

---

*Quality is our inducement*

---

Dept. C-H

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44-46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

Phone Park 1070
Local and Long Distance

# Laboratory Tests Guarantee

# Spartan Belt Quality

The laboratory is of vital importance in the production of high grade belting.

Only through the most careful analysis can defects in raw materials be detected defects that if not detected would result in a weakened finished product.

**Laboratory Methods** are modern in every sense of the word and they are unmerciful in their rigid analysis of all tanning materials.

The ingredients of these materials must be of highest quality and of right proportions, or they cannot be used.

The exact condition of every hide is known at each stage of tanning and manufacture. Every analysis, every test, guarantees to you the superior quality and special characteristics of Spartan Leather Belting.

## Spartan Leather Belting

*is a Guaranteed Belting*

—guaranteed to resist exposure to steam, oil, water and heat generated by excessive pulley friction.

—guaranteed to grip the pulley perfectly, transmit a maximum of power and reduce the friction load.

—guaranteed to wear longer, and transmit power with greater economy than any other belting material used under similar conditions.

Unqualified guarantees—and they are back of every foot of genuine Spartan Belting—look for the trade mark—it's your protection.

*Write for further particulars and the SPARTAN BOOK*

## The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

*Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers*

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Fall River, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Montreal, P.Q., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis

SPARTAN

Selling Agents for Texas: Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. of Texas, Dallas, Texas




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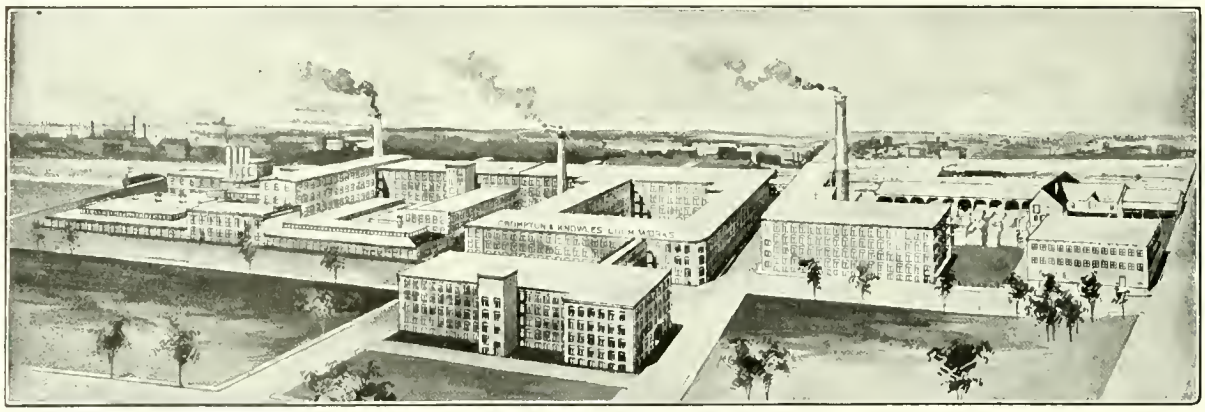
# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

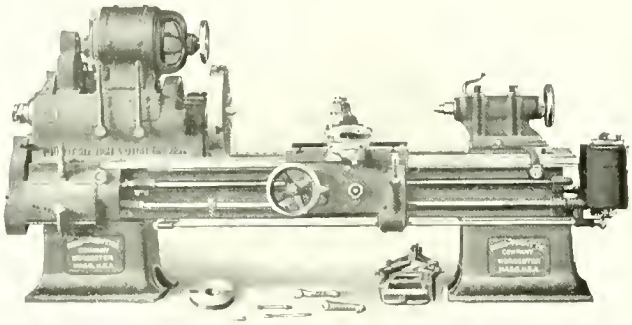
In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

# WHICH IS THE BETTER ECONOMY—

To buy a lathe which may "look the part" but which isn't there when you want to do an accurate job, a lathe which will deteriorate rapidly and will be consigned to the scrap heap after two or three years of unsatisfactory and unprofitable service . . . . .



Or, to buy a lathe which is **Accurate and Reliable,** one that will stand by you and do **Highest Grade Work Only,** year after year—one that not only "looks the part" but is . . . a Real Lathe, in other words a "Reed"

Granting that the "Real Lathe" does cost 5%, 10% or even 20% more at the start, isn't it the better proposition?

**Write for new Motor Driven Lathe Bulletin,** also new printed matter of Standard and Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, Plain Turning Lathes, Stud and Bolt Lathes, Hand Lathes, Manual Training Lathes.

## REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

F. E. REED COMPANY DEPARTMENT

Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York

Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Mexico City, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Yokohama, Japan, Pittsburgh

Brownell Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfort, a M. Germany; H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto and Montreal.

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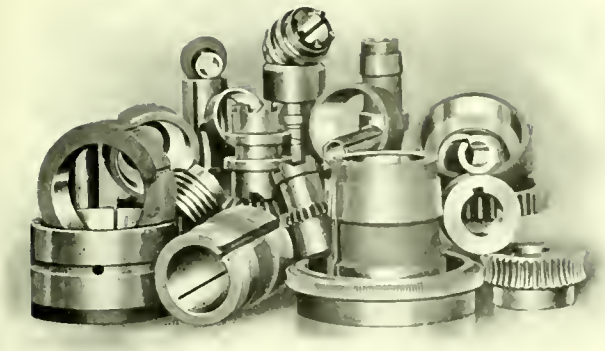
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



Some Samples of Our Grinding Work

*If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he built his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door.*

*RALPH WALDO EMERSON*

The "track" to our door is broad and well worn by those in quest of help or information on internal grinding, so, if you have any such problems, do not hesitate to call on us. We shall be glad to see you and, without any obligation on your part, give your work very careful investigation, advising you just what we think is the best way to handle it, and the chances are pretty good that you will go down the "track" smiling.

**The Heald Machine Company**
**28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.**

GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&·CO
WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS I L
STEEL AND IRON
TEES T T

ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS

The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose
IS TO USE
AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

National Pattern

Positive Pattern

Plain Pattern

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

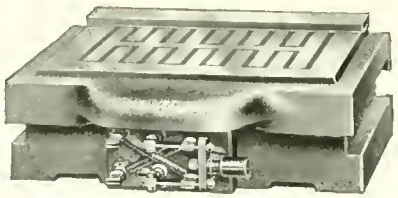
finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

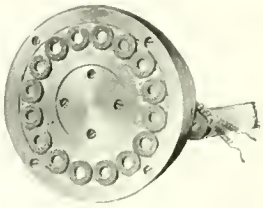
Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.



FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

# Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

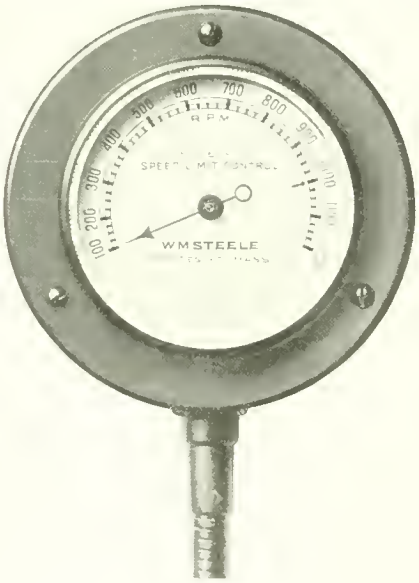
Surface Grinders
Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

Rotary Chuck, sizes 6″ to 36″ Flat Chucks, 10″ to 8′ long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

## O. S. WALKER & CO.




# Steele's SPEED LIMIT CONTROL

for

TRUCKS, MOTOR BOATS, PLEASURE CARS and STATIONARY GAS ENGINES

Reliable and Positively Prevents Engine Racing Without Reducing the Power. Shows Revolutions per Minute of Engine.

## W. M. STEELE

98-100 Beacon St., Worcester, Mass.

# Jackson Street Foundry

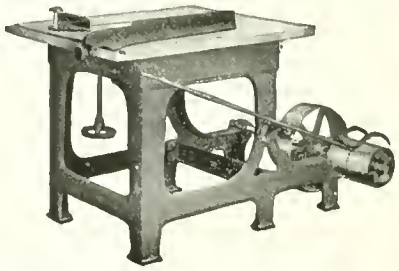
Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

# LOOK!



¶ Only $50.00 for an all Iron SAW BENCH with countershaft complete. It will pay you to investigate.

¶ Send for circular giving full particulars.

## R. E. KIDDER

35 Hermon St. Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

*Have It Tested*

When you are in doubt as to the quality of any of your raw materials, call

N. A. C. SMITH

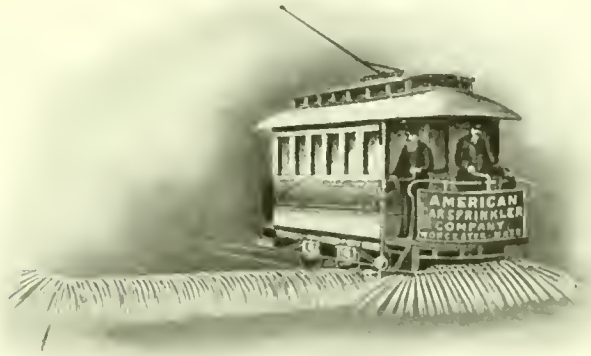
*Chemist*

598 Main Street, Worcester

Park 4684R, and

*Have It Tested*

TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1820

PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL
WIRE AND
SPECIALTIES

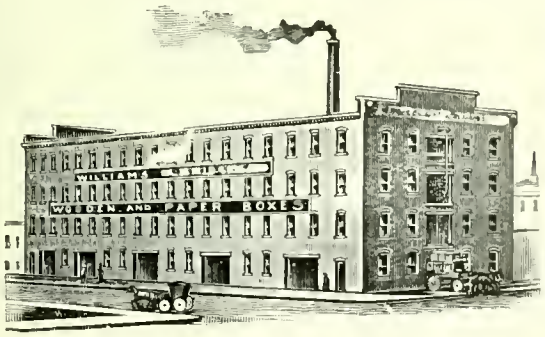
CLOCK SPRINGS
AND HIGH SPEED
STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER

ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

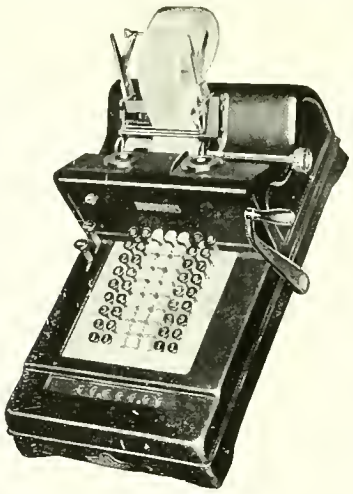
Many people have expressed surprise that work of the quality of the insert in this issue of the Worcester Magazine *"Dome of St. Peter's Church at Rome"* is being printed in Worcester. The enthusiastic comment about this picture as we printed it, first as a regular part of the "School Arts Magazine" and then for the "Printing Art" has made us glad to comply with Mr. Davison's request to furnish it for the Worcester Magazine.

It is our constant aim to produce the best printing possible with modern machinery and up-to-date methods.

*The Davis Press, Inc.*

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

'Phone, Park 537



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of

Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

Organ Reeds and Boards

HAMMOND REED COMPANY

WORCESTER MASS.

ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir

2, 5 and 6 Panel

also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

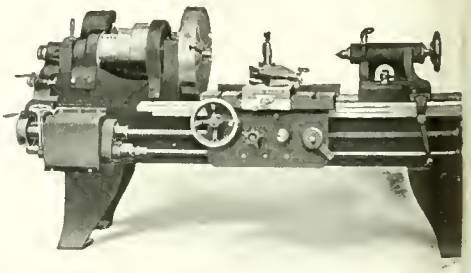
We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.

An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

Mounted on cloth a specialty



E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE

Walker Building



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication.*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

## Competent Office Help

Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218 — C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

VERI NEAD TAS — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

## New England Audit Company

Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. — Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A. — Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. — Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. — Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath, - $2.50, $3.00 up

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

R. L. GOLBERT, Pres. and Treas. — A. B. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. and Supt. — L. A. WHEELER, Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

19 Church Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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Alsten & Goulding ... viii
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Bancroft Hotel ... ii
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Blake, Geo. F., Jr., & Co ... xiv
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Wright Wire Co ... xix
Wyman & Gordon ... Inside front cover



WIRE—SPRINGS

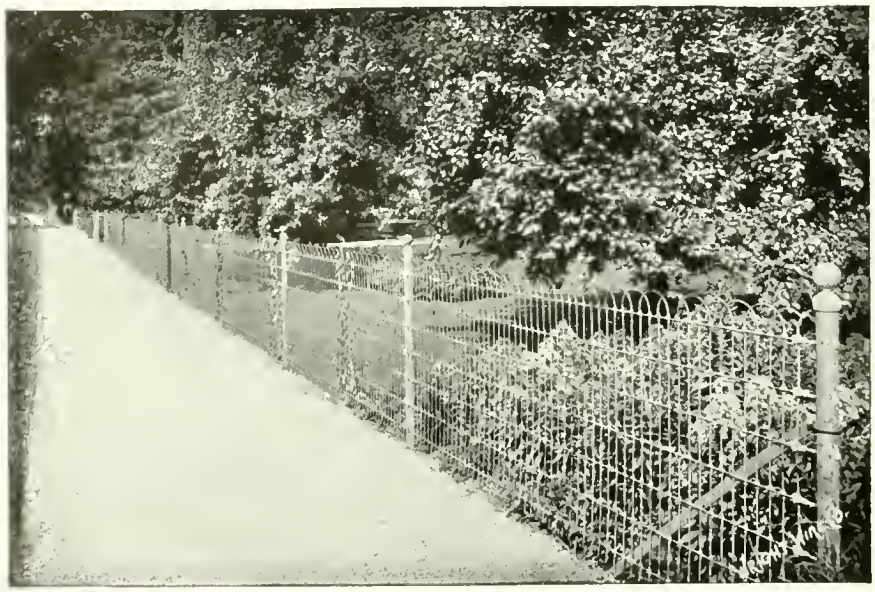
AND

WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester Mass.

Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco





*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# For More Than Twenty Years

we have been doing Printing for many of Worcester's leading firms. These concerns are still doing business with us, which proves that we have given them satisfaction.

The quality of our work and the service we give our customers have steadily advanced, so that we now stand in the front rank of the printing fraternity.

Our equipment is complete for the production of catalogues and magazines. We can tell you more about this work if you will write to us or, better still, we will, if you prefer, send a man to see you. *Telephone Park 380.*

## BELISLE PRINTING *and* PUBLISHING CO.

**Printers of The Worcester Magazine**

112 FRONT STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

# Geo. F. Hewett Company

41-43-45 Waldo Street Telephone Park 2455 Worcester, Mass.

*The Purest Wines and Cordials*

*The World's Best Ales and Lagers*

### Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

### Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

### Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

### Sherries and Ports

Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY WITH US

# An attractive business section is a business asset

It is a well-known fact
that where there is plenty of light,
there you will find activity and trade.
It is the brightly lighted thoroughfares that
bring the business; trade naturally follows the light.

Wherever Ornamental Luminous Arc Lamps are installed merchants are unanimous in their praise, because of the stimulation of business.

Installation of this kind, also, arouses civic pride—citizens take more interest, show a greater enthusiasm and are more loyal than ever towards their city.

Install Ornamental Luminous Arc Lamps as hundreds of progressive cities are now doing.

These lamps give a beautiful, white light and the illumination though brilliant is well diffused over streets, sidewalks and building fronts.

The artistic poles lend themselves to a large variety of designs—making the appearance of the streets attractive by day as well as night.

Bulletin No. 4955 gives details of this most modern system of street lighting. Send for your copy today.

# General Electric Company

General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

Sales offices in all large cities

4930

# NEW ENGLAND FAIR

## Sept. 7-8-9-10 1914

WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
INTERSTATE CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
MILFORD, ATTLEBORO & WOONSOCKET STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

EXPRESS DEPARTMENT

Trolley freight service is in operation over the above lines, covering sixty-seven out of eighty-three cities and towns. Connections at Worcester with points served by the Bay State Street St. Ry. and the Boston & Worcester St. Ry.; at Providence, R. I., with points on the Rhode Island Company's lines; and at Fitchburg, with the lines serving Orange, Athol and Gardner. The rates are freight rates only, governed by the Official Classification used by the steam railroad. Some of the principal points are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROVIDENCE, R. I. | WESTFIELD, MASS. | ATTLEBORO, MASS. |
| PAWTUCKET, R. I. | SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS. | NO. ATTLEBORO, MASS. |
| WORCESTER, MASS. | WARE, MASS. | MILFORD, MASS. |
| SPRINGFIELD, MASS. | MONSON, MASS. | FRANKLIN, MASS. |
| FITCHBURG, MASS. | PALMER, MASS. | WESTBORO, MASS. |
| LEOMINSTER, MASS. | CLINTON, MASS. | WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. |
| CHICOPEE, MASS. | NORTHBORO, MASS. | THOMPSONVILLE, CONN. |

For complete list of Cities and Towns, information relative to rates, running time, extra cars, etc.,

Apply to:

**Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company**

EXPRESS DEPARTMENT

45 GREEN ST., WORCESTER, MASS. TEL. PARK 1950 F. E. WOOD, General Agent

# Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company

## Electric Freight

Fast and Frequent service between Worcester and Shrewsbury, Westboro, Southboro, Marlboro, Hudson, Fayville, Framingham Centre, So. Framingham, Saxonville, Natick, Wellesley Hills, Newton Highlands and Boston.

Through Rates to all points south of Boston served by the Bay State Street Railway Company.

Worcester Terminal, 45 Green Street
Boston Terminal, 529 Commercial Street

For car schedule, rates, etc., inquire of the following, or upon application our Commercial Agent will call on you with full particulars.

Traffic Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Worcester
All Local Stations and Terminal
F. C. Lewis, General Freight Agent

General Office, - - - - Framingham Junction, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

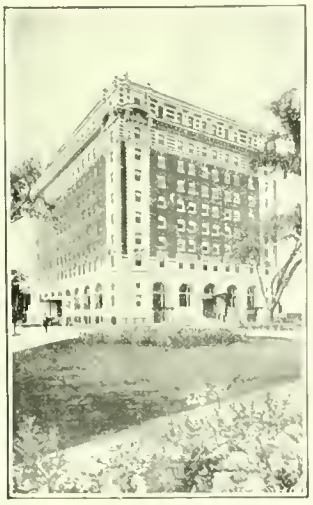
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

# The Bancroft

## Worcester, Massachusetts

Opened September First, Nineteen Thirteen



The Bancroft is constructed to meet the demand of the Traveling Public for the acme of perfection in excellency and efficiency of service, combined with elegance and refinement.

Forty "Model Sample Rooms" are uniquely designed to materially facilitate the sale of goods.

European Plan  Popular Prices

Operated by The Bancroft Hotel Company

Charles S. Averill, President and Managing Director




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

## Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

*You will be right there by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE — yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

WILLIAM D. LUFY, President JOHN H. COLS, Secretary
HALLECK BARTLETT, Treasurer

# Worcester Safe Deposit Vaults

INCORPORATED

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in our burglar and fireproof vault for rent from $4.00 per year and upwards, according to size. Adjoining the vault containing the safes, the company has a storage vault where it will receive at reasonable rates, trunks or boxes containing silver, jewelry, pictures, etc. and general articles of value more bulky than ordinary securities.

Persons leaving town for a time, and closing their houses, will find this a convenience and protection.

State Mutual Building
340 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

---

Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146
Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000
Number of Depositors, 32,279

---

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

---

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

---

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

---

*Accounts Solicited*



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARD CLOTHING

## *Stop Your Lost Production—How?*

Use our NEW IMPROVED WOVEN FOUNDATION for your Feed Rolls and Lickerins. The trouble you continually have with Feed and Lickerin Clothing breaking and stretching, which means CARDS STOPPED AND LOST PRODUCTION

## *Can Be Immediately Remedied*

We give you absolute guarantee against either stretching or breaking of our NEW IMPROVED WOVEN FOUNDATION. It is also oil and waterproof.

MADE ONLY BY

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44 and 46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

# Laboratory Tests Guarantee
# Spartan Belt Quality

The laboratory is of vital importance in the production of high grade belting.

Only through the most careful analysis can defects in raw materials be detected—defects that if not detected would result in a weakened finished product.

G&K 1857

**Laboratory Methods** are modern in every sense of the word and they are unmerciful in their rigid analysis of all tanning materials.

The ingredients of these materials must be of highest quality and of right proportions, or they cannot be used.

The exact condition of every hide is known at each stage of tanning and manufacture. Every analysis, every test, guarantees to you the superior quality and special characteristics of Spartan Leather Belting.

## Spartan Leather Belting

*is a Guaranteed Belting*

—guaranteed to resist exposure to steam, oil, water and heat generated by excessive pulley friction.

—guaranteed to grip the pulley perfectly, transmit a maximum of power and reduce the friction load.

—guaranteed to wear longer, and transmit power with greater economy than any other belting material used under similar conditions.

Unqualified guarantees—and they are back of every foot of genuine Spartan Belting—look for the trade mark—it's your protection.

*Write for further particulars and the SPARTAN BOOK*

## The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

*Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers*

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Fall River, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montreal, P.Q., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis

SPARTAN

Selling Agents for Texas: Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. of Texas, Dallas, Texas




*You will benefit thus by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

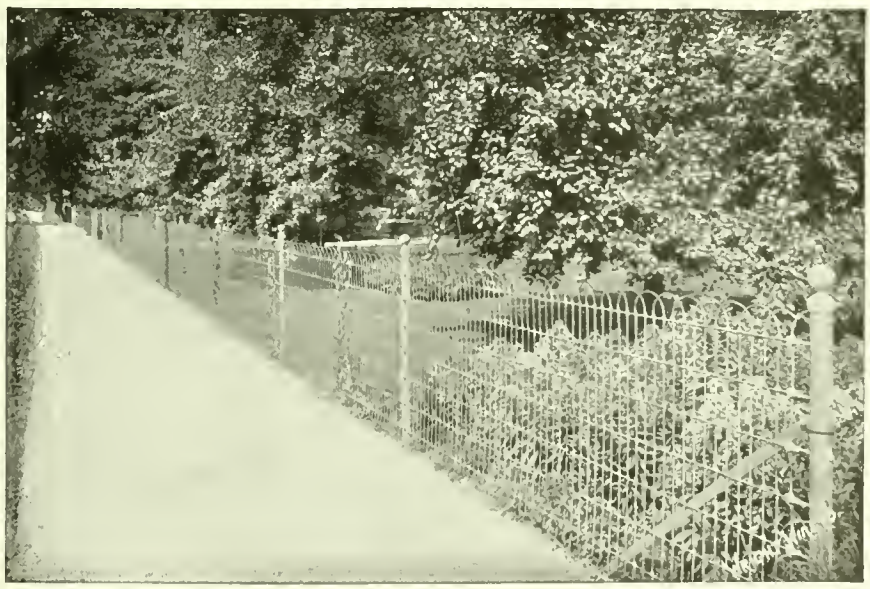
## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco

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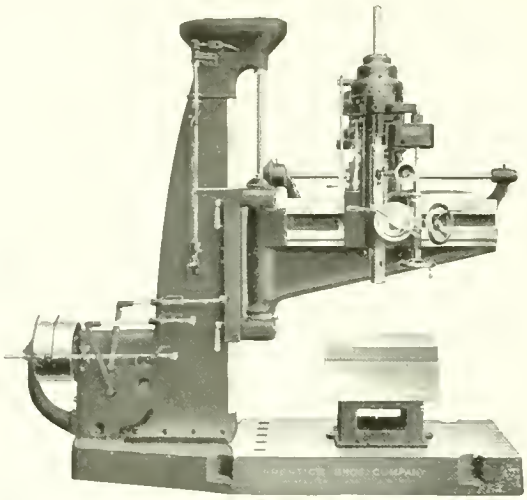


## The Throw of a Single Lever

attached to the patented Combined Feed Clutch and Spindle Quick-Return mechanism, enables the operator to—either raise or lower the spindle—operate the lever feed—and to engage or disengage the power feed—

This and many other time-saving features are contained in the latest

### PRENTICE ALL-GEARED MOTOR DRIVE BALL BEARING DRILLING MACHINE

A rigidly constructed machine tool that is capable of furnishing a powerful torque for heavy work and high speeds for light work.

Special Spindle Counterweight Safety Device eliminates the possibility of accidental dropping of weight.

Feed mechanism can be locked securely by a simple latch pin without interfering with spindle quick return movement.

The "Prentice" consumes only about half of the power required for the same work by ordinary drilling machines.

Write for newest catalogue

# REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

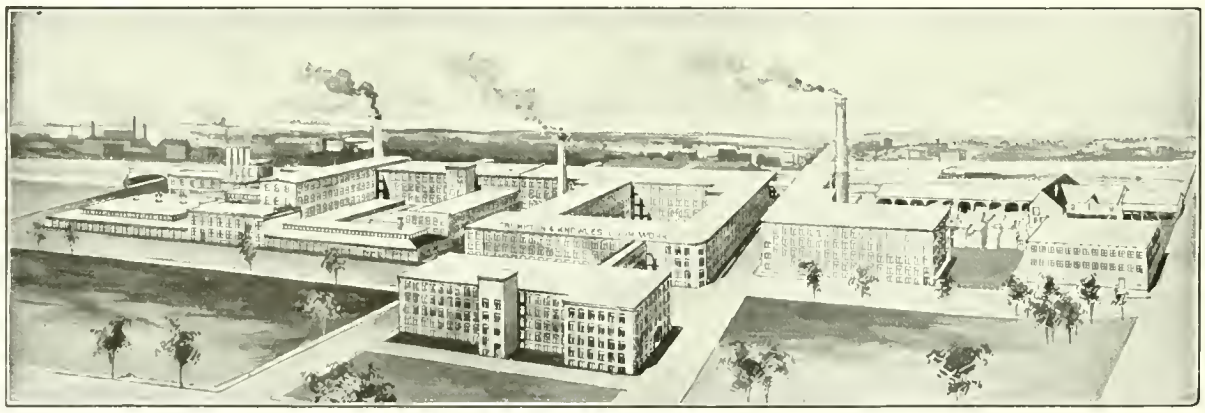
Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York

Philadelphia San Francisco Chicago Cleveland Mexico City Boston Detroit St. Louis Milwaukee Buffalo Yokohama, Japan Pittsburgh

Bacon-Farnum Co., Springfield, Mass.; Brownell Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; The H. V. Lewis Co., New York; H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfort, a.M. Germany; H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto and Montreal. Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, St.-Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Allied Machy. Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich.

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

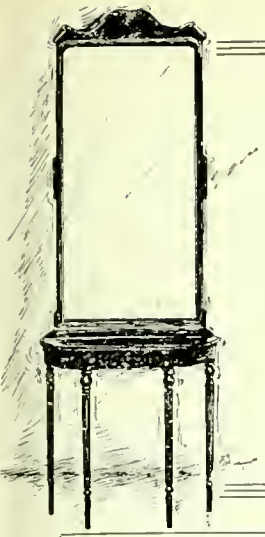
In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA




*You will do not thereby state that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



# CARL NORBACK CO.

MANUFACTURERS

PICTURE FRAMES MIRRORS & FURNITURE

BURGESS LANG BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

REGILDING OF OLD FRAMES AND MIRRORS

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OLD FURNITURE

---

*Worcester Machine Screw Company*

*Standard Screw Company Successor*

*Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts*

*Worcester, Mass.*

---

*If You Are Particular We Want You for a Customer*

The George W. Carr Co.

(H. C. WILSON)

*General Contractors*

518 Main Street Worcester

*"They Work and They Like It"*

---

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

---

THE KING PRESS

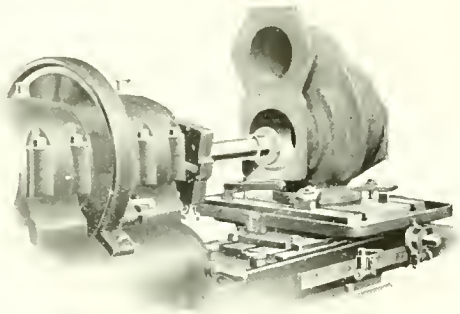
George W. King & Son

**Creators of Printing**
**that is Different**

Worcester, - Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



# DO YOU KNOW

OF A

## Better Way to Finish Cylinders?

Boring and reaming spring the thin walls and produce an uneven surface—this can be eliminated by finishing your cylinders with a HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER.

This machine is giving universal satisfaction because it is made right and is designed to do one thing exceptionally well.

Our little book "CYLINDER GRINDING" explains why—copies free.

**The Heald Machine Company**

28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.

Chicago Office, 24 So. Jefferson St.

# GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co

WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS

I L

STEEL AND IRON

T T

TEES

## ANGLES AND CHANNELS

## BLACKSMITH & CARRIAGE HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS

ESTABLISHED 1820

PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL WIRE AND SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS AND HIGH SPEED STEEL

**SPENCER WIRE COMPANY** WORCESTER, MASS.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

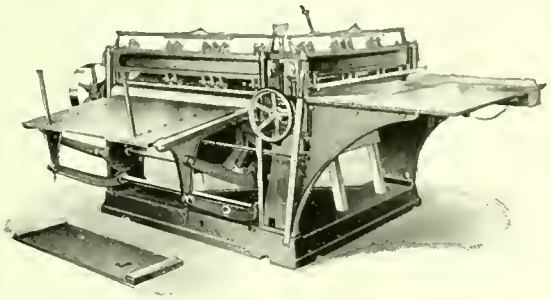
Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

# Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of

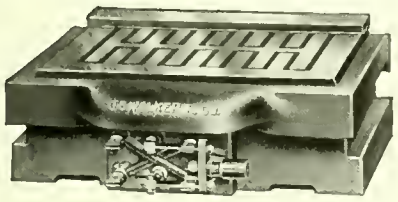


Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

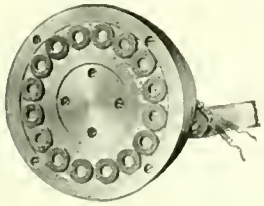
PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

## HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.



FLAT CHUCK



WASHER CHUCK

# Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

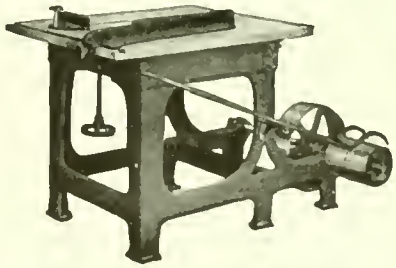
**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

**Rotary Chuck, sizes 6" to 36"** **Flat Chucks, 10" to 8' long**

**Patentees and Sole Manufacturers**

## O. S. WALKER & CO.

# LOOK!



¶ Only $50.00 for an all Iron SAW BENCH with countershaft complete. It will pay you to investigate.

¶ Send for circular giving full particulars.

## R. E. KIDDER

35 Hermon St. Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

Cylinder Oils
Engine Oils
Machine Oils
Dynamo Oils
Auto Oils
Black Oil
Screw Cutting Oil
Separator Oil
Sewing Machine Oil
Ice Machine Oil
Rub Roll Oil
Castor Machine Oil
Cycle Car Oil

IF YOU Have $5000.00

more or less invested in an automobile or machinery of any kind we believe you will agree that a few cents difference in the first cost of the "food" that you "feed" these machines, does not stop you from buying the best. It pays in the long run.

E. A. BUCK & CO.
ALBANY AND CASCO STS.
WORCESTER, MASS.

"POWERO" REGISTERED TRADE MARK

"Powero" Gasoline
"Powero" Auto Oils
"Powero" Greases
"Powero" Soaps
86 Gasoline
76 Gasoline
68 Gasoline
"Powero" Gasoline
Motor Gasoline
Painters' Naptha

Are You Paying Too Much for Coal?

If you use five hundred tons or more per year, it will pay you to

HAVE IT TESTED

N. A. C. SMITH
CHEMIST

598 Main Street, Worcester

ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir
2, 5 and 6 Panel

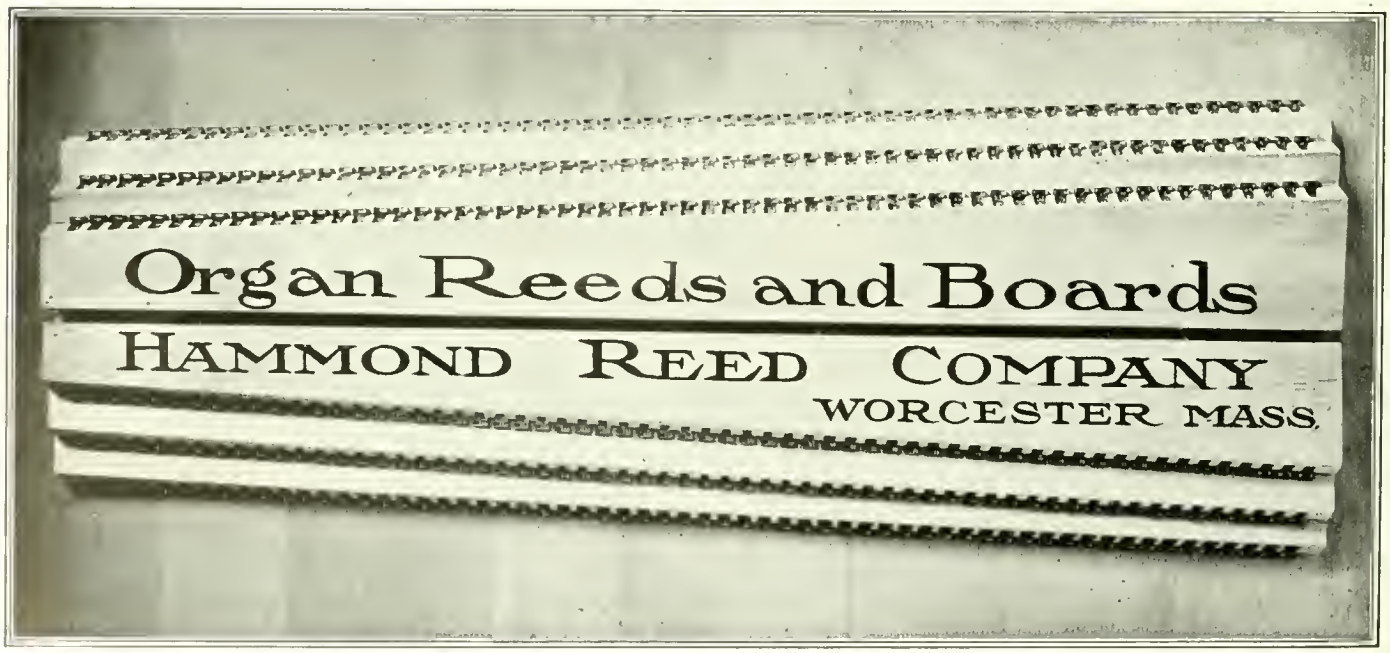
also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

VERITAS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS · NEACO · PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

## New England Audit Company

Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A.
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Audit Dept.

FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Boston Office

WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B.
Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

## Competent Office Help

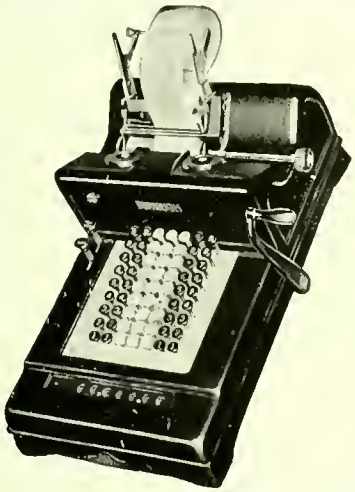
Is hard to get sometimes if you depend on those who come in answer to an advertisement. You can do away with this delay and annoyance by allowing our Employment Department to place you in touch with carefully trained help. We never recommend office help unless we are sure of the requirements of the position. No charge to either employer or employee.

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218

C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

## WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

**BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.**

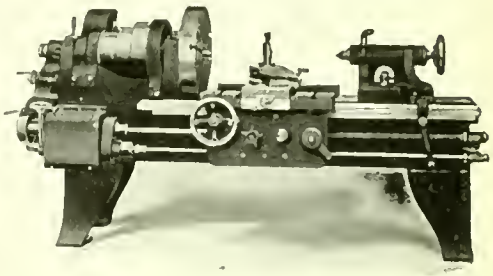
Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

## An Actual Photograph

Will aid your salesman

Mounted on cloth a specialty



## E. B. LUCE

Expert photographer of machinery, tools, etc.
Commercial work of all descriptions

TELEPHONE
Walker Building

Business Houses trying to improve their direct advertising find the service rendered by

*The Davis Press, Inc.*

a distinct boost. Our ***Good Printing*** will help you to get the Results you are after.

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
TELEPHONE PARK 537

## *Anson F. Rix*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# PICTURE FRAMING

NO FINER LINE OF MOULDING IN THE CITY THAN YOU WILL FIND HERE

65 CUSHING STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Take Barber's Crossing, Brittan Square or City Line Cars




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

THE EXCELLO MFG. COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

WHEATON'S CAMERAS

## Service First

In your Photographic work the step from the poorer Grade work to the Excellent Results you look for is often times merely a matter of Service. Only the Best possible results should satisfy you, particularly when the pictures are of a Manufacturer's product, they should be correct.

We can give you the apparatus and materials and the service that will allow you to produce the Best Results Photographically.

SERVICE FIRST

L. B. WHEATON
*Photographic Supplies*
366 Main Street

## Ford Specialties

The following list is only a part of the many Ford Specialties that we handle as we carry in stock practically everything manufactured for the equipping of these popular cars.

Oil Gauges
Wind Shields
Wrench Sets
Spark Plugs
Wheel Pullers
Brake Linings
Tires and Oils
Valve Grinders
Master Vibrators
Valve Spring Removers
Halladay Shock Absorbers

Hub Caps

Radiator Caps
Muffler Cut-Outs
Exhaust Whistles
Spark Plug Pumps
Painting Outfits
Rubber Pedal Pads
Valve Stem Adjusters
Radiator Connections
Anti-Rattling
Ball Sockets
Electric Lighting Outfits
Stewart Ford Speedometers

Headquarters for Klaxon Horns and Tire Vulcanizing

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.
36 Foster Street, cor. Waldu
The Rubber Tire Corner
WORCESTER, MASS.

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

## Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit there by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

OUR PRESTIGE IN BUYING Enables Us to Exclusively Offer the Following Well Prepared Standard Coals at Wholesale:

**CONSOLIDATION-COAL-COMPANY'S—**
**BIG-VEIN-GEORGES-CREEK-CUMBERLAND**

WEBSTER

**HENRIETTE, LOYAL SMOKELESS and BARNESBORO BITUMINOUS**

AS WELL AS

**BIRDSEYE** (Nos. 2 and 3 Buckwheat Anthracite)

Each Grade the Leader of Its Kind in Quality and Preparation.
All Splendid Steam Producers.

*Why Not Trade in Worcester?*

Prices Are as Low as You Can Buy Elsewhere
Service Is Better than You Can Secure Elsewhere

We Solicit Your Inquiries for the Local Wholesale House

**CLAFLIN-SUMNER COAL COMPANY**

Established in 1875

General Office:
9 PLEASANT STREET 9
WORCESTER

Telephones:
Park, 2100-2101-2102
2103 and 2104

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS
THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street
Worcester

# SERVICE

We are spending thousands of dollars at this time, installing new machinery and improving our plant generally, to give to our consumers in Worcester, service which will be as perfect, as it is possible to make it.

Good service and reasonable rates are the reasons for our success in business. We want our Consumers to feel that we are a service corporation that serves. If you do not use our service try it and you will find us always ready to give you a square deal.

## The Worcester Electric Light Co.

AT YOUR SERVICE



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARLTON ENGRAVING CO.

DESIGNERS of EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING · MAKERS of PERFECT PRINTING PLATES

418 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER MASS.

## Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel.

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.

Give us a trial on your next order.

*Telephone, Park 1790—1791*

## To Milady of Fashion

THE wheel of corset fashion revolves toward simplicity, freedom and grace.

These are features which all style and health-loving women look for in present day corsets. In

# Bon Ton CORSETS

the proud wearer is conspicous because of her supple and "natural" appearing figure, correct poise and beautifully fitting gowns.

And because of the absence of the slightest strained or pinched look—always at ease. Price $3 to $25.

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

## *Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.




[illegible] the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—you sell the advertiser and the publication
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

*The* Commonwealth Press

**Printers**

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

*The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

HOWARD-WESSON-CO.

Artists and Engravers

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
25 Foster Street

DOES THE FACT THAT WE HAVE BEEN MAKING HONEST FOOTWEAR IN INCREASING QUANTITIES SINCE 1864 SUGGEST ANYTHING TO YOU?

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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WIRE—SPRINGS

AND

WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

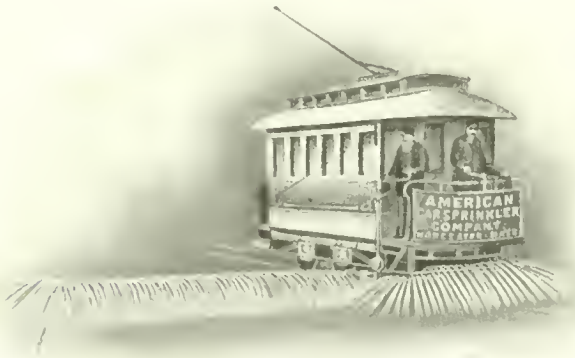
Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

TO LAY THE DUST



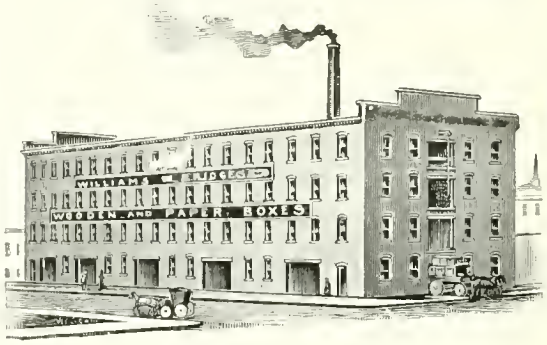

AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER

ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.





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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

THIS MAGAZINE IS A SAMPLE OF OUR PRINTING

# We Are Big Edition Printers

because our plant is equipped to get big editions out when they are wanted. You will get **Good Printing** plus **Good Service** if your big editions of Catalogues, Booklets or other Commercial work are entrusted to the

## *Belisle Printing and Publishing Co.*

OF WORCESTER

If you have had experience with delays, exorbitant prices or questionable workmanship, we would like to show you samples of big edition work done by us. We would also like to tell you the reasons why we should do this class of work for you.

112 FRONT STREET *Telephone Park 380* HOUGHTON BUILDING

# Geo. F. Hewett Company

41-43-45 Waldo Street Telephone Park 2455 Worcester, Mass.

## *The Purest Wines and Cordials*

## *The World's Best Ales and Lagers*

### Imported Cordials

Orange Curacoa. Crème de Menthe, green. Benedictine, and all other brands used in families.

### Scotch and Irish Whiskeys

J. Jameson's XXX Irish. John Dewar White Label Scotch. Haig & Haig XXXXX Scotch Whiskey, King William Black and White and Victoria Cross Scotch Whiskeys.

### Champagnes

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal. Pommery & Greno, Sec.

### Sherries and Ports

Duff-Gordon Sherry, Pale, Rich and Fruity, 16 years in wood. Cockburn, Smithes & Co. Ports, Tauney and Old English Style. G. F. Hewett's Manhattan and Martini and Heublein Cocktails, Old Continental Punch, Reserve Stock, Old Rum, Geo. F. Hewett Company's Private Stock Rye, Kirk's Old Crow Rye, Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Green River Whiskeys, etc., etc.

No house in New England carries a finer or more varied assortment of liquors. Our goods must suit US before they are placed on sale, and we are as critical as the most exacting connoisseur.

No order too small or too large to receive our careful and prompt attention.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY WITH US

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
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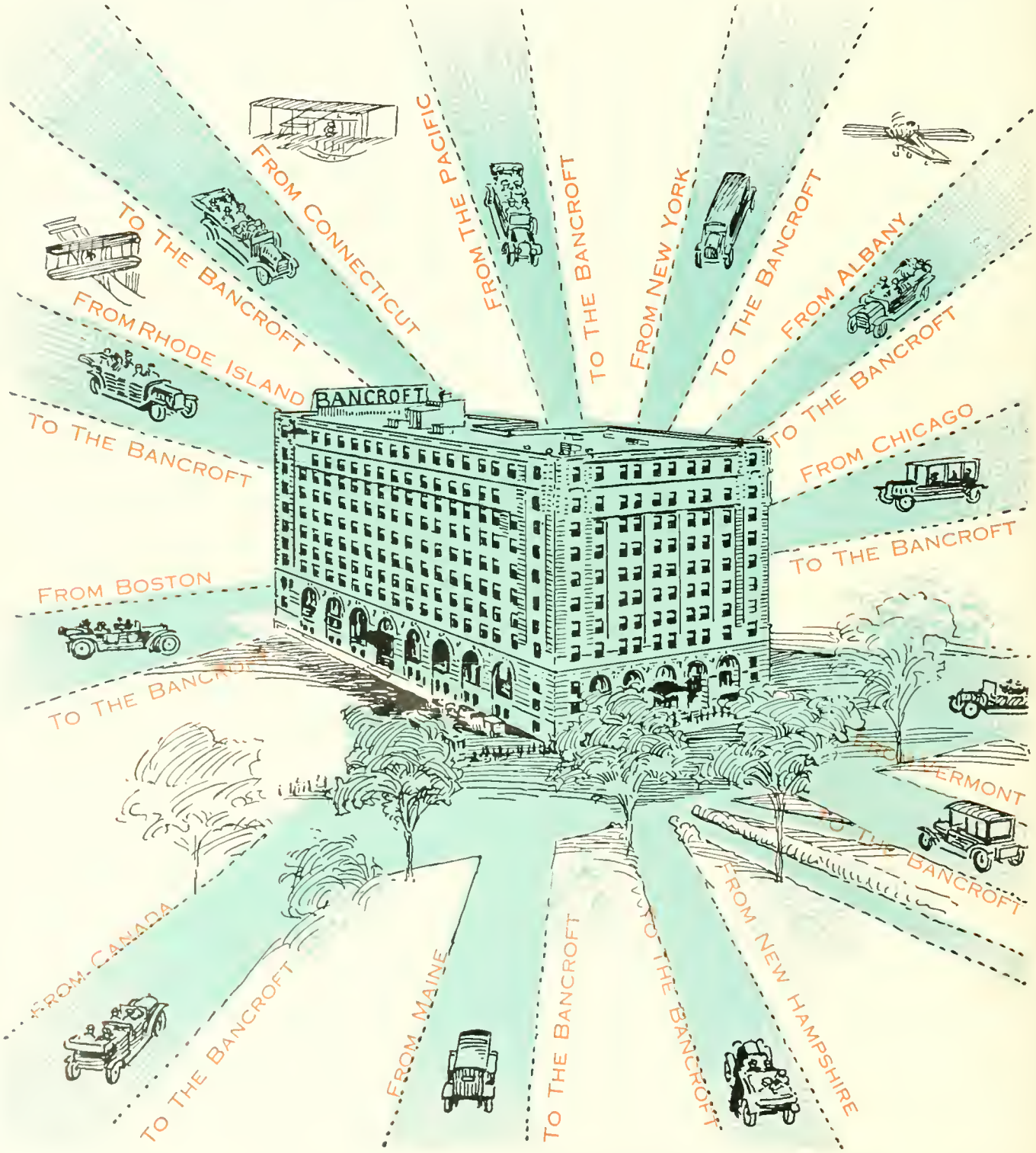
# All Roads Lead To The BANCROFT

## WORCESTER — MASSACHUSETTS



WE DO NOT CLAIM TO MAKE THE BEST SHOE ON EARTH FOR THE LEAST MONEY—OR MORE SHOES THAN ANYONE ELSE OR THE LARGEST VARIETY. SUCH CLAIMS DO NOT INTEREST THE INTELLIGENT MAN. HONEST SHOES THAT FIT, LOOK AND WEAR WELL ARE WHAT IS WANTED

WE MAKE THEM

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
1864

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

# Modish "Lines" Approved by Paris

THAT'S just what you get in every BON TON corset. And they have won triumphs not only in Paris, but all other continental fashion centers.

Regardless of your present favorites, the ultra fashionable

BonTon
CORSETS

are the corsets you will eventually buy and wear.

Right NOW is the ideal time of the season to select your new corsets. All autumn styles, both in street and evening wear, demand most perfect corseting. BON TON prices range from $3 to $25.

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

*Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146
Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000
Number of Depositors, 32,279

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

WILLIAM D. LUEY, President JOHN H. COES, Secretary
HALLECK BARTLETT, Treasurer

# Worcester Safe Deposit Vaults

INCORPORATED

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in our burglar and fireproof vault for rent from $4.00 per year and upwards, according to size. Adjoining the vault containing the safes, the company has a storage vault where it will receive at reasonable rates, trunks or boxes containing silver, jewelry, pictures, etc. and general articles of value more bulky than ordinary securities.

Persons leaving town for a time, and closing their houses, will find this a convenience and protection.

State Mutual Building
340 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

# Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844




*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier
F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier



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THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

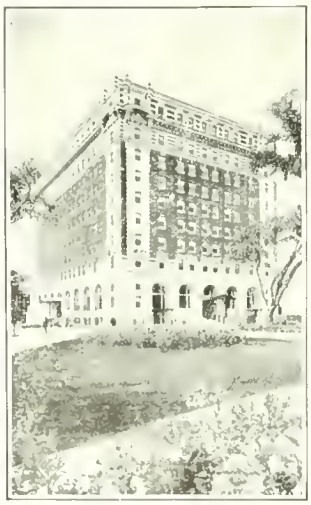
E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

# The Bancroft

## Worcester, Massachusetts

Opened September First, Nineteen Thirteen



The Bancroft is constructed to meet the demand of the Traveling Public for the acme of perfection in excellency and efficiency of service, combined with elegance and refinement.

Forty "Model Sample Rooms" are uniquely designed to materially facilitate the sale of goods.

European Plan  Popular Prices

Operated by The Bancroft Hotel Company

Charles S. Averill, President and Managing Director



*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARLTON ENGRAVING CO.

DESIGNERS of EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING · MAKERS of PERFECT PRINTING PLATES

418 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER MASS.

## Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

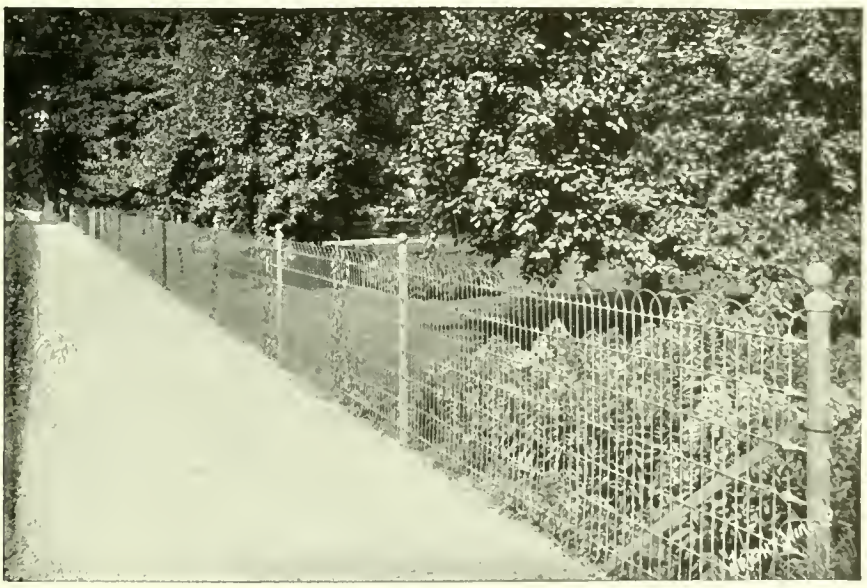
Manufacturers of Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel.

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.

Give us a trial on your next order.

*Telephone, Park 4790—4791*

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco

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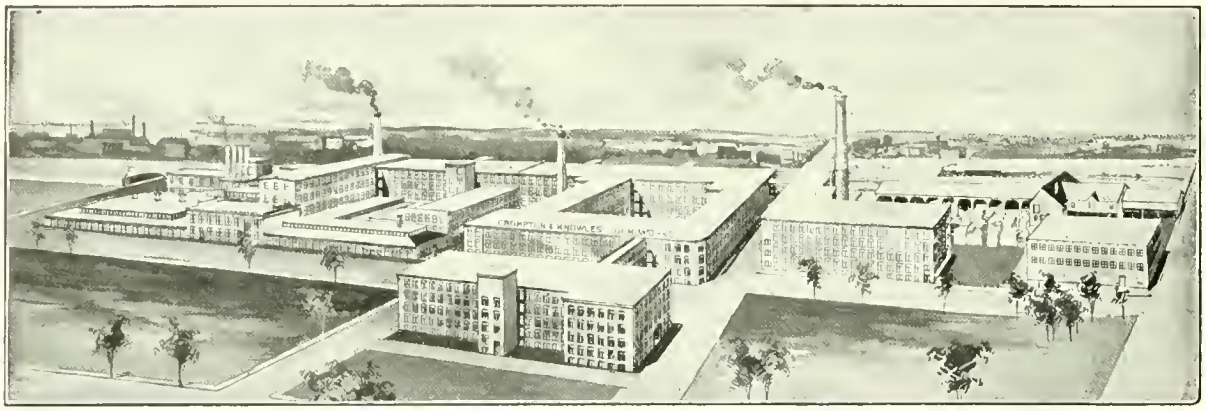
# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

# Osgood Bradley Car Company

## Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President* New York Office, 170 Broadway




*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARD CLOTHING

## *Stop Your Lost Production—How?*

Use our NEW IMPROVED WOVEN FOUNDATION for your Feed Rolls and Lickerins. The trouble you continually have with Feed and Lickerin Clothing breaking and stretching, which means CARDS STOPPED AND LOST PRODUCTION

## *Can Be Immediately Remedied*

We give you absolute guarantee against either stretching or breaking of our NEW IMPROVED WOVEN FOUNDATION. It is also oil and waterproof.

MADE ONLY BY

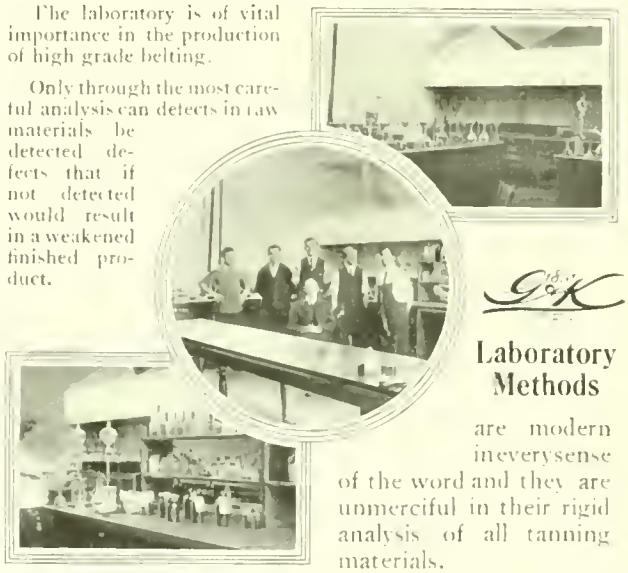
**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44 and 46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

# Laboratory Tests Guarantee
# Spartan Belt Quality

The laboratory is of vital importance in the production of high grade belting.

Only through the most careful analysis can defects in raw materials be detected defects that if not detected would result in a weakened finished product.



**Laboratory Methods** are modern in every sense of the word and they are unmerciful in their rigid analysis of all tanning materials.

The ingredients of these materials must be of highest quality and of right proportions, or they cannot be used.

The exact condition of every hide is known at each stage of tanning and manufacture. Every analysis, every test, guarantees to you the superior quality and special characteristics of Spartan Leather Belting.

## Spartan Leather Belting

*is a Guaranteed Belting*

—guaranteed to resist exposure to steam, oil, water and heat generated by excessive pulley friction.

—guaranteed to grip the pulley perfectly, transmit a maximum of power and reduce the friction load.

—guaranteed to wear longer, and transmit power with greater economy than any other belting material used under similar conditions.

Unqualified guarantees—and they are back of every foot of genuine Spartan Belting—look for the trade mark—it's your protection.

*Write for further particulars and the SPARTAN BOOK*

## The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

*Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers*

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Fall River, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montreal, P.Q., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis

SPARTAN

Selling Agents for Texas: Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. of Texas, Dallas, Texas




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

## 70 PLANTS

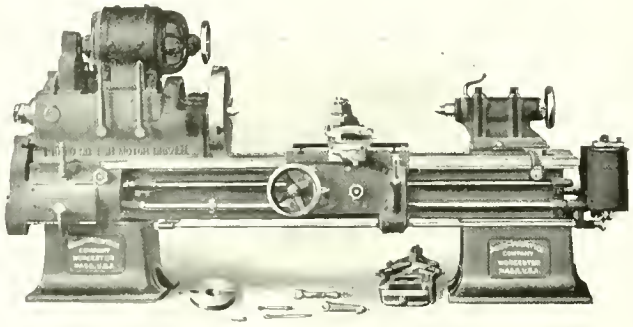
56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

# WHICH IS THE BETTER ECONOMY—

To buy a lathe which may "look the part" but which isn't there when you want to do an accurate job, a lathe which will deteriorate rapidly and will be consigned to the scrap heap after two or three years of unsatisfactory and unprofitable service . . . . .



Or, to buy a lathe which is **Accurate and Reliable,** one that will stand by you and do **Highest Grade Work Only,** year after year—one that not only "looks the part" but is . . . a Real Lathe, in other words a "Reed"

Granting that the "Real Lathe" does cost 5%, 10% or even 20% more at the start, isn't it the better proposition?

**Write for new Motor Driven Lathe Bulletin,** also new printed matter of Standard and Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, Plain Turning Lathes, Stud and Bolt Lathes, Hand Lathes, Manual Training Lathes.

# REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York

Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Mexico City, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Yokohama, Japan, Pittsburgh

Bacon Farnum Co., Springfield, Mass.; Brownell Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; The H. V. Lewis Co., New York; H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfort, a.M. Germany; H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto and Montreal; Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Allied Machy. Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich.

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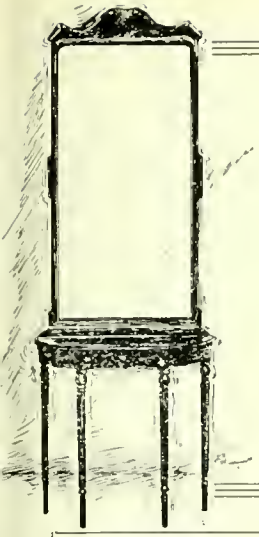
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



# CARL NORBACK CO.

MANUFACTURERS

PICTURE FRAMES MIRRORS & FURNITURE

BURGESS LANG BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

REGILDING OF OLD FRAMES AND MIRRORS

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OLD FURNITURE

*If You Are Particular We Want You for a Customer*

## The George W. Carr Co.

(H. C. WILSON)

*General Contractors*

518 Main Street Worcester

*"They Work and They Like It"*

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

## *F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street

Worcester

## *Worcester Machine Screw Company*

*Standard Screw Company Successor*

*Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts*

*Worcester, Mass.*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication. Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

THE EXCELLO MFG. COMPANY

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street — Telephone Park 7090 — Worcester, Mass.

WHAT COAL
SHALL I USE FOR MY
HEATER AND RANGE
?

THE ANSWER IS BELOW

"The Best"

Lackawanna

A world-wide standard in Quality and Preparation. A bright, pure, white ash coal of medium hardness. Radiates intense heat. Best adapted for most drafts. "The Coal With No Regrets." *Sizes:* Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Chestnut No. 2.

Claflin-Sumner Coal Company

"AT YOUR SERVICE" Since 1875

Office
The NUMBER IS 9 PLEASANT STREET

Branch Offices.
AT EACH ONE OF OUR FOUR COAL PLANTS

Telephone, Park 2100

Branch Exchange Connecting all Offices, Five Trunk Lines for Quick Service

WORCESTER

Motor Robes for the Fall Weather

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO. WORCESTER MASS.

Our new stock of automobile robes, consisting of the best selling and most reliable lines, will meet the requirements of discriminating owners of motor cars. We have them in all the standard sizes and colors, single and double thickness, rubber interlined and adapted for all kinds of service.

TIRES are a specialty with us and our prices on the standard market and on tire repairing of all kinds are the lowest in the City.

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner — WORCESTER, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass.




*You all know that there is station that you save this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

On the Top Floor
in the
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING

## HOWARD-WESSON-CO.

are especially prepared to advise on
advertising matter

Designs Photographs, Half Tones
and Color Printing Plates
of superior quality

## Send them a Photograph

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS WHEATON 366 MAIN ST WORCESTER MASS

IT is the modern and most satisfactory way of interesting a prospective buyer in your product. While a catalogue may give a good idea, there is that *s m - thing* about an actual photograph that is so convincing that it produces an interest that cannot be obtained in any other way. Some manufacturers realize this fact, and the camera is now a part of their advertising departments.

We make a specialty of ***Photographic Outfits*** for the manufacturer and it is a part of our business to see that they make a success with them.

## L. B. WHEATON

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
366 MAIN STREET :: WORCESTER

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

## Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

## WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
## WIRE SPECIALTIES

## MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

The Commonwealth Press Printers Worcester Mass

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

## *The* Commonwealth Press
## Printers

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

## *The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

If you want Good Business
there is nothing better than
THE DAVIS PRESS kind of
GOOD PRINTING
to bring it to your door

Fourth Floor
Graphic Arts Building
Telephone, Park 537

## Are You Paying Too Much for Coal?

If you use five hundred tons or more per year, it will pay you to

HAVE IT TESTED

## N. A. C. SMITH
CHEMIST

598 Main Street, Worcester

## WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

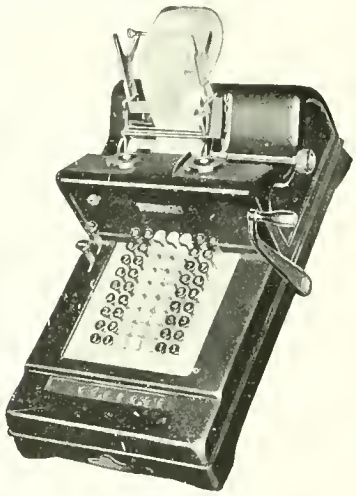
Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee

C. B. POST, Proprietor

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall



Style 310
Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

## WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

## BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

## ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir
2, 5 and 6 Panel

also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.

VERITAS NEACO CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company
Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A. Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON



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# GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co

WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS

I L

STEEL AND IRON

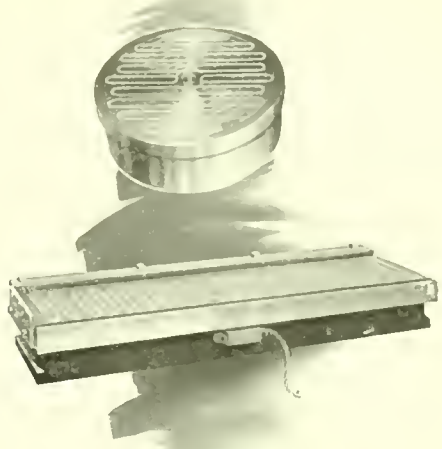
TEES

T

## ANGLES AND CHANNELS

## BLACKSMITH & CARRIAGE HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS



## The Right Magnetic Chuck May Double Your Production

The adoption of **Properly Constructed** Magnetic Chucks will often increase the production of a machine 50% or more by the elimination of lost time in setting up the work. The new

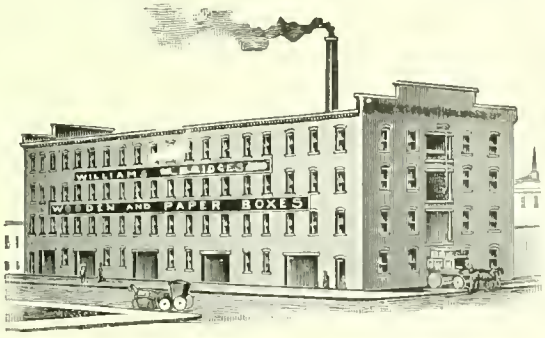
HEALD MAGNETIC CHUCKS

embody a number of remarkable improvements and it will pay every manufacturer who must use machine metal parts to carefully investigate their merits. Ask for full particulars

**THE HEALD MACHINE CO.,**
28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.

BRANCHES.
Chicago Cleveland Cincinnati Detroit

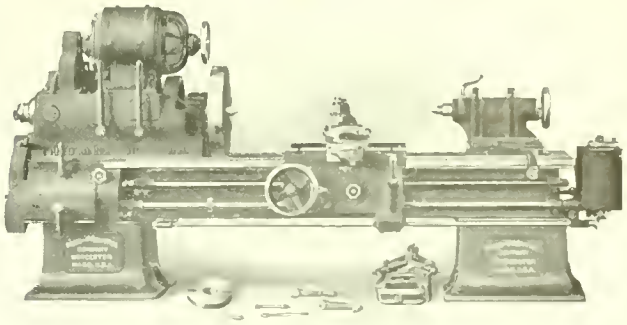
## EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts
WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.
Made in Worcester.

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



## E. B. LUCE

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY
WALKER BUILDING
TELEPHONE

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE ADVERTISERS


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Austen & Goulding . . . . xii
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Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co. . . . . xii
Bancroft Hotel . . . . iv
Belisle Printing & Publishing Co. . . . . Inside back cover
Blake, Geo. F., Jr., & Co. . . . . xv
Bradley Car Co., Osgood . . . . vi
Burroughs Adding Machine Co. . . . . xiv
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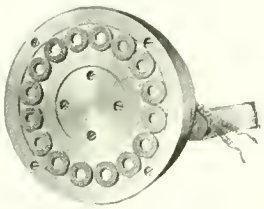
Worcester Trust Co. . . . . iii
Wright Wire Co. . . . . v
Wyman & Gordon . . . . Inside front cover

Flat Chuck



Washer Chuck

Magnetic Chucks

for

Disc and Ring Grinders

Universal Grinders

Surface Grinders
Vertical Milling Machines and Planers

**MORE THAN 5,000 IN USE**

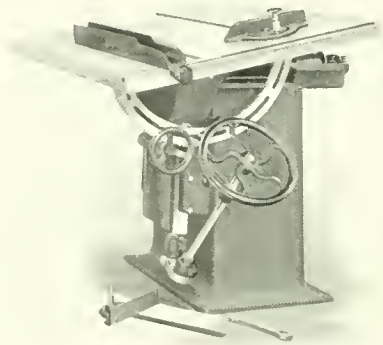
Rotary Chuck, sizes 6″ to 36″

Flat Chucks, 10″ to 8′ long

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

O. S. WALKER & CO.

Improved Circular Sawing Machine



With Solid Frame and Tipping Table

This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

Price $100.00

Manufactured by

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

Let us estimate on your work.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.





*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

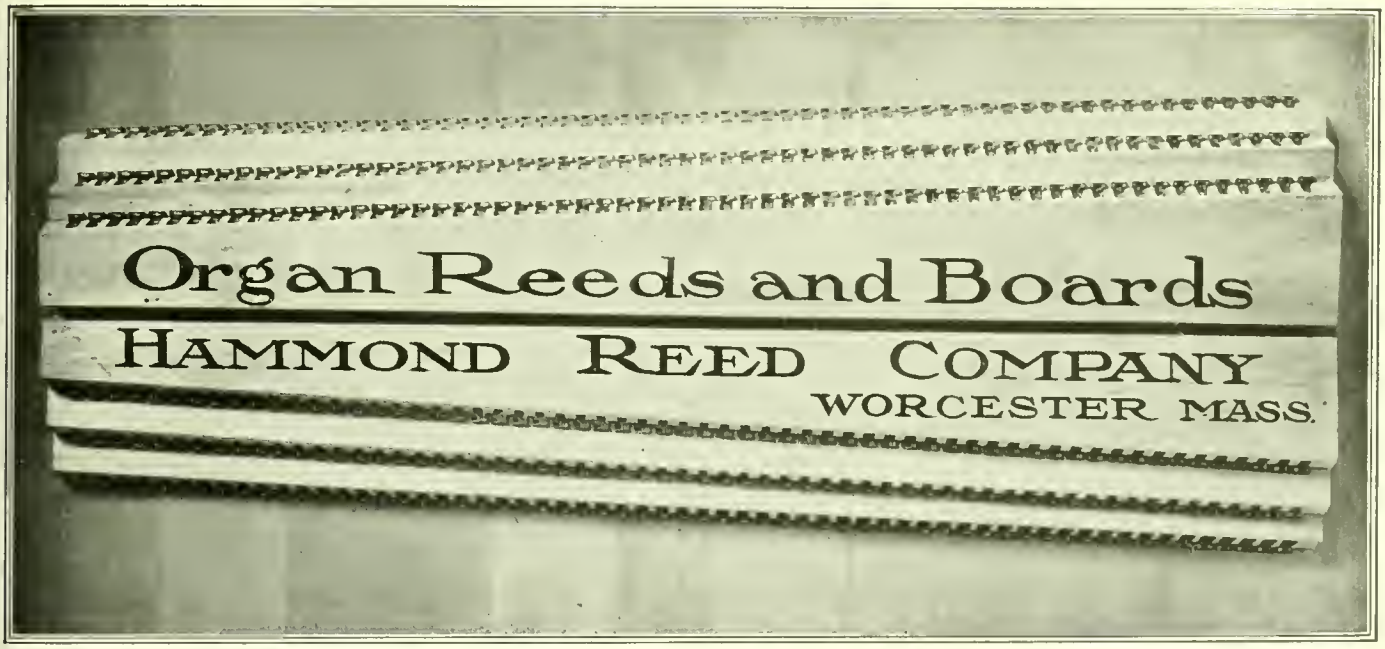
# THIS MAGAZINE WAS DONE AT BELISLE'S

¶ It is a fair sample of good magazine work; in fact, better than the ordinary. It is in keeping with the high standard of our printing.

¶ You will get first-class service in your dealings with us---not only good printing, but also valuable assistance in planning the lay-out of a job. This means preparation of copy, making of illustrations, etc. ¶ We are at your service.

BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY

112 FRONT STREET TELEPHONE, PARK 380 WORCESTER, MASS.




ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL WIRE AND SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS AND HIGH SPEED STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Fuller Regalia and Costume Co.

After October 15th, you will find us

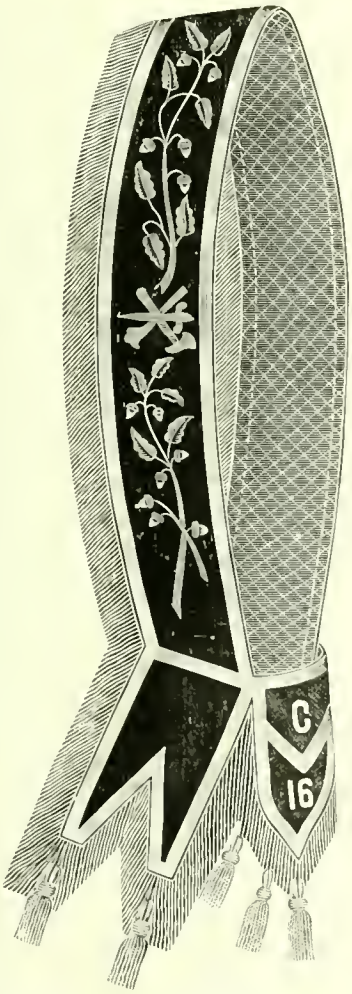
IN THIS FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING

## 51-53-55 Pleasant Street

Being located in the very heart of the city—less than two minutes' walk from City Hall and transfer points—our new location is of easy access to everybody.

**THE STORE AND SHOW ROOM** will be located on the ground floor, No. 55, and the work room and wholesale departments on the upper floors.

**OUR COSTUME DEPARTMENT,** in which we carry more than a thousand costumes, will be more complete and will enable us to better serve those who have use for masquerade, historical and theatrical costumes. In this department we carry a full line of masks, wigs, beards, goatees, grease paints, and "make-up" of every description.




With added facilities for the manufacturing of badges, banners, flags and Lodge regalia of all kinds, we can take care of all orders, large or small, on short notice.

## Red Men's Regalia

Ever since 1885—twenty-nine years ago—we have been manufacturing Lodge paraphernalia. This large experience qualifies us in particular to serve the Improved Order of Red Men with complete outfits, including costumes, sashes and the other incidentals necessary in the secret work.

## Past Sachem's Sashes

The work of our gold and silver bullion embroiderers is conceded to be the superior of that generally found on the market. Last year we made more Past Sachems' sashes than in any previous two years. This increase in business is accounted for largely by our careful workmanship, extra good quality of materials, superfine trimmings, and quick service.

**Write for estimates and prices of anything that may be wanted in the way of Badges, Banners, Flags, Costumes and Secret Society goods.**

## FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.

55 PLEASANT STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

(Formerly and until October 15 at 654 Main Street)

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

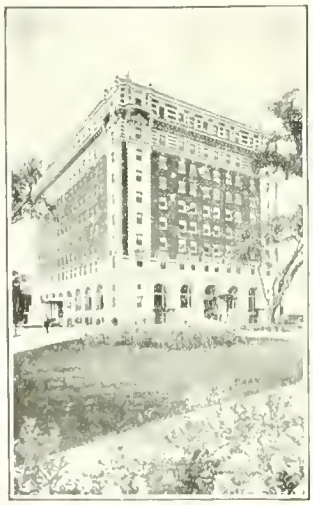
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

# The Bancroft

## Worcester, Massachusetts

Opened September First, Nineteen Thirteen



The Bancroft is constructed to meet the demand of the Traveling Public for the acme of perfection in excellency and efficiency of service, combined with elegance and refinement.

Forty "Model Sample Rooms" are uniquely designed to materially facilitate the sale of goods.

European Plan  Popular Prices

Operated by The Bancroft Hotel Company

Charles S. Averill, President and Managing Director




*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

WORCESTER'S FINEST "THE PALACE," 81-85 MECHANIC STREET, WAS EQUIPPED BY

# WARREN ALEXANDER

*Manufacturer of* BILLIARD and POOL TABLES,—BOWLING ALLEYS, ETC.

607 MAIN STREET - WORCESTER, MASS.

# Fashion's First Fundamental

THE properly chosen BON TON Model, artistically fitted by our expert corsetieres, is the first step toward mode gowning, carriage and all other attributes of style.

BON TON corsets are the superlative word among well dressed women. They alertly interpret the almost hourly varying vogue and assure, to the wearer, unchallenged leadership. For every type of figure there is a distinctive, individual BON TON Model. Price $3. to $25.

*Sold in Worcester Only by*

## *Denholm & McKay Co.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

*The* Commonwealth Press

**Printers**

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

*The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

---

**Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146**
**Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000**
**Number of Depositors, 32,279**

---

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

---

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

# HIGH GRADE SHOES

FOR FIFTY YEARS THE NAME HEYWOOD ON A SHOE HAS BEEN A GUARANTEE OF EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP

HEYWOOD SHOES WEAR

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

70 WINTER STREET
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier

Incorporated 1868

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*




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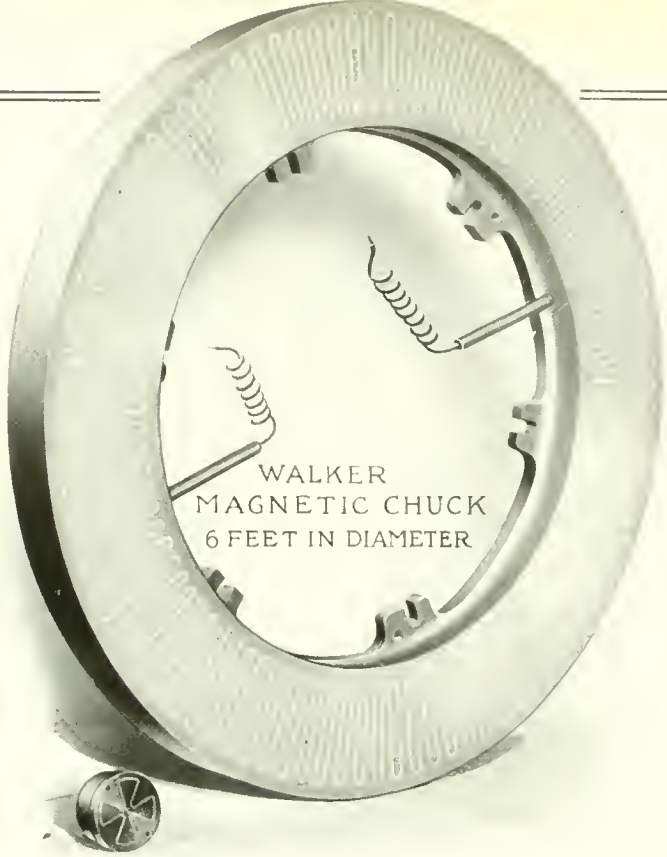



# Walker Magnetic Chucks

15 YEARS EXPERIENCE

10,000

Walker Chucks in Use All Over the World

they also

**Hold the Record for Lifting Power**

ALL STYLES AND SIZES OF MAGNETIC CHUCKS

MANUFACTURED BY

O. S WALKER & COMPANY, : : Worcester, Mass.

## Battle Flags of Standard Quality

For 63 years "G & K" Leather Belting has fought successfully against the destructive forces which are repeatedly defeating other belts.

Each Trade Mark, each "Battle Flag" stands for a particular kind of belting—a belting that is carefully made, rigidly inspected and graded, and fully guaranteed as to quality and material.

Be sure to look for the "G & K" Trade Marks, they are your protection and guarantee of absolute belt satisfaction.

Our "Belting Manual," a 96-page text book on belt transmission yours for the asking.

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

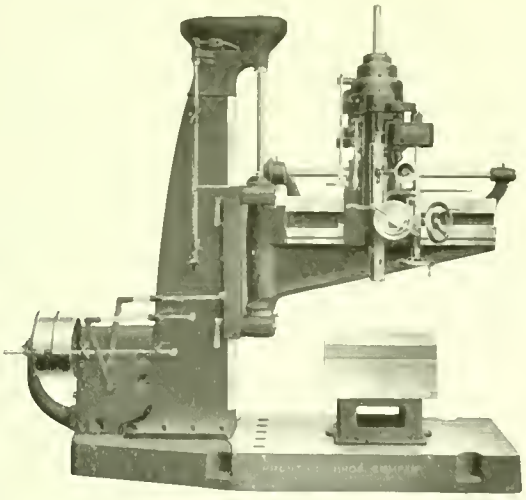
Selling Agents for Texas

GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO. OF TEXAS, DALLAS, TEXAS




*You will benefit thereby stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



## The Throw of a Single Lever

attached to the patented Combined Feed Clutch and Spindle Quick-Return mechanism, enables the operator to—either raise or lower the spindle—operate the lever feed—and to engage or disengage the power feed—

This and many other time-saving features are contained in the latest

### PRENTICE ALL-GEARED MOTOR DRIVE BALL BEARING DRILLING MACHINE

A rigidly constructed machine tool that is capable of furnishing a powerful torque for heavy work and high speeds for light work.

Special Spindle Counterweight Safety Device eliminates the possibility of accidental dropping of weight.

Feed mechanism can be locked securely by a simple latch pin without interfering with spindle quick return movement.

The "Prentice" consumes only about half of the power required for the same work by ordinary drilling machines.

Write for newest catalogue

# REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

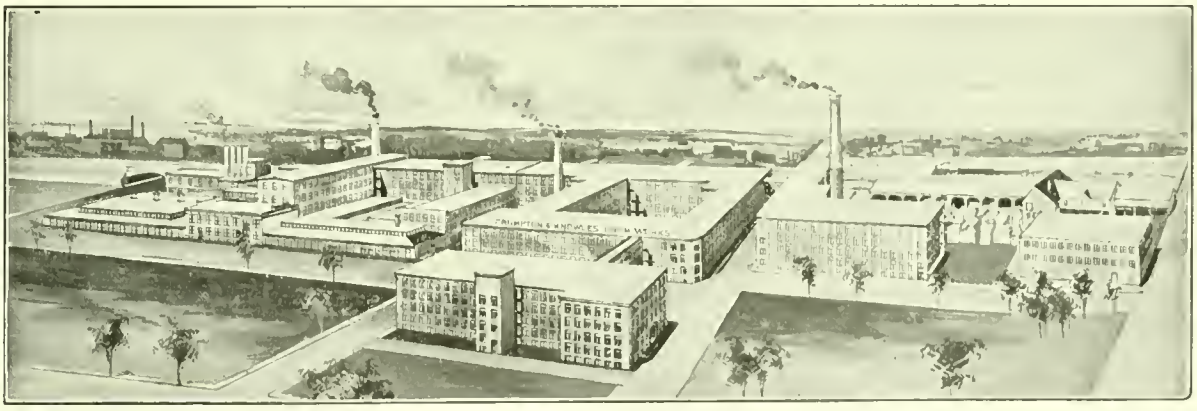
Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York

Philadelphia San Francisco Chicago Cleveland Mexico City Boston Detroit St. Louis Milwaukee Buffalo Yokohama, Japan Pittsburgh

Bacon-Farnum Co., Springfield, Mass.; Brownell Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; The H. V. Lewis Co., New York; H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfort, a.M. Germany; H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto and Montreal. Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Allied Machy. Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich.

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

**Barrett & Snow**

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844

# SERVICE

We are spending thousands of dollars at this time, installing new machinery and improving our plant generally, to give to our consumers in Worcester, service which will be as perfect, as it is possible to make it.

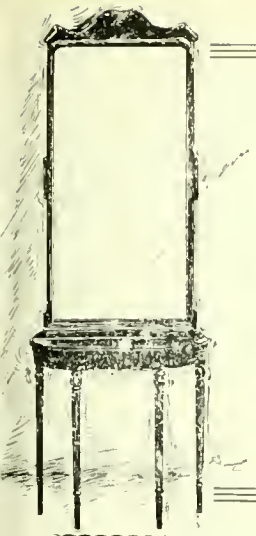
Good service and reasonable rates are the reasons for our success in business. We want our Consumers to feel that we are a service corporation that serves. If you do not use our service try it and you will find us always ready to give you a square deal.

## The Worcester Electric Light Co.

AT YOUR SERVICE



*You will benefit thrice by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*



# CARL NORBACK CO.

MANUFACTURERS

PICTURE FRAMES MIRRORS & FURNITURE

BURGESS LANG BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

REGILDING OF OLD FRAMES AND MIRRORS

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OLD FURNITURE

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street

Worcester

## Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel.

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.

Give us a trial on your next order.

*Telephone, Park 1790—1791*

*Worcester Machine Screw Company*

*Standard Screw Company Successor*

*Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts*

*Worcester, Mass.*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

## Motor Robes for the Fall Weather

Our new stock of automobile robes, consisting of the best selling and most reliable lines, will meet the requirements of discriminating owners of motor cars. We have them in all the standard sizes and colors, single and double thickness, rubber interlined and adapted for all kinds of service.

TIRES are a specialty with us and our prices on the standard market and on tire repairing of all kinds are the lowest in the City.

**ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.**

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner WORCESTER, MASS.

# HOWARD-WESSON COMPANY

Designers and Engravers for Successful ADVERTISERS

25 Foster Street Graphic Arts Building

WORCESTER

## Cameras and Photographic Supplies

IF you are a manufacturer, a professional or an amateur, we can supply all your needs for everything pertaining to photography.

Our large stock and many years' experience enable us to advise you regarding just what is the best plate, paper or outfit for any line of work.

You will also find that there is a difference in the service you receive from this exclusive store when compared with places where photographic goods are carried only as a side line.

**L. B. WHEATON**

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

366 MAIN STREET :: WORCESTER

*The Kind that is*

**FREE FROM DUST & DIRT**

PURE!

Thoroughly Cleaned!

Perfectly Screened!

LASTING!

Commence "CLEAN COAL" Satisfaction by Placing Your Next Order With Us

**CLAFLIN-SUMNER COAL CO.**

"The Number Is 9 Pleasant Street"

Telephones: Park, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104

WORCESTER




*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

THE EXCELLO MFG. COMPANY
Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

THE GEO. W. CARR CO.
(H. C. Wilson)
WORCESTER, MASS. 518 MAIN ST.

WHY NOT FIREPROOF
YOUR GARAGE NOW?

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARD CLOTHING

## *Stop Your Lost Production—How?*

Use our NEW IMPROVED WOVEN FOUNDATION for your Feed Rolls and Lickerins. The trouble you continually have with Feed and Lickerin Clothing breaking and stretching, which means CARDS STOPPED AND LOST PRODUCTION

## *Can Be Immediately Remedied*

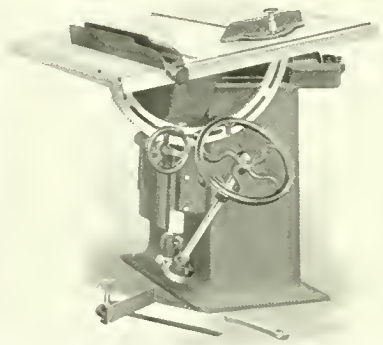
We give you absolute guarantee against either stretching or breaking of our NEW IMPROVED WOVEN FOUNDATION. It is also oil and waterproof.

MADE ONLY BY

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44 and 46 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.

# Improved Circular Sawing Machine



**With Solid Frame and Tipping Table**

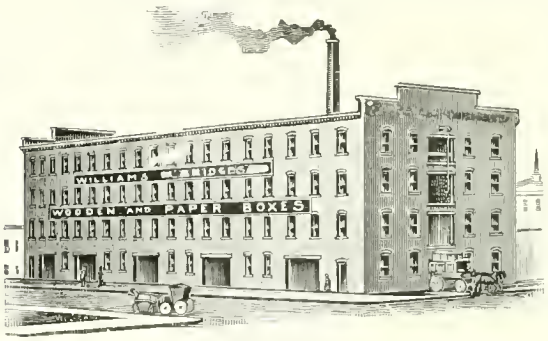
This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

**Price $100.00**

Manufactured by

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

# EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES




BOXES

One of the Most Cumplete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

# Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

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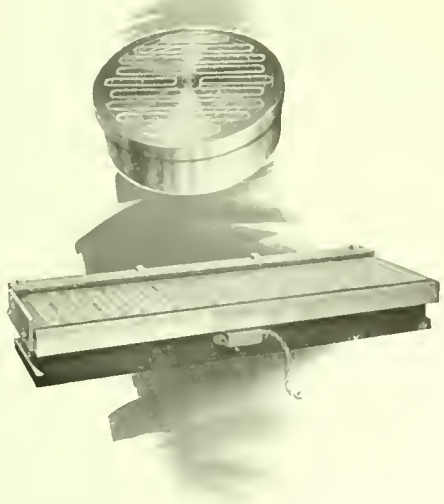


## The Right Magnetic Chuck May Double Your Production

The adoption of **Properly Constructed** Magnetic Chucks will often increase the production of a machine 50% or more by the elimination of lost time in setting up the work. The new

HEALD MAGNETIC CHUCKS

embody a number of remarkable improvements and it will pay every manufacturer who must machine metal parts to carefully investigate their merits. Ask for full particulars.

**THE HEALD MACHINE CO.,**
**28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.**

BRANCHES:
Chicago Cleveland Cincinnati Detroit

GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co
WORCESTER, MASS.

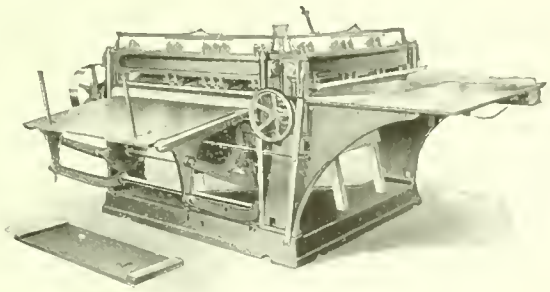
ANGLES
AND
CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH
& CARRIAGE
HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS

# Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# ADAMS & POWERS

DOORS DOORS DOORS

Birch Veneered and Washington Fir
2, 5 and 6 Panel

also

Craftsman Doors

Front Doors of all the best patterns known

We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest

142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.

# SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

## Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL WIRE AND SPECIALTIES

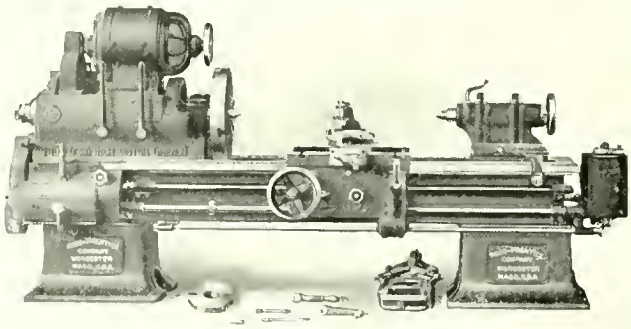
CLOCK SPRINGS AND HIGH SPEED STEEL

## SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.

# TO LAY THE DUST

AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



## E. B. LUCE

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY
WALKER BUILDING
TELEPHONE

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

VERI NEACO TAS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company

Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A.
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Audit Dept.

FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A.
Mgr. Boston Office

WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B.
Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

How much of your coal is going
UP THE CHIMNEY?

It will pay you to find out

N. A. C. SMITH

CHEMIST

598 Main Street Worcester

WHEN YOU NEED
OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

C. B. POST, Proprietor

*Worcester*
*Business Institute*

Telephone 5218

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

*Anson F. Rix*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PICTURE FRAMING

NO FINER LINE OF MOULDING IN THE CITY
THAN YOU WILL FIND HERE

65 CUSHING STREET

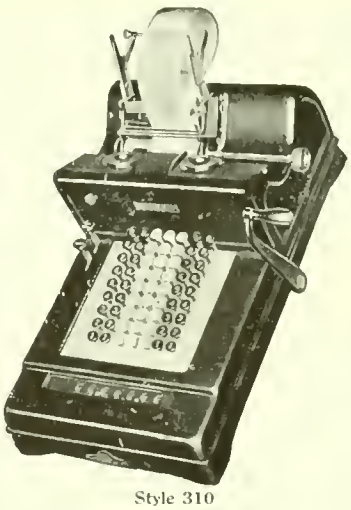
WORCESTER, MASS.

Take Barber's Crossing, Brittan Square or City Line Cars

Direct-by-mail-Advertising —the kind that goes straight from you to your prospective customer is the kind that brings RESULTS. This is the declaration of many experienced advertisers.
Our GOOD PRINTING will help you in producing Direct-by-mail-Advertising that has the sales punch.

THE DAVIS PRESS

Park 537 Graphic Arts Bldg.



Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A
BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS
ADDING
MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

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George W. King & Son

*Creators of Printing*
*that is Different*

Worcester, - Mass.

**Standard Foundry Co.**

**IRON FOUNDERS**

Special attention given to the
Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

*You will be pleased by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE yourself, the advertiser and the publication Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

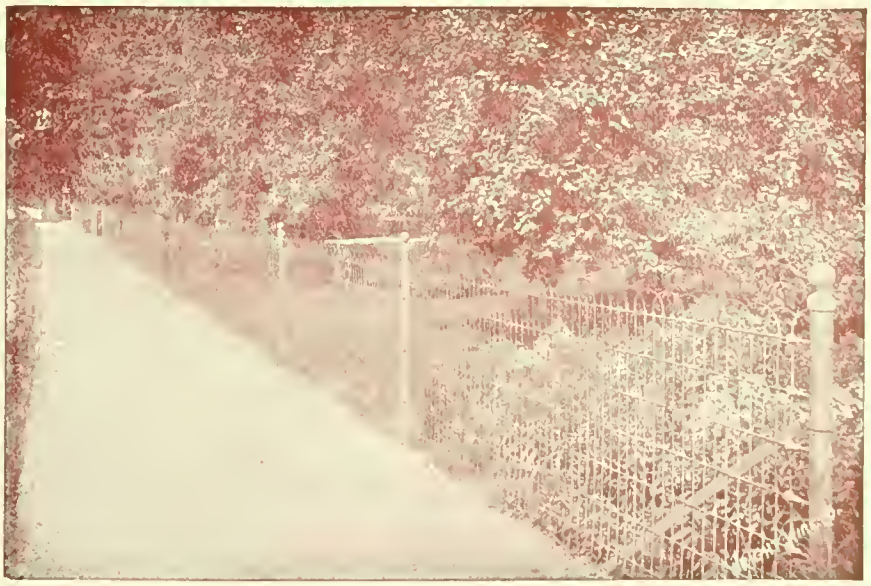
## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco

# Foreign Trade Expansion

FOR

## The Manufacturers of Worcester and Worcester County

The Committees on Foreign Trade, Manufactures and Publication of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce having in mind the opportunities for trade development in foreign lands at the present time and particularly in South America, have, through their Chairmen, approved the action of the officials of this organization in forming an offensive and defensive alliance with the

## National City Bank of New York

which has agreed to make this Chamber its clearing house for trade opportunities in the 20 Latin-American countries beginning with Mexico and extending southward to Terre del Fuego.

The unsettled condition of South American credits makes such an arrangement of incalculable benefit, as it assures our members **RELIABLE INFORMATION** in the first place, and the assurance that what business they do will be done with every possible financial safeguard.

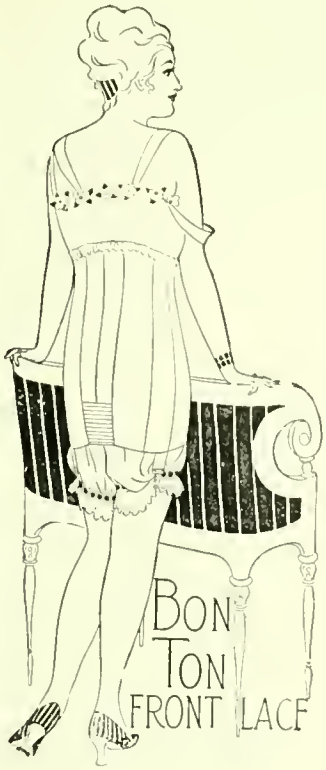
Nor is this all. We are working closely with the Department of Commerce of the United States Government in extending our trade relations with **AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, INDO-CHINA** and **SIAM**, all countries outside of the war zone, the most of whose merchants are in first-class financial condition.

Through this Chamber and through this Magazine you can reach new customers in all these countries, and, in fact, in every quarter of the globe where commercial relations have not been dislocated by the war.

Remember

THE OLD WORLD'S NECESSITY IS
THE NEW WORLD'S OPPORTUNITY

## Our Motto:—Made in the U. S. A.




# It Has Been Said:

"Dress means so many things to a woman. It is her profoundest interest, her amusement, her profession and her recreation."

And what is it that makes or mars woman's dress? Let us tell you—the foundation—the

**BonTon CORSETS**

Our line comprises scores of distinctive models for the average, the full, the slender, and all the in-between figure types.

All materials such as coutil, broche, batiste, tricot and varying bust heights and skirt lengths.

*Catalogue giving complete details, mailed upon request.*

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., *Manufacturers*, WORCESTER, MASS.

# FIFTY YEARS

OF

# HONEST SHOEMAKING

# 1864—1914

HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
1864

*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier

**Incorporated 1868**

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# CARLTON ENGRAVING CO.

DESIGNERS of EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING · MAKERS of PERFECT PRINTING PLATES

418 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER MASS.

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146
Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000
Number of Depositors, 32,279

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

## Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
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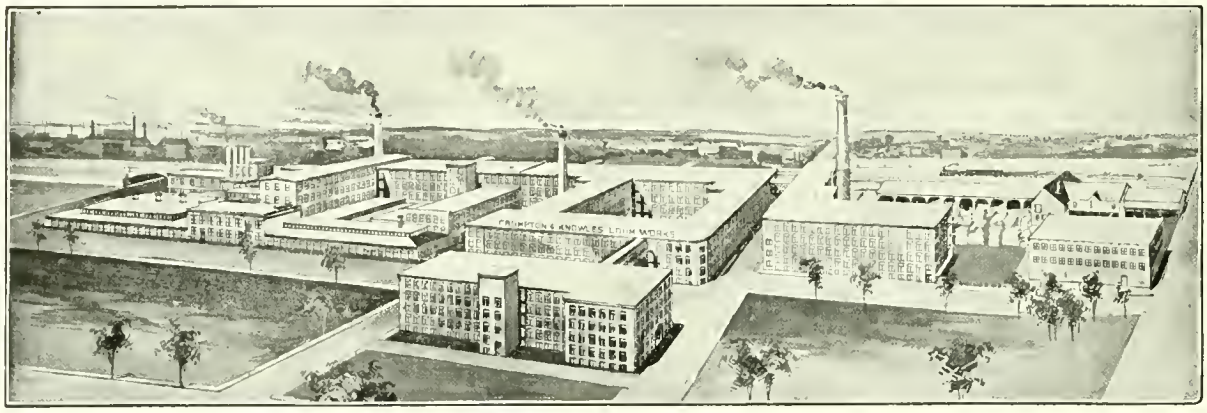
# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC




WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

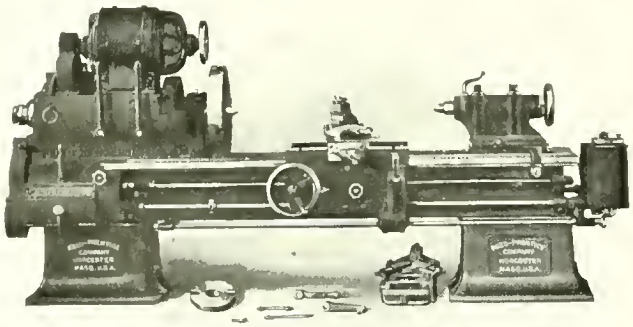
In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

# WHICH IS THE BETTER ECONOMY—

To buy a lathe which may "look the part" but which isn't there when you want to do an accurate job, a lathe which will deteriorate rapidly and will be consigned to the scrap heap after two or three years of unsatisfactory and unprofitable service . . . . .



Or, to buy a lathe which is **Accurate and Reliable,** one that will stand by you and do **Highest Grade Work Only,** year after year—one that not only "looks the part" but is . . . a Real Lathe, in other words a "**Reed.**"

Granting that the "Real Lathe" does cost 5%, 10% or even 20% more at the start, isn't it the better proposition?

**Write for new Motor Driven Lathe Bulletin,** also new printed matter of Standard and Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, Plain Turning Lathes, Stud and Bolt Lathes, Hand Lathes, Manual Training Lathes.

## REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York

Philadelphia — San Francisco, Chicago — Cleveland, Mexico City — Boston, Detroit — St. Louis, Milwaukee — Buffalo, Yokohama, Japan — Pittsburgh

Bacon Farnum Co., Springfield, Mass.; Brownell Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; The H. V. Lewis Co., New York; H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfort, a.M. Germany; H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto and Montreal. Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Allied Machy. Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich.

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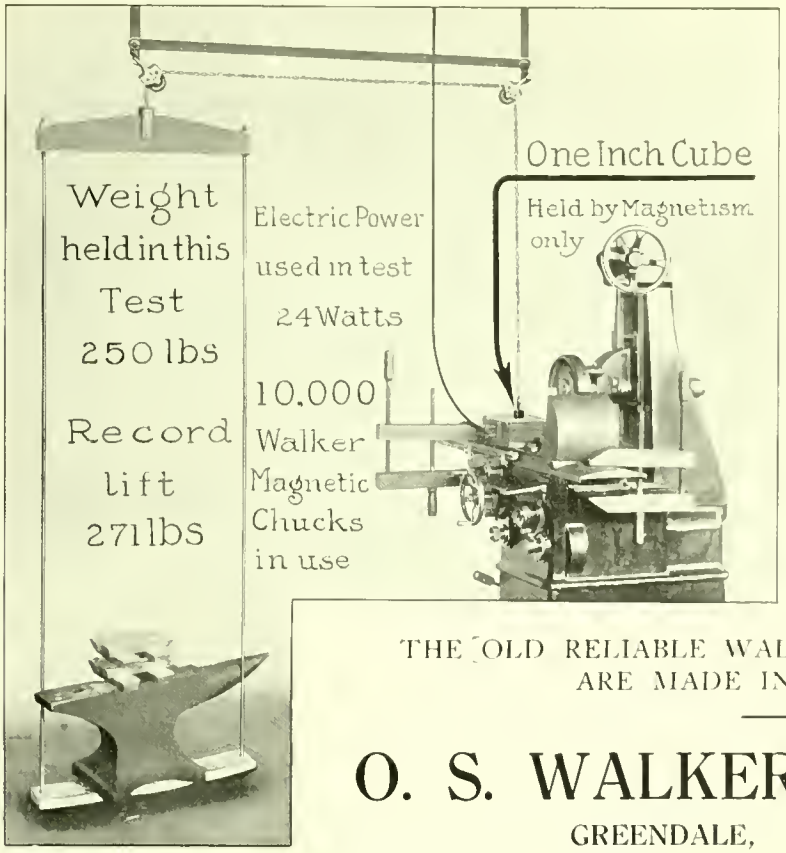
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*




# TOTAL ECLIPSE
## OF ALL CHUCK
## POWER RECORDS

WE KNEW that we had a superior Chuck but we hardly expected to deliver a total eclipse of all previous power records. This is the more remarkable from the fact that but ONE SQUARE INCH of work surface was in contact with the Chuck.

THE OLD RELIABLE WALKER MAGNETIC CHUCKS
ARE MADE IN WORCESTER

## O. S. WALKER & COMPANY

GREENDALE, - MASS.

## Battle Flags of Standard Quality

For 63 years "G & K" Leather Belting has fought successfully against the destructive forces which are repeatedly defeating other belts.

Each Trade Mark, each "Battle Flag" stands for a particular kind of belting—a belting that is carefully made, rigidly inspected and graded, and fully guaranteed as to quality and material.

Be sure to look for the "G & K" Trade Marks, they are your protection and guarantee of absolute belt satisfaction.

Our "Belting Manual," a 96-page text book on belt transmission yours for the asking.

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.
Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Selling Agents for Texas
GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO. OF TEXAS, DALLAS, TEXAS

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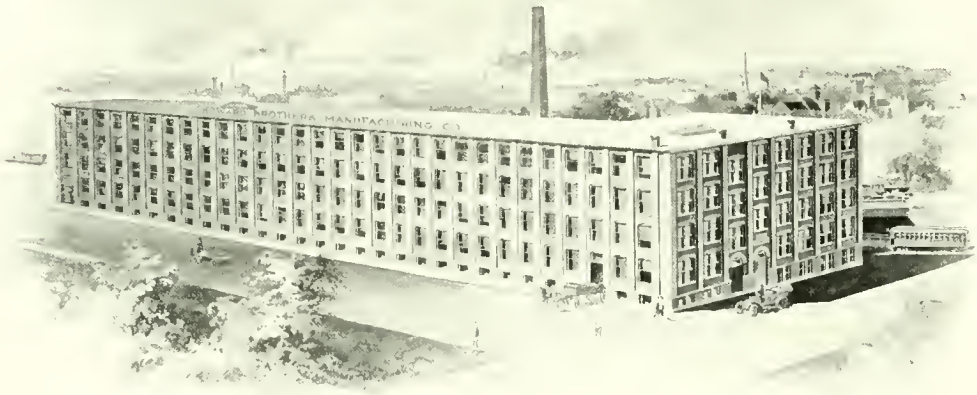
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# NAPPER CLOTHING



There is a big demand for

**NAPPER CLOTHING**

Which we are manufacturing for any and all Napper Machines either Domestic or Foreign design

Phone Park 1070, Local and Long Distance

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44-46 Vine Street
Worcester, Mass.

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

THE HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

# Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof
Refined, Elegant

EUROPEAN PLAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms, detached bath, | - | $1.50, $2.00 up |
| Rooms, private bath, | - | $2.50, $3.00 up |

*Write for Souvenir Booklet "B" with Map*

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
MANAGER

# HOTEL EARLINGTON

27th Street, West of Broadway
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN

**A Step from Broadway**
**Absolutely Fireproof**
**Quiet as a Village at Night**
**Your Comfort Our Aim Always**

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2.50; two people, $3.50. Why pay more when our service is equalled only by the best?

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00

E. W. WARFIELD, *Manager*

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

# The Bancroft

Worcester, Massachusetts

Opened September First, Nineteen Thirteen

The Bancroft is constructed to meet the demand of the Traveling Public for the acme of perfection in excellency and efficiency of service, combined with elegance and refinement.

Forty "Model Sample Rooms" are uniquely designed to materially facilitate the sale of goods.

European Plan  Popular Prices

Operated by The Bancroft Hotel Company

Charles S. Averill, President and Managing Director



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

*A New Record in Turf Production*

The new Golf Course of the

## Worcester Country Club

was entirely sown with

# CARTER'S Tested Grass Seed

The Turf on the Putting Greens is the finest that has ever been produced in America.

The Greens were really in good playable condition eight months after seeding. And when the course was formally opened recently, they were in wonderful shape, a thick mat of perfect Golfing Turf.

*Send for a Copy of Carter's "Practical Greenkeeper"*

## Carter's Tested Seeds, Inc.

102-106 Chamber of Commerce Building
Boston, Mass.

# *A Camera for the Club*

The new vest pocket models, so light and compact that they readily slip into the pocket of a golf bag, are proving to be an ideal camera for all lovers of out-door sports.

They are just a trifle larger than the pictures they make and being fitted with anastigmat lenses, are capable of producing the best of results. The negatives obtained with these little cameras are remarkably fine and sharp and especially adapted for the making of enlargements.

Photographic goods of all kinds are a specialty with us and we can supply all your needs, whether amateur or professional.

## L. B. Wheaton

368 Main Street
WORCESTER

*Photographic Supplies Exclusively*

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS WHEATON 368 MAIN ST WORCESTER MASS

## Motor Robes for the Fall Weather

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES RUBBER TIRE CORNER WORCESTER MASS

Our new stock of automobile robes, consisting of the best selling and most reliable lines, will meet the requirements of discriminating owners of motor cars. We have them in all the standard sizes and colors, single and double thickness, rubber interlined and adapted for all kinds of service.

TIRES are a specialty with us and our prices on the standard makes and on tire repairing of all kinds are the lowest in the City.

## ALSTEN & GOULDING CO.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner WORCESTER, MASS.

# Diamond Ace Golf Ball

NEW NEW

Design Patented No. 45082

$9.00 Dozen

SMALL SIZE HEAVY

THIS new and distinctive marking has immediately gained the attention of the prominent golf enthusiasts.

THE DIAMOND ACE BALL

has an extremely long carry and wonderful roll. It also has absolutely perfect flight, and for approaching and putting is all the most exacting player can demand.

*Other models to suit all players.*

## The Worthington Ball Co.

Elyria, Ohio




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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Agricultural Lime

HIGH IN AVAILABLE Ca. O.

IN CARLOADS OR LESS
THAN CARLOADS

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

*F. E. Powers Co.*

570 Main Street
Worcester

The GEORGE W. CARR COMPANY

*General Contractors*

**Q**

"Do You Care to Do Such a Small Job"

**?**

**A**

"Glad To! Just Let Us Know When You Want to Start. We'll Be There"

**!**

518 Main Street, Worcester

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE-PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

*The* Commonwealth Press

**Printers**

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

*The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Auto Oils
EXCELLO "Linoil"
EXCELLO Metal Film
EXCELLO Shellacs
EXCELLO Bar Oil
EXCELLO Floor Dressing
BERRY BROS. Varnish

EXCELLO

SPECIALTIES:

EXCELLO Piano Polish
EXCELLO Auto Shine
EXCELLO Elevator Grease
EXCELLO Oil Specialties
EXCELLO Triple Wear Axle Grease
EXCELLO Triple Wear Lubricants
BIGELOW Flat White

"Buying cheap oil to save a dime is like stopping a clock to save time."

THE EXCELLO MFG. COMPANY

Office and Works:
43-45 Dewey Street

Telephone Park 7090

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Machine Screw Company
Standard Screw Company Successor
Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts
Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

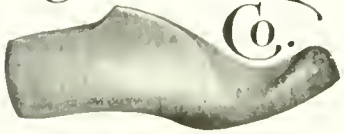
Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.



54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

WIRE—SPRINGS
AND
WIRE SPECIALTIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.



*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

There's a whole year's
**Advertising Value**
**in your Calendar**
hanging at your customer's elbow. Compared to the hasty glance given much advertising, doesn't it appeal to common sense as Good Advertising?

We make good calendars, both the large ones with the plain, bold figures, and artistic ones. Try us.

THE DAVIS PRESS, Inc.
GOOD PRINTING
Park 537 Graphic Arts Bldg.

# Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

*IRON CASTINGS*

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

# ADAMS & POWERS

**DOORS DOORS DOORS**

**Birch Veneered and Washington Fir**
**2, 5 and 6 Panel**

**also**

**Craftsman Doors**

**Front Doors of all the best patterns known**

**We bought at the right time and can sell as low as the lowest**

**142 to 156 Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.**

# WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

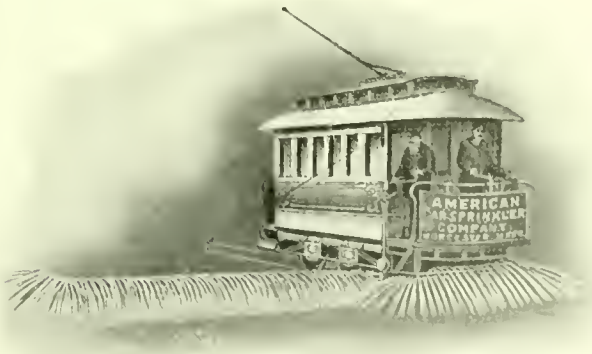
C. B. POST, Proprietor

*Worcester Business Institute*

Telephone 5218

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

# TO LAY THE DUST




AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

VERI NEAD TAS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company
Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A. Mgr. Aud't Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.
SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Standard Foundry Co.

## IRON FOUNDERS

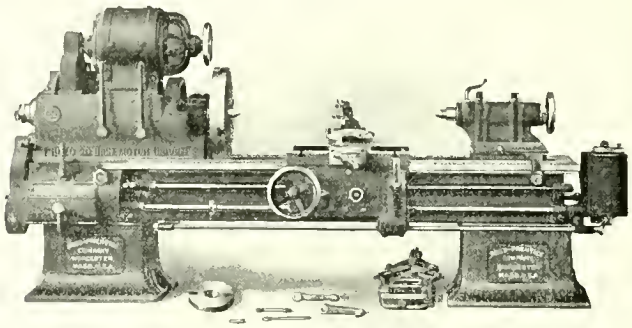
Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

**Machinery Castings**

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

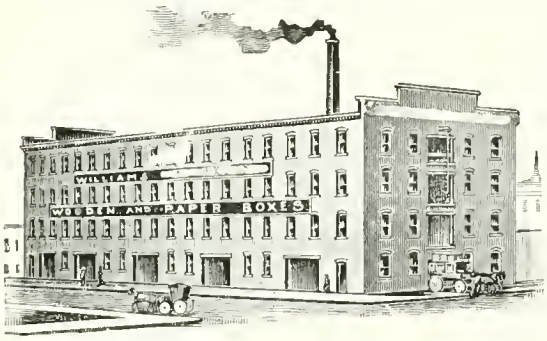
A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



## E. B. LUCE

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY
WALKER BUILDING
TELEPHONE

## EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES



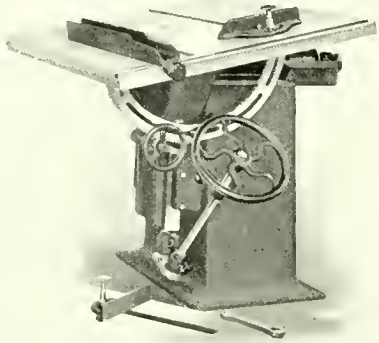

BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

## Improved Circular Sawing Machine



**With Solid Frame and Tipping Table**

This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

**Price $100.00**

Manufactured by
R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

## SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

**Deep Drawn Work**

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

## MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

How much of your coal is going UP THE CHIMNEY?

It will pay you to find out

## N. A. C. SMITH

CHEMIST

598 Main Street Worcester




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# GEO·F·BLAKE·JR·&Co

WORCESTER, MASS.

BEAMS

I L

STEEL AND IRON

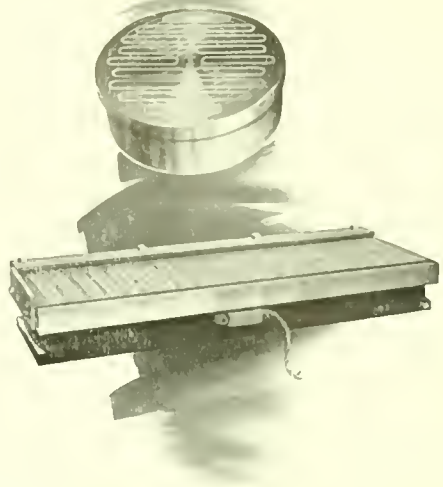
T T

TEES

## ANGLES AND CHANNELS

BLACKSMITH & CARRIAGE HARDWARE

JUNCTION OF BRIDGE
FOSTER AND MECHANIC STREETS



## The Right Magnetic Chuck May Double Your Production

The adoption of **Properly Constructed** Magnetic Chucks will often increase the production of a machine 50% or more by the elimination of lost time in setting up the work. The new

HEALD MAGNETIC CHUCKS

embody a number of remarkable improvements and it will pay every manufacturer who must machine metal parts to carefully investigate their merits. Ask for full particulars.

**THE HEALD MACHINE CO.,**
**28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.**

BRANCHES:
Chicago Cleveland Cincinnati Detroit

## The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose IS TO USE

## AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

National Pattern

Positive Pattern

Plain Pattern

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

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Alsten & Goulding ..... viii
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Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co. ..... xii
Bancroft Hotel ..... vii
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## Osgood Bradley Car Company

### Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President* New York Office, 170 Broadway





*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

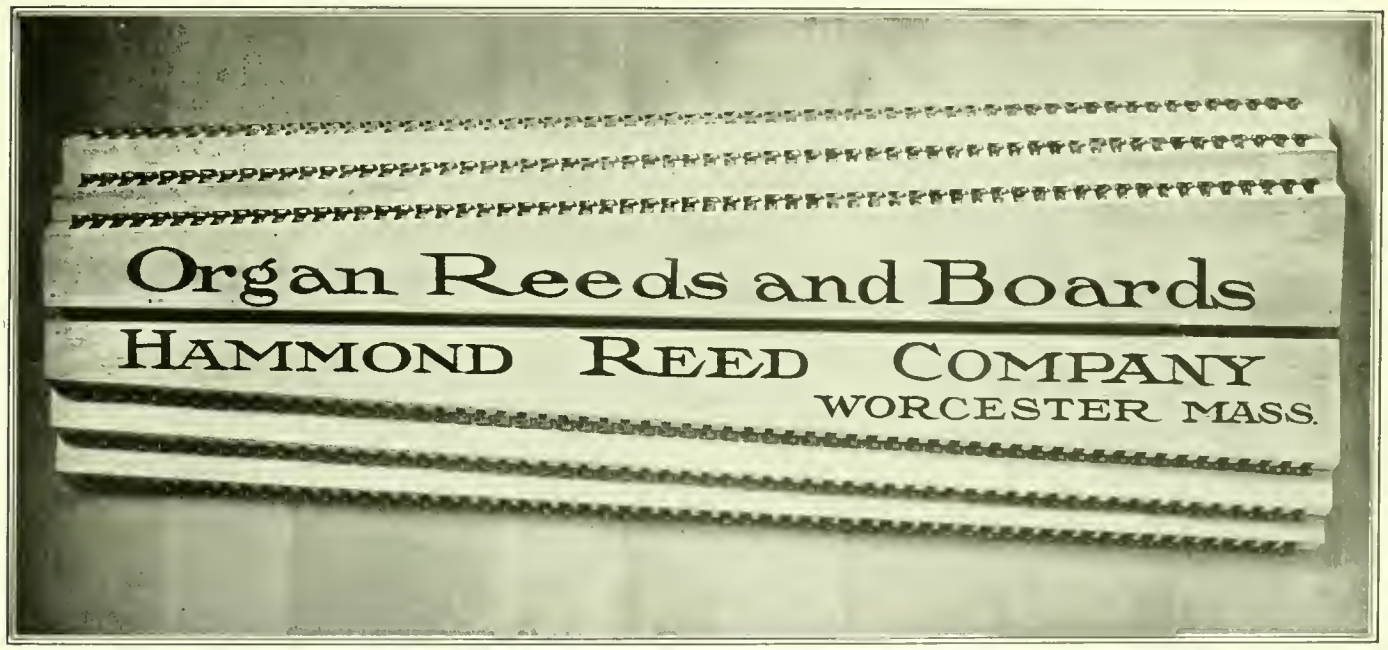
1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: WORCESTER, MASS.




This Magazine Is Printed by BELISLE Every Month

We would be pleased to talk with you about your next printing order. If you want GOOD WORK plus GOOD SERVICE at a reasonable cost, it will be to your interest to call us up. Our telephone number is *Park 380*. We will be glad to call on you.

BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY
112 FRONT STREET :: :: :: WORCESTER, MASS.

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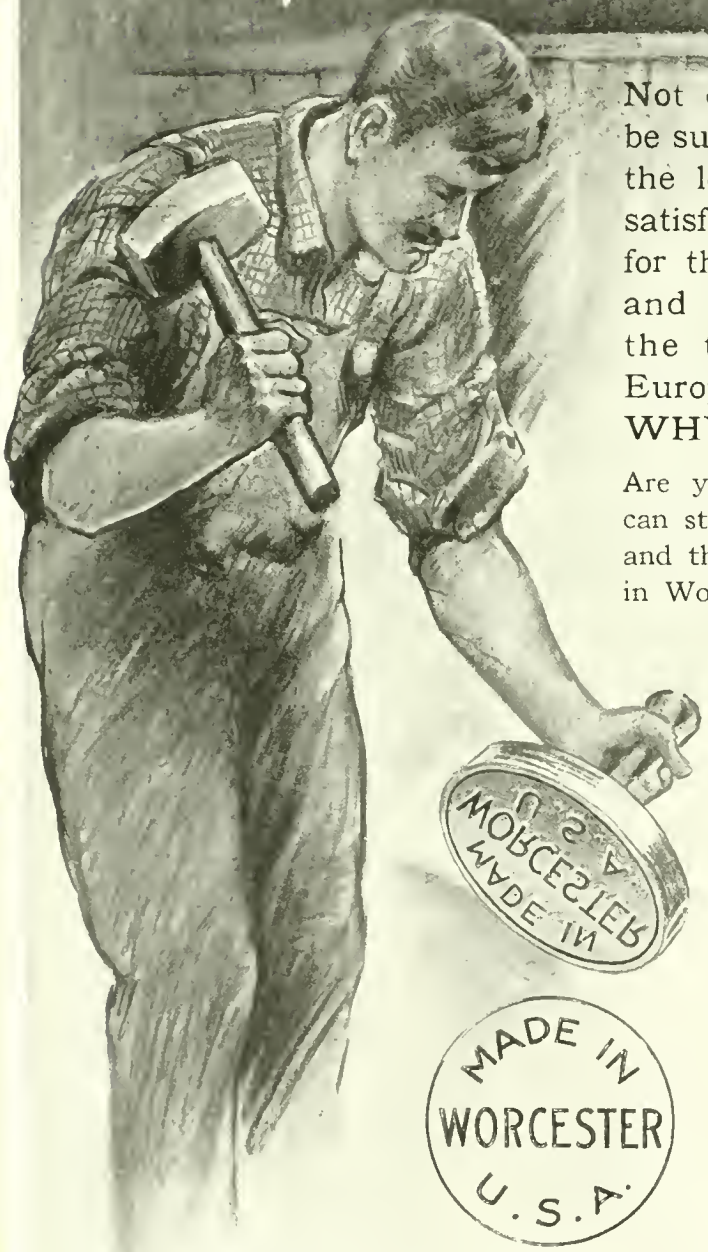
# Do You want Export business?




Not only must the usual Home Trade be supplied but the one chance to retrieve the loss of our European Market is to satisfy right here the tremendous demand for the goods we have always imported, and to make for the Foreign Trade the things they have been buying in Europe. WHO IS GOING TO DO IT? WHY NOT YOU?

Are you making the class of goods that you can stand back of—that will win you re-orders and that will be a credit to the stamp "Made in Worcester, U. S. A."?

Do you know who needs your goods and how to go after this foreign trade? Do you know trade conditions, trade routes, rates of shipment, cost of exportation, how to pack your goods to meet the peculiar conditions, and the hundred and one other necessary bits of information?

The Foreign Trade Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce has been for some time, and is now, working with the Department of Commerce of the United States, studying the situation as it applies to every one of you. They can give you all this information specific and reliable right here in your own city.

The National City Bank of New York is back of you too. Its chain of banks in South America is established and ready to furnish credit reports and market information that your financial safety may be guarded.

Everything possible has been done for you—it only remains for you to take advantage of the opportunity. ONCE THIS TRADE IS YOURS IT NEED NEVER GO BACK. Write the Committee on Foreign Trade, or call on the

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

# SPARTAN BELTING GUARANTEE

*"We guarantee that Spartan Belting will withstand exposure to either hot or cold air, water-steam-oil-gases-and heat generated by excessive pulley friction:*

*That owing to its unusual pliability it will grip the pulley better-run with less tension and reduce the friction load:*

*That under proper mechanical conditions it will transmit power with greater economy than any other material in use, thereby reducing the cost of power transmission:*

*That it will, when used under the same conditions outwear any other belting material, saving loss of time and cost of replacement.*

*We, further, guarantee that if any Belt should prove defective by reason of fault in material or workmanship, we will furnish a new belt, or repair the defective part."*

**GRATON & KNIGHT M'F'G. CO.**
**WORCESTER MASS.**

SPARTAN

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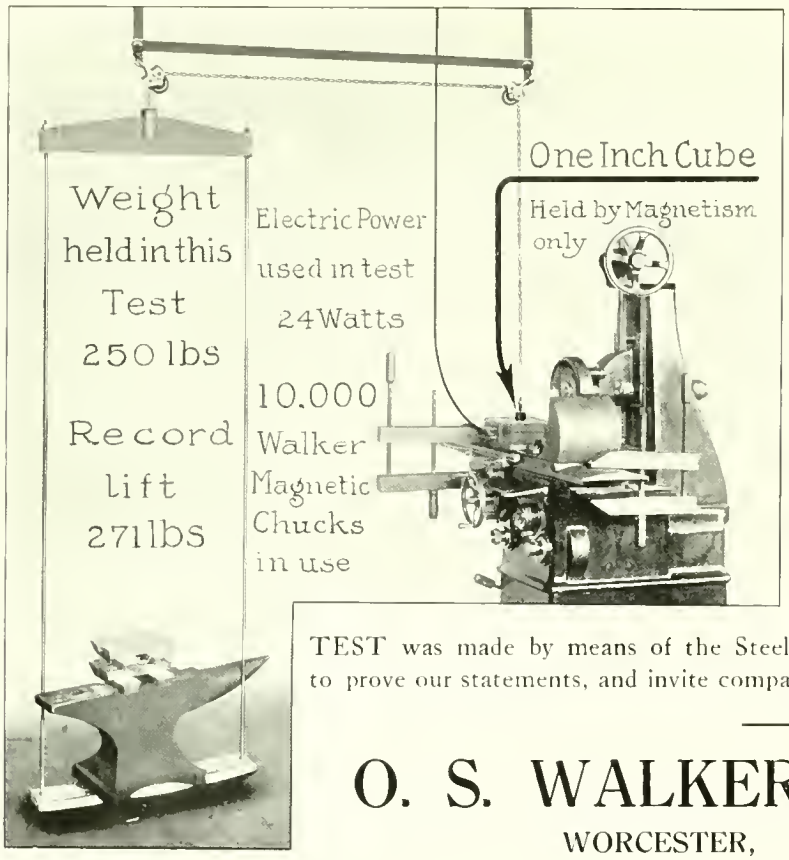

TEST PIECE—FULL SIZE

# 1 Inch Cube

The above RECORD BREAKING TEST was made by means of the Steel Block shown above. We are prepared to prove our statements, and invite comparison.

## O. S. WALKER & COMPANY

WORCESTER, - MASS.

# NAPPER CLOTHING

There is a big demand for

**NAPPER CLOTHING**

Which we are manufacturing for any and all Napper Machines either Domestic or Foreign design

Phone Park 1070, Local and Long Distance

## Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

44-46 Vine Street
Worcester, Mass.




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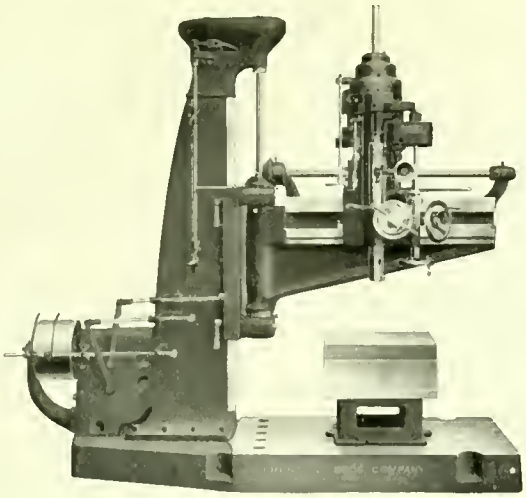


## The Throw of a Single Lever

attached to the patented Combined Feed Clutch and Spindle Quick-Return mechanism, enables the operator to—either raise or lower the spindle—operate the lever feed—and to engage or disengage the power feed—

This and many other time-saving features are contained in the latest

### PRENTICE ALL-GEARED MOTOR DRIVE BALL BEARING DRILLING MACHINE

A rigidly constructed machine tool that is capable of furnishing a powerful torque for heavy work and high speeds for light work.

Special Spindle Counterweight Safety Device eliminates the possibility of accidental dropping of weight.

Feed mechanism can be locked securely by a simple latch pin without interfering with spindle quick return movement.

The "Prentice" consumes only about half of the power required for the same work by ordinary drilling machines.

Write for newest catalogue

# REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

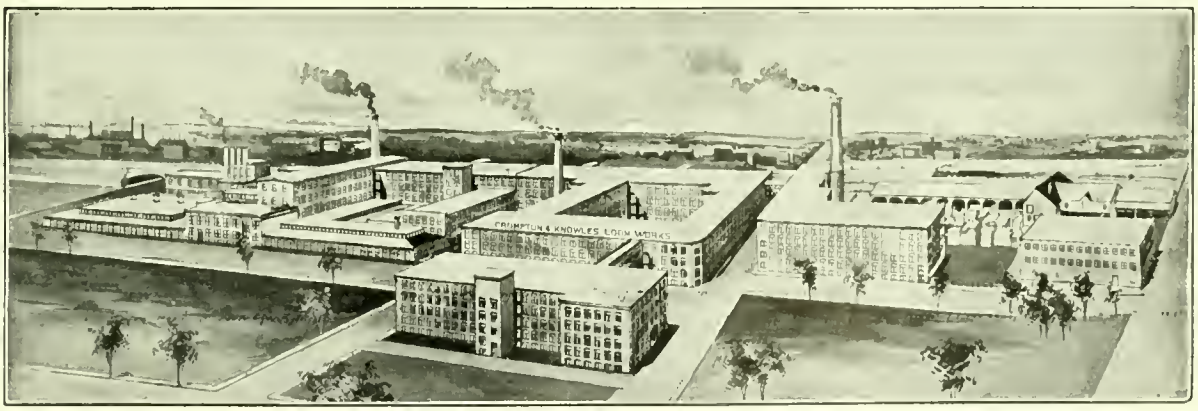
Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York

Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Mexico City, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Yokohama, Japan, Pittsburgh

Bacon-Farnum Co., Springfield, Mass.; Brownell Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; The H. V. Lewis Co., New York; H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfort, a.M. Germany; H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto and Montreal Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, St.-Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Allied Machy. Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich.

# A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC




WORCESTER PLANT.

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

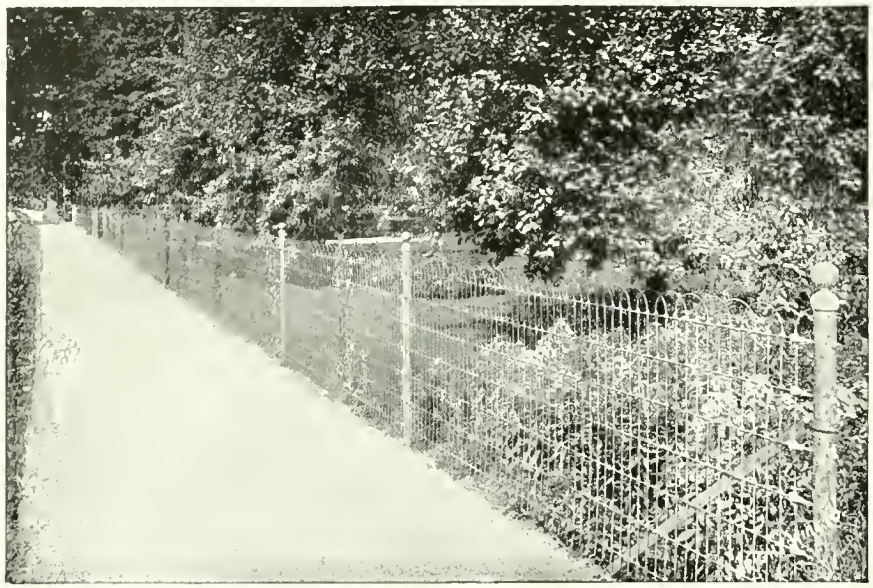
WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Excelsior Wire Fences



WILL beautify your property and increase its value.

¶ We erect them for you. Estimates free.

Worcester
Mass.

## Wright Wire Company

Boston, New York,
Philadelphia,
Chicago,
San Francisco

# Morgan Construction Co.

*Have Built for Rolling Steel Products*

## 70 PLANTS

56 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in France
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.




*You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*
*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

*Worcester Machine Screw Company*

*Standard Screw Company Successor*

*Set Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts*

*Worcester, Mass.*

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

## Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

**Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.**

Worcester, Mass.

# ELECTRICITY

ELECTRICITY is the greatest agent of progress. If you are not using it, get it installed and keep abreast with your progressive neighbor.

## OUR AIM

To satisfy our customers.

To furnish engineering advice free.

To give only good service, at the lowest cost.

To assist our customers in installing their service in the most modern manner.

To furnish electrical information to prospective customers.

To help, and by helping, be helped.

THE WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

AT YOUR SERVICE



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*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President S. D. SPURR, Cashier

F. M. HEDDEN, Assistant Cashier

**Incorporated 1868**

# Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks.

*Accounts Solicited*




*You will benefit thereby by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication*

*Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade*

# People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

---

**Deposits, February 2, 1914, $15,737,146**
**Guaranty Fund, February 2, $782,000**
**Number of Depositors, 32,279**

---

In addition to usual hours, deposits received Saturday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

---

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

O. B. WOOD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
E. H. MARSH, VICE-PRESIDENT
H. B. WOOD, SECRETARY

# *The* Commonwealth Press

## Printers

ALSO SUCCESSORS TO

## *The* Blanchard Press

25 FOSTER STREET
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
WORCESTER

The Company has been for nearly seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1914

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, | $42,555,745.37 |
| Liabilities, | 40,209,207.57 |
| Surplus, | $2,346,537.80 |

# Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844




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WORCESTER, MASS.

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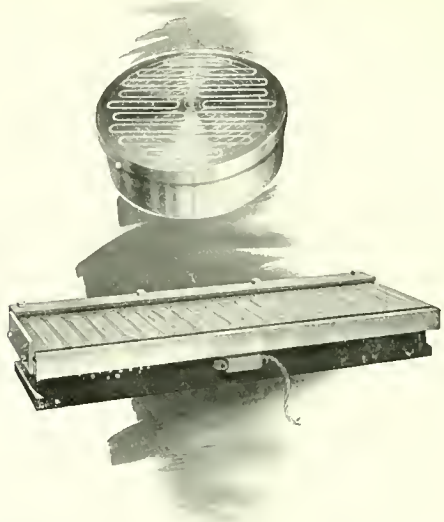

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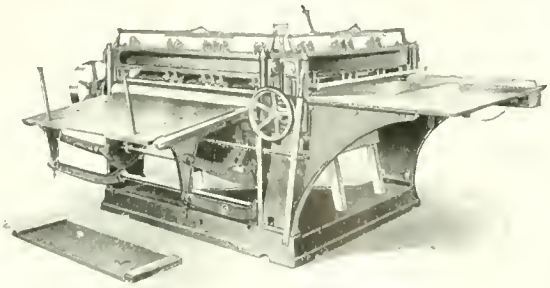
**THE HEALD MACHINE CO.,**
**28 New Bond St., Worcester, Mass.**

BRANCHES:
Chicago Cleveland Cincinnati Detroit

# Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

## HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

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ESTABLISHED 1820 PIONEER WIRE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

## WIRE ROPE OF ALL KINDS

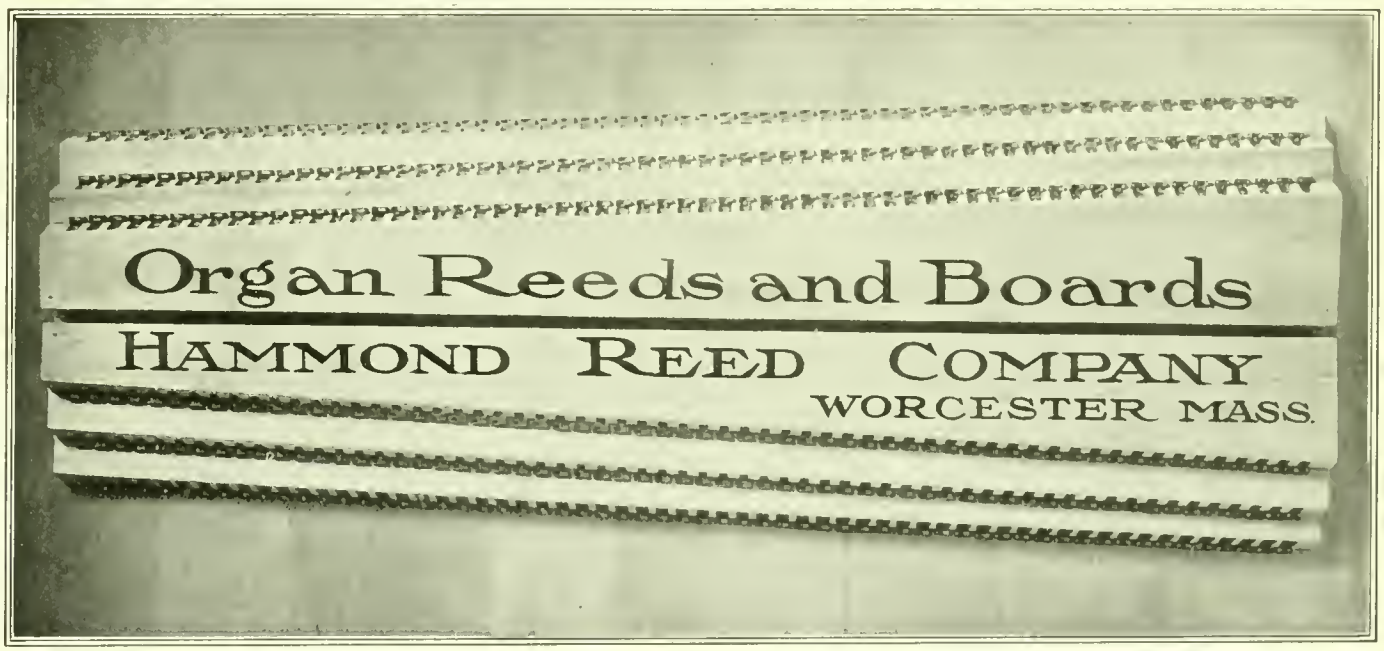
ELEVATOR
TRANSMISSION
TILLER GUY
HOISTING
HAULAGE, ETC.

SPENCER

IRON AND STEEL
WIRE AND
SPECIALTIES

CLOCK SPRINGS
AND HIGH SPEED
STEEL

SPENCER WIRE COMPANY WORCESTER, MASS.



Houghton Building, 112 Front Street
Corner Church Street

## *Our Printing Plant*

is equipped with up-to-date labor saving machinery which enables us to make exceptionally low prices and prompt delivery.

### The Worcester Magazine is Printed Here

Printing orders requiring the same high-grade material and fine workmanship as this magazine can be handled by us to your satisfaction.

*OUR SPECIALTIES:* Catalogues, Booklets, House Organs, Proceedings, Histories, Souvenirs, Calendars, Books, in fact, QUALITY WORK of every description.

Belisle Printing & Publishing Co.

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WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 111 046 9